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# THE TIMES

China today: First of a three-part series by David Bonavia, page 4

# Cross-Channel ferries stopped as seamen's strike begins

Some cross-Channel and Irish ferry services were halted last night as the seamen's strike began. Crews walked off ships for guerrilla stoppages after the employers had formally tabled an improved pay offer of 12 per cent, which they said would be withdrawn if not accepted by midnight tomorrow. The seamen's union has appealed for support from British unions and foreign crewmen.

## Owners' ultimatum on new offer

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Cross-Channel and Irish ferry users became the first victims last night of widespread but unpredictable disruption of the United Kingdom merchant fleet caused by the seamen's strike.

As crews began to walk off the ships for "guerrilla" stoppages, the General Council of British Shipping formally tabled an improved offer of 12 per cent for consideration by leaders of the National Union of Seamen.

But it gave a warning that the package, worked out during three days of talks at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), would be withdrawn at midnight tomorrow if the union executive had not accepted it or agreed to recommend it to the 29,000 ratings.

The seamen's leaders are not expected to give in to the shipowners' ultimatum, and the scene is set for a protracted dispute. The union has appealed for support from other British unions, including the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which the dockers belong, and from other seafaring unions abroad. Officials have been sent to the Continent to seek support from foreign crewmen.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the NUS, said yesterday: "We are trusting that they will give us whatever support is in their purview". The response from his own members around the world had been "tremendous".

In its escalation of the three-week-old dispute, the union has decided to hold one-day strikes in British ports that will affect ferry services and other shipping; to halt from today sailings of deep-sea foreign-going ships; and to disrupt even more seriously vessels owned by 14 unspecified companies which the union regards as "hawks" in the wage bargaining.

The Townsend-Thoresen ferry, Free Enterprise VIII, due to sail from Dover to Zeebrugge, became the first casualty last night. She did not set out after the crew were told not to sail unless they could get to their destination and back by midnight.



Mr James Slater: An appeal to foreign crews

Services from Stranraer to Larne are also affected. Sealink said that ferries from Folkestone to Boulogne, Calais and Ostend were not operating and there would be a restricted service between Dover and Calais today. But passengers were finding room on French and Belgian ships.

Mr Adrian Swire, president of the General Council of British Shipping, said: "It is a tragedy for British shipping that the NUS has broken off the talks which were going on under Acas, and has announced a programme of extended industrial action.

"The only people who will gain from this action will be our competitors—foreign shipping. Further British ships will be lost and with them jobs, not only of ratings but also of officers and shore staff. Charterers are bound to turn increasingly to foreign ships. We have already lost 350 ships and 8,000 jobs from the United Kingdom register over the last three years."

The employers' "very fair offer" was more than many shipowners could afford. It would raise basic pay by £6 a week to £70, and with a proportionate rise in overtime rates, take-home pay for the average seaman would go up to about £140 a week.

In the three days of talks at Acas, during which the two sides never met, the 10.5 per cent "final" offer was increased to 12 per cent by improving Sunday overtime pay from time and a quarter to time and a half, which would give most seamen another £2 a week. That enhanced rate for overtime would be available for Saturday and bank holiday working from January, 1982, and in addition the employers proposed a detailed survey of overtime under Acas auspices "so as to help both sides for future negotiations".

Mr Swire added: "We thought we were near agreement at Acas when the NUS walked out. We believe that a vast number of seamen in the ports and at sea are only too ready to accept this offer and do not want to strike."

Pointing out that 44 per cent of those taking part in a ballot on the previous offer had voted to accept, he said. "With the improved offer I cannot understand the lemming-like action of the NUS".

The employers are uncertain about the effects of the strike because the union's "guerrilla" action is designed to strike at short notice. But as many as 60 ships may be prevented from sailing from the United Kingdom, and container traffic and coastal oil tankers are thought to be most at risk. Oil stocks are said to be high.

Import and export traffic handled by the 1,200 ships in the United Kingdom merchant marine has fallen from more than 50 per cent in 1966, when the seamen had a 47-day national strike, to only about 30 per cent today. The shift of traffic to foreign lines is worrying the employers "very deeply".

Mr Slater, who is due to address seamen in Liverpool today, said that the action would be effective and would begin to bite within 24 hours.

But the union hoped that in a very short period it would be able to meet the owners round the table.

Denying that the strikes would lose jobs and ships, he said that British shipping was healthy and had weathered the recession well. "We are just as capable of fighting for our jobs as we are of fighting for our wages, and will meet that time when it comes."

Leading article, page 11

Cabinet split over teachers' pay likely to force election well before November

# Resignation deprives Israeli Government of majority

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 11

As Israel's political crisis deepened tonight with the resignation of Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the Finance Minister, there was a growing conviction among politicians of all parties that the country will now face an early general election, well before the scheduled date of November.

An early election is expected to have far-reaching consequences in the Middle East as all opinion surveys are united in predicting a landslide victory for the Opposition Labour Party.

Under the leadership of Mr Shimon Peres, the party has made clear that it favours a territorial compromise with Jordan over the occupied West Bank.

After a seven-and-a-half-hour session of the coalition Cabinet, Mr Arieh Naor, the Government spokesman, said that it was now likely that Mr Hurwitz's three-man Rafi faction will withdraw its vital support from the Government. Such a move would deprive the coalition of its narrow Knesset (Parliament) majority.

Mr Naor said that he was now unsure whether the coalition could survive as a minority Government. He added that a Government Bill setting an early election date could be presented to Parliament before the end of this week.

Tomorrow morning the dispirited Cabinet will reconvene in emergency session to discuss the political consequences of Mr Hurwitz's resignation, which does not take effect for 48 hours. He stated that it was extremely unlikely that he could be persuaded to withdraw it.

Although Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, refused to comment on the new crisis tonight, close associates claimed that he was more likely to opt for early elections than to attempt to continue to head a minority administration. He is known to favour a June polling day.

In recent private conversations with senior ministers, Mr Begin has repeatedly emphasized his unwillingness to soldier on until November with a Government dependent on the support of parliamentary splinter groups or the uncertain loyalties of the Knesset's many one-man factions. A final decision on whether to try to find a new majority or go to the country will be taken tomorrow.

Mr Begin is also known to have stated his preference for ending his term of office "honourably" by initiating legislation for an early election, rather than seeing his Government brought down by a vote of no confidence or by an early election Bill initiated by the Opposition. Such a legislative move would leave him in charge of a caretaker Government until the elections.

Tonight a delighted Mr Peres announced that the Labour Party would now be seeking to introduce such an early election Bill. He said that the party was stepping up preparations for an election which, he hoped, could take place within two months. But Government officials firmly dismissed the possibility of such an early poll.

Mr Hurwitz after the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Last week Mr Peres—who was confirmed in December as the undisputed leader of the Labour Party—decided to postpone a scheduled trip to Washington in order to take advantage of the coalition crisis over the teachers' pay. Ever since Mr Begin's Government narrowly escaped defeat on a no confidence vote in November Mr Peres has been calling for an early end to its term.

Mr Hurwitz's resignation tonight came after a Cabinet vote of 11 to 2 in favour of accepting in principle the recommendations of an independent report sanctioning pay rises for Israeli teachers of between 30 and 60 per cent.

Behind the immediate issue of pay and status for teachers was the knowledge that the outcome would affect the Government's future.

The Finance Minister claimed that approving the report would undermine his pay policy by opening the floodgates to pay demands from other professional groups. He made his stand at a time when Israeli inflation is approaching 200 per cent.

Grenade attack, page 4

## 50 prisoners to suspend Maze 'dirty protest'

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Hopes rose last night of a breakthrough to end the "dirty protest" by more than 400 republican prisoners at the Maze prison, near Belfast.

About 50 prisoners, due to be moved to clean, furnished cells today or tomorrow, say that they will not damage the furniture or smear the walls with excrement.

The move comes after an announcement by the Northern Ireland Office on Friday that some prisoners would be moved to furnished cells "as further evidence of the Government's sincerity".

The men will soon be issued with official clothing, which has consistently been rejected; but it is not known whether they will receive their own clothes for wearing at the permitted times.

Abandoning the "dirty protest" will still leave them in breach of other rules.

A statement by all the protesting republican prisoners at the Maze said yesterday: "We view the proposed move with acute scepticism, given the treacherous manner in which the Government has handled the protest, especially since the ending of the hunger strike.

"However, as a gesture of our sincerity in wishing to end the protest in a principled fashion, we have agreed that all prisoners affected by the proposed move will not soil their cells for such a period of time as will facilitate the process which has been outlined to us."



Moving house: President Carter and his brother Billy visiting a house at Plains, which will become his office when his term ends.

## 'Tales' about disunity in Labour ranks denied by Mr Foot

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

With Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, poised to make a fresh appeal to dissident Labour MPs to consider forming a social democratic alliance with Liberals in the Commons, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, yesterday said he did not believe "those tales" that the Labour Party was disunited or in bad heart.

He conceded that the party still had some questions to work out, but when parties went into opposition that was the time for reappraisal. "We have done it before and we have enabled the Labour Party to come forward at a critical moment of our history to help save the country and that is going to be the position at the next general election", he said.

Although Mr Foot spoke out strongly yesterday in favour of the Parliamentary Labour Party having at least half of the votes in any electoral college that may be set up for the election of the party leader, that will not be enough to satisfy many of the right wingers.

All the signs are that the conference will come down in favour of giving a third of the votes to the PLP, one third to the constituency parties, and one third to the trade unions, using their block votes.

That is the formula commended by the left-wing National Executive Committee and rejected by the parliamentary party.

Labour's electoral chances could also be affected by the reselection process. It was put to Mr Foot yesterday, in an interview in the BBC radio programme The World This Weekend, that a large number of sitting MPs might be discarded by constituency parties and that they might stand as independents against official party candidates, if only to preserve their right to pensions after long service in the House of Commons.

Mr Foot said he did not think the process would have any of the grievous consequences which some commentators had described. If a member of the PLP submitted himself as a future candidate, the constituency, under the party constitution, had the right to make a choice. He did not think a man not reselected was entitled to say that thereafter he was going to stand at the election or say he was "going to act out of spite".

When it was pointed out that a pension would depend upon it, Mr Foot said: "That is another question. Maybe some adjustment can be made in the parliamentary arrangements; it is something I cannot decide. It is a matter for the House of Commons."

On the eve of the reassembly of Parliament, Mr Foot concentrated his fire on the Government's economic policies which he called "utterly disastrous".

"I am not quite sure which is the most threatening: the fearsome nature of the situation or the blind complacency of the Prime Minister about what is happening", he said.

"What we are witnessing is the death of monetarism, the death of the policy on which Mrs Thatcher fought the last election. I believe that that policy has added to and gravely intensified the serious consequences of the world slump...

"So far from offering cures, she and her Government have now become part of the disease, because many of the measures they are taking are throwing people out of work at a rate of something like 3,000 a week."

The scale of the disaster was apparently not understood by Mrs Thatcher, but it was understood by other people, including members of her Cabinet and the House of Commons. There had never been such disillusionment with a Government on its own back benches as he had seen in the recent period.

It was true that Mrs Thatcher had produced some figures as grounds for optimism, but they had to be seen against the collapse of British manufacturing

Continued on page 2, col 1

## New battles in El Salvador make martial law likely

San Salvador, Jan 11.—Heavy fighting between left-wing guerrillas and government forces continued throughout El Salvador today, making it more likely that martial law will be proclaimed, official sources said.

No details of casualties were available but army sources and eyewitnesses reported seeing many bodies, particularly in Santa Ana, a city about 40 miles from the capital.

The guerrillas launched what they call a final offensive last night, attacking police and army units in many towns during a concerted operation. They seized a radio station here and urged the people to rise against the civilian-military junta and prepare for a general strike.

In Santa Ana about 70 soldiers, led by a captain, rebelled. A colonel and four soldiers were killed as the rebel troops fought their way to join local guerrillas.

One Santa Ana eyewitness said: "During the gunbattles the guerrillas, using loudspeakers from apartment windows, urged the townspeople to join the uprising."

The official sources said that martial law and a night curfew in force in the town of Zacatecoluca was likely to be extended to the whole country if the fighting intensified.

At midnight the right-wing regime claimed, in a broadcast here that the guerrilla offensive had been brought under control.

More than 9,000 people died last year in the political violence which has swept the country since General Carlos Humberto Romero, the military ruler, was overthrown in October, 1979.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 11

## French troops fly to central Africa

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 11

The first French units to reinforce security in countries bordering Chad after its merger with Libya last week left for the Central African Republic this weekend.

They are drawn from the third regiment of the 9th Marine Infantry Division and from the 11th Parachute Division, the main groups on permanent standby for overseas duty.

Other units could be sent soon to Senegal, Gabon and Niger in keeping with France's promise to stand by those African countries which might feel threatened by Libyan expansion. In addition, the Air Force is preparing to send a Jaguar squadron to back up the four fighters already based in Libreville.

The speed with which France has sent troops to the Central African Republic is a clear indication of its concern that the Government of President David Dacko, put in office by France after the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa, is not yet stable.

The Central African Liberation Movement, set up in Lagos last month to work for the overthrow of the Dacko Government, condemned the French move as "the recolonization of our country". It called on Central Africans not to collaborate with the French soldiers and to follow a policy of passive resistance.

Mr Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, welcomed the French move after the "inadmissable and unjustifiable" merger between Chad and Libya. His country would remain vigilant against any attempt by Libya to make it part of a "United States of the Sahara".

M Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister who is touring west Africa, said today that "the fact that France has affirmed with so much clarity that it is determined to stand by its long-standing African friends, who are worried and preoccupied, has been greeted with great satisfaction".

Solidarity pledge: At the end of a visit to Abidjan, M François-Poncet, who met French ambassadors to about twenty west and central African countries, said: "Our African friends can count on us. France's solidarity will not be lacking when they appeal for it."—Agence France-Presse.

Gaddafi move: Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, is sending more troops to Chad to counter the French decision to reinforce its military base in the Central African Republic, a leftist newspaper said today in Beirut.

Thousands of demonstrators marched to the French Embassy in Tripoli today in protest against the movement of the French troops and the Paris Government's "agressive stand" on the merger between Chad and Libya.—UPI.

## Opus Dei secrets revealed

By Clifford Longley
and Dan van der Vat

The secret doctrines of Opus Dei, which throw fresh light on its growing power in the Roman Catholic Church, have been disclosed by a former senior member who resigned because he thought it was dangerous.

Dr John Roche, an Oxford scientist, has handed a large collection of confidential Opus Dei documents to The Times, saying that they cast doubt on its right to be accepted as an orthodox Roman Catholic society, and suggesting that it was working for its own undisclosed interests. It is apparently the first time the existence of this basic material has come to light.

Opus Dei has taken advantage of what it sees as a change in its fortunes with the election of Pope John Paul II, to press for a unique status in the church, outside local jurisdiction, and with far greater prestige.

It was that which prompted Dr Roche to release his documents, which in turn caused The Times to conduct an investigation.

The organization, which has members in at least 80 countries, was founded in Spain and reached its peak of economic and political influence there in the closing years of General Franco's government.

Its internal structure appears to be strictly hierarchical and authoritarian, and members are required to be totally dedicated to it. They are taught that Opus Dei is God's perfect instrument, sinless and virtually incapable of error, and that the recruitment of new members should be a member's absolute priority.

After a series of postwar setbacks, including the defection of members who opposed its bid for worldly influence, the end of the Franco regime, and the death in 1975 of Mgr Jose Maria Escriva, its founder, Opus Dei's fortunes changed with the new Pope's appointment of cardinals sympathetic to it, to key positions in the Vatican.

The canonization of Mgr Escriva has, as a result, been brought much nearer.

Opus Dei has often been the centre of controversy, but this is the first time its own private documents have been available for the truth of such criticisms to be tested.

Profile of Opus Dei, page 9

### Patriotic Front takes stock of Mugabe snub

The Patriotic Front party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, who has rejected his demotion from Minister of Home Affairs in Zimbabwe's Cabinet reshuffle on Saturday, meets this week to take stock after the snub. Mr Edgar Tekere, who has lost his Cabinet post, says he will work on in the Prime Minister's party; but his future as its secretary-general is uncertain Page 4

### Warning for Tehran from Mr Reagan

President-elect Ronald Reagan has given a warning to the Iranians over the hostages issue. If the present negotiations with Tehran have not been resolved by the time he takes office on January 20, the incoming Administration will wipe the slate clean and start again, he said Page 4

### Pope's plea for judge

The Pope has appealed for the release of Judge D'Urso whom Red Brigades terrorists have threatened to execute within 48 hours if their demands are not met. At a midday address the Pope said he prayed for the Lord to "touch the souls" of the kidnappers Page 3

### Airline and computer firm seek state aid

British Airways and ICL, Britain's largest computer company, are both expected to ask for government money to tide them over until the end of the 1980-81 financial year. The state airline is expected to lose around £60m this year, and ICL's profits were down 46 per cent to £25.1m Page 13

### Ambulance appeal

An appeal to ambulancemen in South Yorkshire to return to work before lives were put at risk was made by the Secretary of State for Social Services. He said the local health authority will have his full backing to maintain life-saving services Page 2

### Mr MacDonald dies

Mr Malcolm MacDonald, OM, Britain's roving ambassador under successive postwar governments, and son of Mr Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labour Prime Minister, died yesterday at his home in Kent, aged 79. He was a Cabinet minister before becoming a diplomat Obituary, page 12

### Water strike vote

As the Government draws up contingency plans to use troops in the event of a strike by water and sewerage workers, the National Union of Public Employees is asking its members to vote on whether to strike Page 2

### Wider power to ban marches studied

A new power to ban marches on the ground that they are likely to provoke race hatred is being studied by the Home Office. The move is part of a review of the Public Order Act, under which the only reason a demonstration can be barred is the likelihood of serious public disorder Page 2

### Mr Murdoch ponders

Mr Rupert Murdoch, the proprietor of The Sun and the News of the World, confirmed that he was considering making a bid for The Times, its supplements, and The Sunday Times. He said: "We are investigating the figures that have been submitted to us" Page 3

**Ford strike vote:** One plant overwhelmingly accepted pay offer, but another narrowly rejected it 2

**Court decisions:** Dorset magistrates have topped the prison sentence table again 3

**Washington:** Senate certain to confirm Mr Alexander Haig for office after compromise 4

**Classified advertisements:** Personal, pages 20, 22; Appointments, 8, 9, 14, 20, 21; Reader services directory, 19; Property, 20

HOME NEWS

# Government considers widening power to forbid marches

By Frances Gibb

The Government is considering widening the Public Order Act, 1936, to bring in a power to ban marches on the ground that they are likely to stir racial hatred, the Home Office said yesterday.

The new power is being looked at as part of the Government's review of public order after the publication of its Green Paper on the subject last April. The only ground for banning a march now is the likelihood of serious public disorder.

But in a letter made public yesterday, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said: "The question whether there should be an additional power to ban a march on the ground that it is likely to stir up racial hatred is being considered in the course of the review."

Mr Mayhew wrote to Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall, North, who had unsuccessfully called for a ban on a National Front march through Wolverhampton yesterday.

Mr Mayhew said: "However offensive, racialist or provocative the object of a march, they do not constitute grounds for imposing a ban under the provisions of the 1936 Public Order Act."

Mr Winnick said last night he was disappointed that the march was allowed to take place through such a sensitive area, but welcomed the consideration being given to a new power.

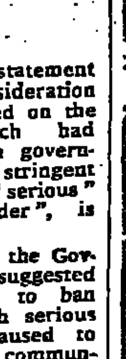
A government statement resulting from its consideration of comments submitted on the Green Paper, which had suggested the criteria governing bans could be less stringent by omitting the word "serious" from "public disorder", is expected shortly.

In the Green Paper the Government provisionally suggested it would be wrong to ban marches during which serious offence might be caused to certain sections of the community on the ground that such a ban would be an unacceptable infringement of freedom of thought and expression.

But it also said that, despite a clause in the Public Order Act, inserted with the publication of the Race Relations Act, 1976, and effective from 1977, that made it an offence for people to publish or use in a public place words that could incite racial hatred, the provision had largely been ineffective.

A new power to ban marches on the ground of racial hatred was called for by the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers, but it would be opposed by bodies such as the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, the council's general secretary, said yesterday: "We would oppose any attempt to give the authorities the power to ban marches on political grounds, which is what this is. The only criterion for a ban should be the threat of serious public disorder."



Photographs by Bill Warhurst

Confrontation avoided: Anti-Nazi League members (left) marching through Wolverhampton yesterday in a counter-demonstration against National Front supporters protesting against council grants to a Caribbean centre and a Hindu temple in the town. Eight hundred police officers were deployed or in reserve to supervise the separate marches, but no arrests were made (Arthur Osman writes). There were only 50 Front supporters in the march and 300 or so members of the League. The Front dispersed before the counter-demonstration arrived. The League issued its supporters with a leaflet telling them what to do if arrested, and giving three local telephone numbers for them to ring. It said that "in theory under the Judges' Rules you have a number of rights. In practice, as the police have admitted, these are normally ignored. The best plan is to give only your name and address. Do not answer any other questions particularly about your employment or political beliefs". It advised that no statement should be made to the police and, if a person was asked to sign a list of property taken, to read the list carefully and put a line immediately below the last item. "Keep asking to phone one of the numbers and for bail. You are not obliged to give your fingerprints or photographs, but the police can legally keep you inside until they can apply for a magistrate's order." The leaflet also advised that when being arrested a person should shout out his name. That would make it easier for witnesses. It suggested memorizing the arresting policemen's numbers.

# Water workers' union seeks strike backing

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Union of Public Employees is asking its 10,000 water and sewerage members to go on strike if they agree with their negotiators' rejection of the employers' 7.9 per cent pay offer. Voting on the proposal will take place at branch level over the next two weeks.

Mr Alan Fisher, the union's general secretary, said yesterday: "It is unlikely that our members will accept the offer. We have already had views from our National Water Committee that they are prepared to take industrial action."

The water strike initiative is gaining momentum and the Government is drawing up contingency plans to use troops in the event of industrial action that disrupts supplies to homes and industry. But the supervisory union, Nalgo, is to instruct its members to refuse help to Servicemen trying to operate the complex water and sewerage system.

Nupe's national executive, meeting in emergency session over the weekend, decided to seek rank-and-file authority for industrial action, and Mr Fisher argued that a "no" vote on the offer would put pressure on the National Water Council to improve its offer.

"We feel that the employers have been influenced by central Government, who have been putting in the heavy hand", he said yesterday. "There has been a change in the pattern of negotiating this year. Previously their first offer has not been their last one."

Mr Fisher, who is also chairman of the TUC, has suggested that the Government is trying to enforce an unofficial "norm" of 8 per cent in the public services and utilities. Almost identical offers have been made to gas workers and local authority manual staff.

The effect of a national strike by the 30,000 water workers would be considerable, he added. "That is because supplies of water to industry would be withdrawn and this would have a devastating effect. Domestic consumers would also be hit and there would also be a health hazard."

Three other unions in the water service are also consulting their members about taking industrial action, and a joint decision is expected to be taken on February 3.

# Ambulance stoppage condemned

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, appealed yesterday to striking ambulancemen in South Yorkshire to return to work before lives were put at risk after two unions declared the dispute official.

An emergency service was being maintained last night by ambulance officers, the police, and Red Cross volunteers. However, an appeal to the ambulance officers to join the dispute, which is over the ending of a bonus scheme, is possible now that the action is official. The use of troops has not been ruled out if the dispute gets worse.

Mr Jenkin said: "I am appalled that the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Public Employees have decided to give their official backing to the totally irresponsible action of ambulancemen in South Yorkshire.

"I appeal to the ambulancemen to resume normal working so that negotiations can continue without lives being imperilled. If work does not resume the unions should know that the Trent Regional Health Authority has my full backing for any further steps they may need to take to maintain essential life-saving services to the public."

It is known that the Trent health authority has been in touch with the Government's civil contingencies unit, and Sir Sydney King, chairman of the authority, said yesterday that the use of troops was always possible where life and death were involved.

The dispute is seen as being of more than local significance by the Department of Health and Social Security because it involves the renegotiation of a bonus scheme, the working of which is said by the health authority to have become totally unsatisfactory.

Talks on a new scheme have been going on for months.

# Unionist campaigns focus on fear of betrayal

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Northern Ireland's two big Unionist parties are embarking on immediate but separate campaigns to alert Ulster Protestants to the alleged dangers of a government betrayal over their constitutional future.

The moves are destined to become elevated to a full political campaign in the next few months, focusing on the local elections in May when the two parties will fight a critical battle for supremacy.

There is no doubt that rank-and-file Unionists are deeply suspicious about the exceptional harmony between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.

In private, however, many senior local politicians are not nearly so insecure. They feel Mrs Thatcher is merely making a display of her impatience at their stubbornness over local political reform which thwarted the most recent attempt at power devolution last year.

The Ulster Unionist Council, governing body of the Official Unionist Party, was nevertheless summoned to a special conference on the outskirts of Belfast on Saturday to consider what to do. Mr James Molyneaux, the party leader, will convey to Mrs Thatcher the alarm and concern that was expressed.

The conference was called within a few days of the Dublin summit between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Haughey on December 8, which lies at the heart of Unionist anxiety.

The Rev Ian Paisley's call for a referendum in England, Scotland and Wales on whether Northern Ireland should stay in the United Kingdom provoked angry reaction among delegates to the conference. The idea was firmly ruled out.

Next month a "campaign of action" will be launched by Mr Paisley and his Democratic Unionist Party with a series of rallies to inform people of the alleged dangers to Northern Ireland.

It was learnt at the weekend that Mr Molyneaux was invited to meet Mrs Thatcher two days after the Dublin summit, when he was able to express his concern. Both decided not to make the meeting public.

Mr Molyneaux detailed several points to Mrs Thatcher which he would expect the Irish Government to consider.

They included the need for the extradition of terrorists from the republic to the United Kingdom; the republic's abandonment of its territorial claim over Northern Ireland; changes in the citizenship laws to end, for example, the situation by which British residents are unable to vote in the republic; and the introduction of passport controls between the two nations.

"Loyalist" demand: "Loyalist" leaders in Northern Ireland are again demanding the release of some prisoners on humanitarian grounds after the release on Saturday of Pauline McLaughlin, aged 24, a convicted murderer and member of the IRA.

Miss McLaughlin who has been in prison since October, 1976, has been suffering from a nervous disorder. Her sister Ann said she weighed four and a half stone.

The Northern Ireland Office said: "She is seriously ill and needs treatment and medical facilities which cannot be provided in a prison hospital."

Shooting claim: The Irish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility on Saturday for shooting a reserve police constable in the centre of Belfast on Friday night.

The policeman was shot in the head at close range by two youths as he was checking a suspect car. His condition remained critical last night.

# In brief

## Firemen accused over tug call

Ten firemen on Humberside who volunteered to fight an engine room blaze on the coaster Alice PG on Saturday might be disciplined by their union for flouting a branch ruling not to fight fires beyond the low-water mark or at sea.

The decision was in protest at the transfer of 17 firemen to other jobs after the sale of the county fireboat. The Alice PG, with a cargo of highly inflammable petroleum coke was towed into Hull. No one was hurt.

## Fire kills mother and two children

Mrs Marilyn Millington aged 32, her son Jonathan, aged five, and her daughter Anita aged one, died in a fire at their home in Colenso Road Ilford, east London, yesterday. Her husband, Mr David Millington, also in his thirties, was taken to Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex, with severe burns.

## Cheap soup service

The Salvation Army is to start selling bread, cheese coffee, and soup at 8p a bowl from today in Mexborough South Yorkshire, where nearly a fifth of the 17,000 population is unemployed.

## Conference chairman

Mr John Thorn, Headmaster of Winchester College, has become the chairman for 1981 of the Headmasters' Conference which represents 212 public schools.

## Dearer newspapers

The price of The Observer is being raised next Sunday from 25p to 30p; the price of the Sunday Express went up 2p yesterday to 22p.

## Patients flee fire

Patients were evacuated from wards at St Mary's Hospital in Paddington, London, yesterday when a fire started in a kitchen.

# Ford workers split over 9.5% pay rise

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Ford car workers have shown themselves divided over the company's "final" single-figure pay offer in the first round of mass meetings called to test shopfloor feelings "in support of industrial action.

Men at the Swansea axle factory voted by a narrow margin to reject the 9.5 per cent package even if they have to "fight for more". At the engine plant in Bridgend, mid-Glamorgan, there was an overwhelming acceptance.

The Swansea factory is traditionally regarded as a militant plant, but even there fewer than half the 2,000 hourly paid labour force attended the mass meeting, and the majority for rejection was fewer than 10 votes.

Mr Brian Phillips, convener at the plant, said: "We did not make a recommendation to the meeting to reject the offer and the vote is a fair indication of the feelings on the shop floor that we could get better pensions and shorter working hours as well as an improved pay deal."

The company would make no comment on the voting pattern so far, but executives are known to take the view that the Swansea vote was unrepresentative, particularly of skilled men, and was "no commitment to go to war".

The overall picture of attitudes among the 57,000 Ford manual workers scattered across 24 British plants will not be known until later this week when the big car assembly plants at Halewood and Dagenham vote.

Ford has said that whatever the outcome of the mass meetings there will be no improvement in the offer.

# Working hours must be cut, association says

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Long-term measures to reduce working hours and the duration of working life will be necessary if unacceptable levels of unemployment are to be avoided, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities argues in evidence to the European Commission.

A memorandum, in reply to EEC discussion papers on temporary and part-time work and flexible retirement, says short-term measures will not suffice to overcome the longer term prospects of increasing unemployment.

Supporting proposals for a more flexible approach to retirement, the association believes there should be a common retirement age for men and women, but they should be allowed to retire two or three years early or late, with slight adjustments to state pension payments, to bring greater flexibility.

# Chief constable suspects move to discredit him

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday there has been a political campaign to discredit him.

Mr Anderton was being interviewed on a Manchester radio programme after making a speech in which he had referred to the dangers of political pressure being brought to bear on the police.

"There has been a political campaign working in the Greater Manchester area, certainly for the past three years," he said.

It had been "purposefully engineered and clearly designed to discredit me in the eyes of the public on the one hand and try to persuade responsible people, well meaning people, on the other hand to turn against the police force in general and the chief constable in particular".

Mr Anderton said there were "certain individuals involved who are in receipt of very considerable support".

# Labour left calls for conference agenda changes

By Our Political Staff

Labour's special conference on January 24 will collapse into procedural chaos unless the agenda is simplified, the left-wing Campaign for Labour Party Democracy said last night.

The campaign, which has supported Mr Wedgwood Benn in his efforts to change the party's constitution, has written to the national executive asking that more time should be allowed for voting.

"If the conference arrangements committee actually wanted to wreck the conference they could not have done a better job". Mr Leslie Randall, chairman of the campaign, said. "The final decision [on the electoral college for the election of the leader], if we manage to get that far, will be a real dog's dinner."

The campaign complains that only half an hour has been allowed for what could be as many as 20 separate votes, including at least two card votes. The final motion is to be subject to a paragraph by paragraph vote, and the campaign says that could result in an unworkable decision.

# Opponent's error helps leader in chess contest

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The Swedish grandmaster, Ulf Andersson, had a lucky escape in round 12 of the ICL Grandmaster Tournament at Hastings yesterday, when his opponent, Alburt, with the better position threw away even the draw by a gross blunder at the end.

As a result, Andersson increased his lead to one point over the Philippine grandmaster Torre.

The young English master Paul Littlewood, who won in fine style against Peters, heads the English contingent.

Scores after round 12 are: Andersson 9; Torre 8; Lein 7 and one postponed; Alburt 7; Ftacnik, Liberzon, and Littlewood 6½; Sunye 6; Popovic 5½ and one adj; Chandler, Mestel and Speelman 5; Peters 4½ and one postponed; Pinter 4½; Brito 4 and one adj; and Bellin 4.

Round 12 results: Speelman ½, Pinter ½, KGD semi-Tarrasch def, 44 moves; Peters 0, Littlewood 1, Ruy Lopez, 56; Ftacnik ½, Lein ½, Catalan system, 41; Alburt 0, Andersson 1, Catalan system, 41; Liberzon ½, Torre ½, Ruy Lopez, 36; Brito adj against Popovic, Sicilian def, 41; Sunye ½, Chandler ½, Eng op, 23; Bellin ½, Mestel ½, Pirc def, 30.

Round 11 results: Chandler ½, Bellin ½, KP Dutch def, 69; Mestel ½, Littlewood ½, king's Indian op, 63; Pinter ½, Sunye ½, QP Nimzo-Indian def, 72; Popovic ½, Speelman ½, Sicil def, 30; Lein 1, Brito 0, QP king's Ind def, 54; Torre 1, Ftacnik 0, QP Gunfeld def, 30; Andersson ½, Liberzon ½, Catalan system, 31; Alburt ½, Peters ½, QP Queen's Ind def 35.

Adjourned game result round 10: Ftacnik 0, Andersson 1.

# Dismissed BL convener in political comeback

By Our Labour Editor

Mr Derek Robinson, the former BL shop stewards' convener whose dismissal precipitated a crisis in the state car company's labour relations, is preparing to make a political comeback by standing for full-time union office.

He is to seek election as divisional organizer in the Black Country for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers in a contest against the brother of the union's moderate president, Mr Terence Duffy.

Mr Robinson, who is a member of the Communist Party, was adopted as the Broad Left candidate for the election at a secret meeting in Birmingham a week ago. His electoral rival, Mr Dennis Duffy, is a shop steward in the Wolverhampton area.

In a statement about the election, the former BL convener said that the engineering union's policy to protect jobs and halt industrial decline "needs to be implemented at all levels". The full resources of the union should be put at the disposal of shop stewards in the fight to save jobs.

Determined and united action by the working class was required to halt the decline of manufacturing industry, he added.

One of the main policy planks in his campaign will be the erosion of divisions between the full-time officials and shop floor activities such as himself.

Mr Robinson failed to win the support of AUEW officials in his own campaign against Sir Michael Edwardes's "recovery plan" for BL and, after his dismissal for publishing anti-company propaganda, the union did not make official a strike called in his support.

# BR guard orders pensioners to pay 29p extra

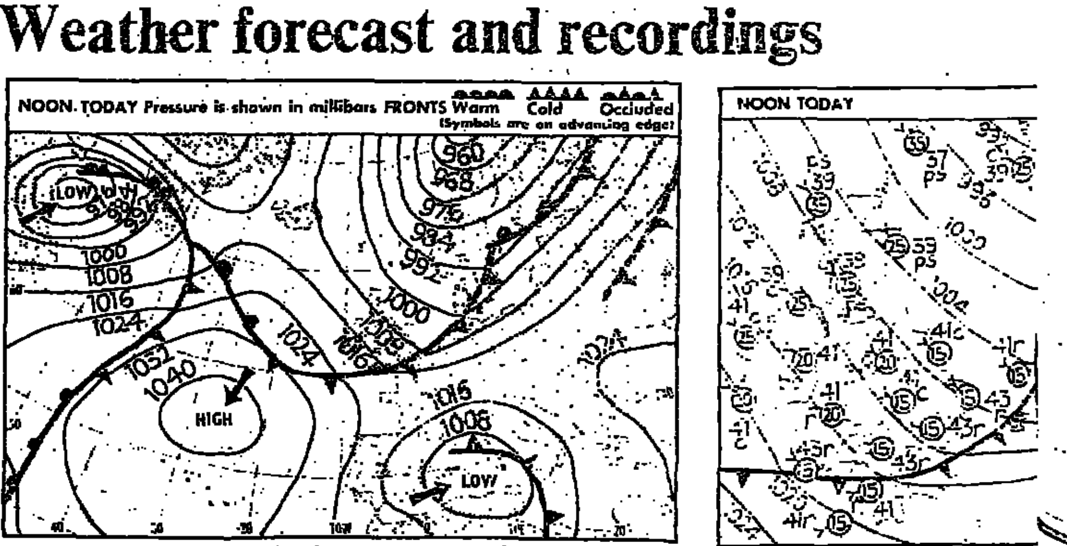
British Rail started an investigation yesterday after a guard stopped a midnight train and demanded 29p each from 52 pensioners. When they refused to pay the excess fare on their block awayday ticket, the guard called transport police, and a woman aged 74 collapsed.

The pensioners, from Thurnscoe, near Doncaster, were returning to London when the guard demanded the money for their trip between Sheffield and Wombwell.

Their ticket was marked only from Sheffield to London return. The guard ordered them to pay cash on the spot and he halted the train outside Sheffield.

British Rail said: "We had realized the ticket error when the party set off. But it seems a message sent to allow the old folk through was not received by the guard."

# Weather forecast and recordings




periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

## Today

Sun rises: 8.02 am | Sunsets: 4.16 am
Moon rises: 11.18 am | Moon sets: 11.52 pm

First quarter: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 4.46 pm to 7.31 am.
High water: London Bridge, 5.33 am, 6.8m; 6.11 pm, 6.7m. Avonmouth, 11.13 am, 12.2m; 11.33 pm, 11.6m. Dover, 2.43 am, 6.4m; 3.12 pm, 6.1m. Hull, 10.21 am, 6.8m; 10.31 pm, 7.1m. Liverpool, 3.05 am, 8.5m; 3.25 pm, 8.8m.
1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

A frontal trough will cross S areas and a NW flow will develop.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central S England, Midlands: Rain or sleet, becoming brighter and mostly dry; wind W moderate, veering NW, fresh; max temp 3° to 4°C (37° to 39°F).

SE England, East Anglia: Rain preceded by sleet or snow for a time, becoming brighter and dry; wind W veering NW, fresh; max temp 3°C (37°F).

E, NE England: Borders, Edinburg, Dundee: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 3° to 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Channel Islands: Occasional rain in afternoon, clearing later; wind W moderate, veering NW, fresh; max temp 5°C (41°F).

SW England, S Wales: Occasional rain, becoming brighter with scattered showers; wind NW fresh; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

N Wales; NW England: Lake District; Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, showers, some heavy, snow on hills; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 3° to 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Aberdeen; SW Scotland, Glasgow; central Highlands; Argyll; N Ireland: Showers, some heavy, turning to sleet and snow, few sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 2° to 3°C (36° to 37°F).

Moray Firth; NE, NW Scotland; Orkney and Shetland: Sleet or snow showers, some heavy; wind NW, strong; max temp 1° to 2°C (34° to 36°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: continuing cold and showery, and some longer outbreaks of rain or snow are likely tomorrow.

Sea passages: S North Sea; Straits of Dover; English Channel (E): Wind SW, veering NW, strong, occasionally gale force; Sea rough.

St George's Channel; Irish Sea: Wind NW, strong to gale force; sea very rough.

## Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2°C (35°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.03 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 3.4 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1,020.5 millibars, rising.

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°C); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1°C (34°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 80 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 4.0 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm 1032.6 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

| | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akureyri | c | 11 | 52 |
| Algiers | c | 13 | 55 |
| Amsterdm | f | 2 | 36 |
| Athens | s | 10 | 50 |
| Barcelona | sn | 1 | 34 |
| Belfast | c | 4 | 39 |
| Bermuda | c | 14 | 57 |
| Biarritz | c | 2 | 36 |
| Birmingham | c | 2 | 36 |
| Bristol | f | 3 | 37 |
| Brussels | s | 0 | 32 |
| Cardiff | f | 3 | 37 |
| Cologne | s | 1 | 34 |
| Copenhgn | f | 1 | 34 |
| Dublin | c | 4 | 39 |
| Edinburgh | s | 4 | 39 |
| Florence | s | 0 | 32 |
| Funchal | r | 14 | 57 |
| Geneva | c | 1 | 34 |
| Gibraltar | s | 10 | 50 |
| Guernsey | f | 1 | 34 |
| Helsinki | f | −3 | 27 |
| Innsbruck | c | −2 | 28 |
| Istanbul | r | 0 | 32 |
| Jersey | f | 5 | 41 |
| L Palmas | c | 18 | 64 |
| Lisbon | | 9 | 48 |
| Locarno | c | 3 | 37 |
| London | s | 3 | 37 |
| Luxembrg | c | −2 | 28 |
| Madrid | f | 4 | 39 |
| Majorca | f | 10 | 50 |
| Malaga | s | 16 | 61 |
| Malta | r | 9 | 48 |
| Manchestr | c | 1 | 34 |
| Miami | s | 18 | 64 |
| Moscow | sn | −9 | 16 |
| Naples | s | 5 | 41 |
| New York | s | −11 | 12 |
| Nice | c | 10 | 50 |
| Oslo | c | −7 | 19 |
| Paris | s | 2 | 36 |
| Reykjavik | c | 0 | 32 |
| Rome | s | 8 | 46 |
| Stockholm | f | −4 | 25 |
| Toronto | s | −22 | −8 |
| Tel Aviv | c | 12 | 54 |
| Vancouver | f | 3 | 37 |
| Venice | s | 2 | 36 |
| Vienna | c | −3 | 27 |
| Warsaw | f | −1 | 30 |
| Zurich | c | −1 | 30 |

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 30; Bahrain Din 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran Rl 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 25p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.325; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 7.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 7.00; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.500; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40

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# Mr Steel ready to make new appeal to Labour dissidents

Continued from page 1

output on a scale which had not been seen in Britain for decades.

"Mrs Thatcher talks about improved industrial relations", Mr Foot said, "but what is happening is industrial blackmail. Great organizations are saying to their workers, 'If you do not accept this plan in all its detail' we are going to close the whole thing down."

Asked what measures a Labour government would introduce to get expansion, Mr Foot mentioned "the immediate question" of the lending rate, the value of the pound, the way the economy was managed, and the way demand was built up.

Labour was not prepared to be lectured by Mrs Thatcher on inflation. The last Labour government had brought the rate down to below 10 per cent, but the Tories in their first Budget had doubled it.

Asked about his health, Mr Foot said he was perfectly capable of leading the party in the next general election, and so long as the party wanted him as leader he would carry out his functions to the full. "I shall devote my life to the purpose", he said.

But today, despite Mr Foot's reassurances, Mr Steel will be suggesting that disillusionment among many Labour MPs about the leftward drift of the party is so great that they may be persuaded to form a social democratic breakaway party with which Liberals could have an electoral pact when the election comes.

At a press conference at Westminster today, Mr Steel will set out a range of Liberal economic policies on which he believes there could be useful collaboration with "social democrat" Labour MPs who may choose to breakaway from the Labour Party.

The object of the strategy, he will explain, is to avoid the violent changes in economic policy which come under the two-party system.

In a 10-point programme for economic recovery, Mr Steel will deal with a statutory incomes policy, state aid for small businesses and cooperatives, state intervention through a stronger National Enterprise Board, and industrial relations and workers' rights in company decision-making.

He proposes to make a series of policy statements so that Labour MPs can assess whether there is ground for Liberals and social democrats standing on an agreed platform.

If Labour MPs are to make the break, Mr Steel wants to know their intentions by Easter, because he needs time to facilitate electoral pacts in the constituencies that would be affected by the alliance.

The Liberals say that already three Labour MPs have discussed that possibility with them, but the number interested is likely to increase after the Labour Party's special conference on January 24.

In the background, too, is the probability that Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Cabinet minister, who has just retired as president of the European Commission, will return to the political stage in collaboration with some right-wing Labour MPs who want to form a social democratic party.

Those potential rebels are looking for a lead from the so-called "gang of three", Mr William Rodgers, Dr David Owen and Mrs Shirley Williams, who have kept in touch with Mr Jenkins. Yesterday it was denied that they have arranged a special meeting with Mr Jenkins to discuss the strategy for the breakaway movement.

They say that Mr Jenkins wants more time to get the feel of British politics again, and that much will depend on the outcome of the special conference.

Adding to the party's embarrassments, the right-wing Social Democratic Alliance, which has among its 2,000 members many former Labour councillors and party workers, declared after a meeting in London on Saturday that they may set up a new party. They agreed to sponsor 20 to 25 more candidates to stand against left-wing Labour MPs at the next election, in addition to the 16 already selected.

At their meeting Mr Dick Taverne, the former Labour MP for Lincoln, said he felt the time was near for the launching of a new party. The 70 delegates also agreed to continue supporting any Labour MPs who, after the January 24 conference, decide that they wish to dissociate themselves from Labour's "anti-democratic and anti-parliamentary policies".

But last night Labour MPs were called on to stay in the party when Mr Giles Radice, chairman, and Mr George Robertson, secretary, of the right-wing Manifesto Group of Labour MPs issued an appeal to them to fight back against the left-wing takeover from within the ranks.

Mr Radice, MP for Chester-le-Street, said: "Of course there have been unwelcome and disturbing developments in recent months. Of course there is a great deal to be done if we are to win the next election, but the fight must be within the party."

He urged discontented Labour MPs to remember the words of the late Mr Hugh Gaitskell when he found himself at loggerheads with party conference. "He did not say, 'Go and start a new party'", Mr Radice said. "What he said was, 'Fight, fight and fight again to save the party we love'."

Heffer column, page 10

HOME NEWS

# Mr Murdoch giving Times group bid serious consideration

By Dan van der Vat

Mr Rupert Murdoch, proprietor of the *Sun* and the *News of the World*, confirmed at the weekend that he was seriously considering taking over *The Times*, its three supplements, and *The Sunday Times*.

Asked whether he would be making a bid and whether it would be successful, Mr Murdoch said: "I do not know if it will be successful. We might be making a bid, yes. We are considering it."

He emphasized that there had not yet been serious negotiations with Thomson British Holdings, the company seeking to sell Times Newspapers on behalf of Lord Thomson of Fleet. "We have asked for the figures and in fact we are investigating the figures that have been submitted to us."

Mr Murdoch, who also owns a chain of newspapers in his native Australia and has other interests in the United States, said it was possible that his company, News International, would make a bid for all five titles.

The prime aim of Thomson's is to sell the entire company to a single purchaser as a going concern by the middle of March.

Asked if he was concerned about the Monopolies Commission's reaction to his putative bid for the entire company, Mr Murdoch said: "I think it is a problem of whether the papers live or die. It is not a question of monopoly. There is no way in which *The Times* is going to start competing with *The Sun*."

Monopoly legislation requires commission approval of a newspaper takeover by a person or group already owning titles with a circulation exceeding 500,000.

Mr Murdoch, in an interview with the BBC Radio Four programme *The World this Weekend*, would not be drawn on whether he found the figures supplied to him by the merchant bankers S. G. Warburg, on behalf of Thomson's, sufficiently attractive to warrant a bid.

He made clear that he wanted to know more, but if matters progressed "it would certainly involve negotiations with the unions and the workforce as much as with the Thomson Organization".

If he acquired the newspapers, would he change them? "Oh no, no, you would not dream of changing them at all", Mr Murdoch said.

Thomson British Holdings plans to name publicly the most convincing bidder, in the company's view, for the whole of Times Newspapers by the end of this month. It then envisages allowing two weeks for the would-be proprietor to conclude or make convincing progress in negotiations with the printing unions, whereupon he will be asked to make his bid unconditional.

Negotiations with the unions will be concerned with new technology, manning levels, and guarantees of uninterrupted production. If they fail, Thomson's will not conduct an auction among other bidders for all the titles but will immediately move to consider bids for the various parts of Times Newspapers, which include offers from consortiums formed by editors and staff journalists.

# Switch to sixth-form colleges criticized

By John Witherow

The idea of establishing more sixth-form colleges separate from comprehensive schools is attacked by the National Council for Educational Standards today as a threat to academic levels in universities and schools.

"This will be a disaster for British education", it says in a statement. "If standards in the sixth form decline, this will destroy university education as it exists today."

The authors of the report, Mrs Caroline Cox, chairman of the council, and Dr John Marks, its administrator, were responding to rumours that the Macfarlane committee, which is preparing a report on educational provisions for 16 to 19 year-olds, might favour the replacement of school sixth forms with sixth-form colleges.

"*A decline in school* sixth-form standards means an inevitable decline in university and polytechnic standards", the document continues. "The consequences of this will be catastrophic. Our professions will decline in quality. Both our economic and cultural life will be affected."

Mrs Cox and Dr Marks, both contributors to the right-wing *Black Papers* on education, supported their warnings by saying that comprehensive schools would be "decapitated".

Many councils, hard-pressed by financial restraints, are seriously considering changing to sixth-form colleges as sixth-form numbers in comprehensive schools decline.

The Macfarlane Committee, chaired by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, is reported to be divided over the issue of sixth-form colleges but is expected to conclude in their favour.

**Cost-saving schools**: Britain's independent schools are saving the country at least £300m, the Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS) says in a leaflet described as "a counter-blast to the Labour Party's proposal to abolish independent education".

In the leaflet, it says the state saves £325m a year in daily running costs, mainly in teachers' salaries, and £1,500m in capital costs. The state would otherwise have to educate about half a million children attending independent and direct-grant schools.

*Freedom under Fire* (Independent Schools Information Service, 26 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0RG).

# Imprisonment rate again high in Dorset

By Our Legal Correspondent

For the second year in succession, magistrates in Dorset *have sent* a larger proportion of convicted men to jail than *any other bench of magistrates* in England and Wales, according to the Bristol group of Radical Alternatives to Prison.

The group has for the past four years made a "ball and chain" award to the court with the highest proportional imprisonment rate, based on the official statistics.

In 1979, the most recent year for which figures are available, the Dorset bench imposed immediate imprisonment on 13.9 per cent of adult males convicted of indictable offences. At the other end of the scale, Gwent magistrates passed sentences of imprisonment on only 4.6 per cent. The national average was 8.6 per cent.

# Increase in VD worst among girls under 20

The past decade's increase in venereal disease has been worst among girls under 20, it was disclosed yesterday.

Cases of gonorrhoea among *that group went up by three* and half times between 1965 and the mid-1970s, according to the second annual survey of sexual transmitted diseases by the Communicable Diseases Surveillance Centre, published in the *British Medical Journal*.

Cases affecting the mouth and throat, though, continue to rise and doubled in both sexes between 1976 and 1979. Cases of pubic lice rose by 10 per cent to 8,272 in 1979 from the previous year.

The report repeats a warning, given last year, about a new strain of resistant gonorrhoea, first isolated in United *States Servicemen who returned* from the Philippines in 1976.



Photograph by Brian Harris

**Bishop Ireneos, of the Greek Orthodox Church casts a cross into the water, to be retrieved by Peter Charou at the annual blessing of the seas at Margate yesterday.**

# Unemployment seen as cause of more joining community volunteer force

By Ian Bradley

More young people are coming forward to do voluntary service in the community, the annual report of Community Service Volunteers (CSV), published today, says.

During the year that ended on March 31, 1980, CSV found full-time voluntary work for more than 3,500 young people. They included school-leavers, children in care, graduates, borstal trainees, young prisoners, police cadets, and the unemployed.

After falling in the second half of the 1970s, the number of school-leavers applying to do a period of full-time community service is increasing again. In the last six months of 1980, CSV received 1,555 applications for its main volunteer programme, an increase of 400 compared to the corresponding period of 1979.

Mrs Elizabeth Hoodless, executive director of CSV, said that increasing unemployment, and the enforced leisure that *went with it, must be seen as* the main cause of the record growth. In 1980, 35 per cent of those working in the main volunteer programme were registered as unemployed, compared *with only 27 per cent in* 1979.

Mrs Hoodless said that CSV was having discussions with the Voluntary Services Unit of the Home Office over providing more government funds to expand the main volunteer programme. Consultations are also going on with the Manpower Services Commission about specific schemes to involve the young unemployed.

The report, which covers the year in which CSV celebrated its eighteenth anniversary, gives a cautious welcome to the Conservative Government.

Mrs Hoodless said that a recent Gallup Poll indicated that 61 per cent of the public would support the introduction of a full-time, non-military community service scheme. "That finding conflicts with the views of many of the staff in youth organizations", she said.

Discussion about the feasibility of setting up such a scheme is likely to be one of the items on the agenda of a conference in two weeks' time organized by the Voluntary Services Unit in association with the Volunteer Centre and the National Council for Voluntary Organizations.

The conference is to be held in Swanswick, Derbyshire, from January 23 to 25.

# Sunday shop laws likely to stay

By a Staff Reporter

A Home Office review of the anomalies of Sunday trading laws is not expected to support a reform of the law in the near future, despite pressure from MPs.

The findings of the review, set up last year by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, have yet to go to *ministers, but they are unlikely* to favour immediate legislation.

Yesterday the Home Office said it could not say what the findings were, but added that there was unlikely to be time for government legislation in the foreseeable future.

The findings will mean that ministerial support is unlikely for the private member's Bill now being promoted by Sir Anthony Meyer, Conservative MP for Flint, West, which would legalize the sale of food, sportswear, furniture, and records on Sundays.

Sir Anthony's Bill is the latest in a long line of attempts to regularize the Sunday trading laws. Last summer Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely, unsuccessfully tried to promote a Bill for reform.

The review was set up after Mr Raison had told the Commons that the Shops Act, 1950, did contain anomalies. For example, shopkeepers could sell "girlie" magazines on Sundays but not *bibles*.

The National Consumer Council says that research shows a substantial demand for Sunday opening. Mr Richard Weir, of the Retail Consortium, however, says *there is no evidence that* the majority wants it.

# Studies of ulcer drug are to be continued

By Nicholas Timmins

*The Committee on Safety of* Medicines said yesterday that there was no immediate cause for alarm over suggestions that Tagamet, a widely used drug for the treatment of ulcers, may *be linked to the development of* cancer.

An official said the committee had been keeping a close watch since suspicions were *first raised two years ago that the drug may be linked to can*cers of the gut.

Tagamet is now prescribed for about 150,000 people in Britain. It has been taken by about one million people in Britain.

Smith Kline and French, the manufacturers, said yesterday that there was no data to show that there was any link between *the drug and gastric carcinoma*. Long-term studies in animals and humans were continuing. "The results to date give us no cause for concern."

Questions were first raised when three cases came to light of patients developing early cancers after treatment with the drug for some time.

Professor Denis Parke, Professor of Biochemistry at Surrey University, and a member of the committee, said yesterday that "there is no immediate cause for alarm".

Until a considerable amount of research that was now under way in Britain, the United States, and West Germany was completed, "we cannot really say one way or another".

# Black groups to ask for job creation schemes

Representatives from 32 black organizations in Britain yesterday condemned the Government's lack of action in eradicating racial discrimination and for failing to alleviate high unemployment among ethnic minorities.

A meeting organized by the Confederation of Indian Organizations (United Kingdom) drew up a resolution that will be sent to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment. They will seek a meeting with him to ask for job creation schemes.

"We wish to put an end to the disparity between jobless whites and jobless blacks", Mr Tara *Mukherjee, president* of the confederation, said.

# Lord Kagan's fines are cut to £56,000

Fines totalling £105,000 on *Lord Kagan, jailed last month* for theft and falsifying accounts, were reduced to £56,000 by a High Court judge in London on Friday.

Mr Justice Jupp made the reduction to take account of £73,000 and a quantity of indigo dye which he said he was satisfied was in the hands of Lord Kagan's company, Kagan Textiles.

The fines were imposed by the same judge at Leeds Crown Court, with heavier fines on the Kagan family firm, Cellofoam (Yorkshire), after Lord Kagan admitted four counts of stealing indigo dye from Kagan Textiles and three charges of falsifying accounts.

WEST EUROPE

# M Marchais seizes on immigration issue

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 11

The French Communist Party is seeking to make immigration policy—or what it sees as the lack of it—a major issue in the forthcoming presidential elections.

M Georges Marchais, the party leader, made the subject the main topic of his speech to a large party rally in Paris on Friday night. It was, he told *his enthusiastic audience*, "inadmissible to allow immigrant workers into France at a time when we have two million French and immigrant people on the dole".

*The party*, he said, *had no* lessons to learn from anyone about fighting racism. That was why the Communists would persist in airing the problems caused by the existence of *ghettos—a problem created by* the refusal of the Government to integrate immigrants into the community.

According to M Marchais, too strong a concentration of immigrants in an area created tension among the population, increased the social charges on the ratepayers and generally retarded education.

Yesterday, he put the theory of his speech into practice when he led 10,000 marchers to Vitry, the Paris suburb, in support of M Paul Mercieca, the Communist Mayor. On Christmas Eve, M Mercieca had led a demolition squad which tried to make a hostel uninhabitable to force out 300 Malians who had been moved there from the nearby town of St Maur.

As the demonstrators marched through the town, headed by the Communist mayors of the area wearing their *tricolore* scarves, residents of subsidized housing estates unfurled banners saying "No to ghettos in Vitry".

Afterwards M Mercieca said that the town already had 28 per cent of its school places filled by African children and paid 50 per cent of its social security funds to immigrants. "We can do no more unless we deprive French workers", he said.

The Malians at the hostel are all Muslims.

The Communist Federation of Ille et Vilain, in Britanny, this weekend changed its mind about supporting the building of an Islamic centre in Rennes with the help of 750,000 francs (£75,000) from municipal funds.

# Villages cut off as blizzards sweep Spain

Madrid, Jan 11.—Snowstorms swept northern and central Spain today, isolating villages, closing mountain passes and forcing the cancellation of numerous sports events.

Highway police said many roads were like skating rinks and that although there were no serious accidents, numerous cars had skidded off roads and overturned.

In the Catalan capital of Barcelona firemen cleared snow from the city's approach roads while in the adjoining province of Leon, helicopters dropped food to mountain villages isolated by drifts. By midday blizzards had spread to the central province of Burgos, *reaching depths of 50cms.—UPI.*

**Relief effort**: In Italy relief workers fought through snowdrifts to reach villages stricken by November's earthquake in the Avellino area east of Naples (our *Rome Correspondent* writes). The 40,000 still in huts after the Belice valley earthquake in 1963 remained without heating in subzero temperatures because of a power failure.

# The Pope appeals to Red Brigades to set free condemned judge

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 11

The Pope today appealed for the release of Dr Giovanni D'Urso, the judge whom his Red Brigade's kidnappers have threatened to kill unless the press publishes in full by tomorrow night proclamations by their fellow members held in maximum security jails.

At his Sunday appearance to the crowds in St Peter's Square, the Pope said he prayed that the judge, who was seized on December 12, could be returned as soon as possible to his family.

"I beg the Lord", he went on, "to touch the souls of those who have in their hands the person and the life of the magistrate, that they may reflect on the gravity of their attitude and heed the feeling of humanity which cannot be extinguished in their hearts".

Most leading newspapers have refused to accept the ultimatum of the Red Brigades, contained in a message running to two-and-a-half pages. Communiqué No 9 said: "We have no intention of prolonging the imprisonment of D'Urso longer than necessary, and if within 48 hours of the publication of this communiqué we do not read *fully in the leading Italian daily* newspapers the communiqués issued by the organisms of the masses in Trani and Palmi, we will proceed to execute the sentence to which D'Urso has been *condemned*."

The terrorists detained in the maximum security jails of Trani and Palmi in the south of Italy have in the past week received a series of visits from, among others, their defence lawyers and MPs of the small left-wing Radical Party, who have brought out the statements. These statements have taken the line that Dr D'Urso may be spared if the prisoners' views on subjects such as the elimination of the prison system are printed.

But, since the publication of a long interview with the judge's captors in the weekly magazine *L'Espresso*, most national newspapers and the state television corporation RAI have decided that they would not act as "megaphones" for Red Brigade's propaganda, while continuing to report their activities. They have argued that they cannot allow terrorism a permanent foothold in the press in its campaign to undermine the prison system and, through that, the state.

The leading exception is *Avanti !* the Socialist Party organ, which will continue, as it says, for humanitarian reasons, to publish details of terrorist proclamations. This attitude threatens to reopen differences in the coalition, as it is strongly opposed by the Christian Democrats and Republicans. Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Prime Minister, will be pressed hard by the Opposition in a debate in the Chamber of Deputies set for Wednesday.

An arrest warrent for the alleged participation in the kidnapping of the judge has been issued for Signor Giovanni Senzani, a lecturer in law at Florence University and expert on criminology. The Rome public prosecutor has told journalists that he is suspected of being the go-between who *arranged the interview with L'Espresso* and may be the "interrogator" who undertook the questioning of Dr D'Urso.

The press and television have been provided with photographs of Signor Senzani, who disappeared from his home some weeks ago. He was a consultant to the Ministry of Justice and, as such, had a permit to visit prisons, including those of *maximum security*.

Signor Giancarlo Severini, the director of Udine prison, today offered himself as a hostage in exchange for Dr D'Urso. Signor Severini, a friend of the D'Urso family, said he had already contacted the Justice Ministry and he wished to make known to the press his "full availability", to try to save Dr D'Urso's life.

# Debré challenge to Chirac leadership of Gaullists

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 11

M Michel Debré, the self-declared Gaullist candidate in the presidential elections, produced his most bitter attack yet on President Giscard d'Estaing in a rousing speech to his campaign supporters last night.

He also threatened to take over control of the party from M Jacques Chirac if the present Gaullist leader failed to support him in the elections.

For the first time M Debré said he hoped that the President would not finish a second term in office. "One seven-year term—alas!" he said. "Two seven-year terms—too much!"

The latest opinion poll shows that M Debré would win as *many votes as M Chirac in* the first round of the election, which is a substantial advance for him. Neither Gaullist, however, would win more than 11 per cent support according to *the IFOP poll published in Le Point*.

The President would still win the second round with a 54 per cent poll against 46 per cent by M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader. This is six per cent less than the President scored in the last IFOP poll in November.

# Roman conquest of traffic

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Jan 11

Signor Luigi Petroselli, the Communist Mayor of Rome, today outlined five measures as a first step in making the whole area from the Capitol and Forum to the Via Appia Antica a traffic free zone for the benefit of the public and for archaelogical research.

1. Via Della Consolazione, immediately under his offices on the Capital Hill, is being dug up to restore its unity with the Forum.
2. On the Capitol, a commission is ascertaining the stability of what remains of the old Tabularium or Record Office, dating 78 BC.
3. The statue of Emporor Marcus Aurelius was removed from the horse, yesterday for restoration.
4. The city has approved a scheme to introduce, in four months, a new system of traffic circulation around the Colosseum, which will ban the area of the Arch of Constantine to *traffic*.
5. From February 1 Mussolini's Via Dei Fori Imperiali, which cuts across the Forum, will be closed to traffic on Sundays in the stretch leading from Piazza Venezia, half way to the Colosseum. The mayor is to announce on Tuesday the formation of a commission to report on its definite closure at a later date.

# Aegean aid shareout worries Athens

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Jan 11

Greece has protested to the outgoing Carter Administration that its recommendations to Congress for military aid to Greece and Turkey may upset the balance of power between *them*.

The United States Government informed Athens and Ankara that it is proposing to grant defence assistance worth $260m (£108m) to Greece and $400m to Turkey. Ankara will also be given economic aid worth $300m.

The Greek side argues that this is a departure from the traditional seven-to-ten ratio that Athens somehow considers vital for maintaining an equilibrium between the two countries, The Greek Government does not object to American economic aid being given to Turkey provided that care is taken that the funds are not diverted to the purchase of armaments.

Greek leaders believe that if they allow this parity to be upset Greece would become vulnerable to pressures for a greater Turkish presence and say in the Aegean. Most Greeks are convinced that Turkey has designs on their territory, especially the Aegean islands.

Mr Robert McCloskey, the United States Ambassador, was called in to the Foreign Ministry on Friday and told about the Greek Government's concern.

The American side argues that although in the past every effort has been made to adhere *to some balance, Washington* refuses to be tied down to a specific numerical ratio because of legal obstacles.

The Greek Goverment is so sensitive on this issue that when West Germany last summer offered Turkey DM600m (£130m) in extra aid and only DM60m to Greece, Athens declined the offer.

The Greek leaders will, no doubt, avail themselves of next week's visit to Athens by 16 congressmen 12 of them members of the House armed services committee.

A trump card for the Greeks is that negotiations on revising *the status of American military* installations in Greece are due.

From the grassroots: Sitting MP says new area is dominated by Conservative voters

# Boundary changes threat to Labour in Lake District

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

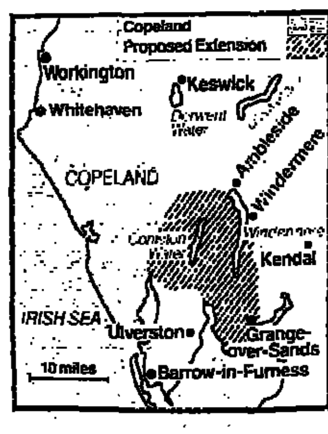
Parliamentary constituency boundaries can be like storm clouds: push them around too much and there is liable to be political thunder and lightning.

Parties will protest that either they have been robbed of traditional support or that the Boundary Commission has bounced into a constituency additional electors who could upset the sitting MP's majority.

The commission's proposals for Cumbria have had precisely that effect where they concern Whitehaven. Under the *changes, the controlling* constituency Labour Party and Mr John Cunningham, the sitting Labour MP, detect a deep depression coming up from the south-east of the constituency which could turn it into a Conservative seat.

In reviewing the whole of Cumbria, the commission has tacked on to Whitehaven, extending its area by 200 square miles, the Lonsdale part of what is at present Morecambe and Lonsdale, where the Tories command well over half the votes.

*Though the addition takes in* some of the most beautiful parts of the Lake District, in-




cluding Coniston Water, and runs down the side of Windermere, Mr Cunningham wants none of it.

"*It is Indian territory* as far as we are concerned", he says. "There are about 13,000 electors in the new area but we do not hold a single council seat, and I would estimate that the ratio of Tories to Labour is about eight to one."

When Mr Cunningham was elected in 1970, Labour had a 16.6 per cent majority with an electorate of 50,326, and the majority had been reduced to 12.6 per cent with an additional 2,500 voters on the electoral register in 1979. His majority is expected to vanish under the proposals of the commission, which has aimed to equalize the size of the electorate in each of the six Cumbrian constituencies.

*It is not only the Labour* Party which takes that view (Mr Cunningham is having second thoughts about moving his home from Chester-le-Street, co Durham, to live in his constituency if the proposals are not changed), but also the Conservatives, who believe they have the proposed seat within their grasp.

Such is the confidence that Mr Leon Brittan, when he was Minister of State for the Home Office responsible for the Boundary Commission, although not its individual *review, was indiscreet enough* to boast at a Conservative meeting in Egremont within the constituency in November: "I am very confident of our future. The idea that this constituency is a *socialist* possession is going to be knocked sky-high."

The objections to the changes were heard formally in Kendal Town Hall in December. Political parties are not allowed to argue a political case but can demonstrate the inconveniences that could be caused to their own organizational structure, the ties and traditions that would be broken within the community, and the geographical considerations that should be taken into account.

The three-day inquiry was into the whole of the proposals for Cumbria, not just Whitehaven, affecting the constituencies of, among others, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Mr Michael Jopling, the Government Chief Whip, who both remain safe on the commission's proposed roundabout. Three other Labour seats, Workington, Carlisle and Barrow-in-Furness, maintain their Labour majorities.

While Labour concentrated its case on the defence of Whitehaven, which will become Copeland under the commission's plan, the Cumbrian Conservatives lodged objections to the totality of the proposal.

They argued that in redefining the parliamentary boundaries there was too large a gap between the lowest constituency electorate, 53,379, and the highest, 66,699. They proposed changes that would have narrowed the gap. More to the point, they want to take the town of Whitehaven out of the constituency and merge it with Workington into a new constituency.

The Conservatives also proposed that part of Mr Whitelaw's constituency of Penrith and the Border should be put into the Carlisle seat, and thereby hangs the real political nub of the Tory plan.

Cumbria's six constituencies divide four Labour and two Conservative at present. Under the Tory proposals, Labour would lose one seat with the merging of Whitehaven and Workington, and another with the proposed Copeland going Conservative. The redefined Carlisle constituency, under their proposal, could also *return a Conservative*.

Labour argued that the commission's proposals for Whitehaven paid no regard to the geography, communications, demography, or community of interest.

The commission has yet to announce the result of the inquiry, but the impression gained is that Labour has put forward a good case and that the Conservative Party may have been a little too greedy.

OVERSEAS

# Reagan team will take hostages issue back to the beginning

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 11

If the present negotiations with Tehran over the release of the 52 American hostages are not resolved by January 20 when he takes office, the Iranian authorities will have to deal with a "clean slate", from the incoming Administration. President-elect Ronald Reagan said today.

In an interview with the weekly magazine *US News and World Report* Mr Reagan also said that he has a "serious doubt" that a government really exists in Tehran. It was uncertain whether Ayatollah Khomeini was "heeded any more as head of the government", he said.

"That's part of the great confusion over there" Mr Reagan said, expressing the hope that "people of some sense and moderation" will take over control in Tehran. He said he felt that the greatest danger came from the left. The Marxist Tudeh Party was waiting for "this chaos to reach a point where it might be able to move in".

In a television interview, Mr James Baker, who is to be chief of staff in Mr Reagan's White House, said today that it was "possible" that the President-elect might disagree with a settlement reached by the outgoing Administration of President Carter over how much money should be returned to Iran. In such a case he would expect the two men to get together to sort out their differences, Mr Baker said.

Tehran, Jan 11.—A breakthrough in the hostages issue is likely before the Carter Administration leaves office, a diplomatic source close to the discussions said today.

"I think you will have good news", the source said, adding that considerable progress had been made in recent days in the American - Iranian exchanges conducted through Algerian intermediaries.

The source said the Iranians were still trying to get better terms from the United States Government. Only four days ago the same source, who refused to be named, predicted that the negotiations would drag on past January 20 because of legal and technical problems.

Adding to the rising optimism, the newspaper *Enghelab-E-Eslami* (Islamic Revolution) today quoted Mr Ahmad Azizi, the negotiator in the issue, as saying Iran had accepted Algerian proposals on the dispute over Iran's demand for multi-million dollar guarantees from the United States.

Iran's response to the latest American counter-proposals on the release terms would be delivered to the Algerian mediators tomorrow or Tuesday, the paper said.

A spokesman for Mr Azizi's office declined to confirm or deny the report.—Reuter.

# Nkomo men take stock of Mugabe snub

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Jan 11

Discussion was postponed today by the central committee of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party on the demotion of its leader announced in a Cabinet reshuffle yesterday by Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister.

Mr Nkomo, the former Minister of Home Affairs, was to have told Mr Mugabe tomorrow whether he would accept the portfolio of public service

Yesterday Mr Nkomo was quoted by the Ziana news agency as saying: "I do not see my way to accepting this". He was also reported as saying that his dismissal was a violation of an agreement between his party and Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party to share the ministries with responsibility for security. As Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Nkomo had control of the police.

Mr Edgar Tekere, who was acquitted last month of the murder of a white farmer, was dismissed in the reshuffle as Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development.

The reshuffle, which was the first since Mr Mugabe's Government came to power last April, promoted Mr Richard Hove to Minister of Home Affairs from the portfolio of public service.

Mr Simon Muzenda was replaced as Foreign Minister by Mr Witness Mangwende, his former Deputy Minister. He retains the deputy premiership and will have special responsibility for coordination.

Mr Tekere's place in the Cabinet is to be taken by Mr Frederick Shava, the Government Chief Whip.

One of the most powerful men in the new Cabinet is Mr Emmerson Mungagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, who is to take over some of the functions of the defence portfolio, which is held by Mr Mugabe.

Two new ministers—industry and energy development, and community development and women's affairs—are to be held by Mr Simbarashe Makoni, the former Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs Teurai Nhongo, the former Minister of Youth, Recreation and sport.

Leading article, page 11



Storms on Turkey's Aegean coast have flooded Izmir, where rescuers look for stranded residents

# UN ready for deal on Namibia at Geneva

From Nicholas Ashford
Geneva, Jan 11

The United Nations is prepared to do a deal with the South African-led group attending the conference on Namibia (South-West Africa) in an attempt to overcome what is hoped to be the final obstacle blocking agreement on the implementation of a settlement plan for the territory.

The United Nations team, led by Mr Brian Urquhart, who is chairing the present conference, is understood to be prepared to give a clear undertaking that the world body will meet the reservations voiced by the South Africans and the internal political parties about "United Nations impartiality".

But in exchange, the United Nations team wants a firm commitment from the South African-led delegation that it will agree to a date for starting to implement the United Nations plan. The United Nations has suggested March 30 as a starting date, when a ceasefire would come into effect, with independence for the territory being achieved by the end of this year.

A suggestion of the proposed deal was made by Mr Urquhart during a working session of the conference yesterday. He said that when there was firm agreement on an implementation date "a number of things will have to change, because we shall then be in a completely different situation."

The internal parties have laid down a number of preconditions which they want met as a demonstration that the United Nations, which at present gives diplomatic and financial backing to the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization (Swapo), will act impartially during the run-up to elections for a constituent assembly.

These include the rescinding of a General Assembly resolution recognizing Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and the ending of United Nations financial assistance to Swapo. A request has also been made by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) that it should be allowed to address the next meeting of the General Assembly to discuss Namibia

Although the United Nations did not comply with all these demands it could not, for example, rescind a General Assembly resolution — it believes it should be able to satisfy the disquiet of the South Africans and the internal parties on the impartiality issue.

The conference is due to resume tomorrow after a day of informal contacts on board a Swiss train which took delegates from Geneva to Montreux and back.

# Fastest Antarctic crossing completed by Britons

A three-man British team yesterday completed the longest and fastest crossing of Antarctica. Sir Ranulph Fiennes, Mr Charles Burton and Mr Oliver Shepard, members of the Transglobe Expedition, reached Scott Base, the permanent New Zealand survey camp, in 75 days after travelling 2,600 miles.

The team had unexpectedly to make camp 18 miles from the base in sub-zero temperatures when one of its motorized snow vehicles broke down.

A repair team was sent from the base with a dog sleigh to help bring them in. "They were greeted by a piper when they arrived at the base, but their priorities were a sauna, fresh food and sleep", a spokesman for the expedition said in London.

Their support ship is expected to reach the camp in about a weeks' time after breaking through the pack ice.

The three-year expedition is circumnavigating the globe over the North and South Poles.

The expedition arrived in the Antarctic 11 months ago on the opposite side of McMurdo Sound.

The only previous Antarctic crossing was made by Sir Vivian Fuchs and Sir Edmund Hillary in 1957-58. They took 99 days to travel 2,250 miles

# MP critical of Afghan news reports

Islamabad, Jan 11.—Mr Ronald Brown, a Labour MP who has just ended a 10-day visit to Afghanistan, described as "wrong and false" Western news reports on the Afghan situation, according to Kabul radio.

The broadcast monitored here at the weekend said Mr Brown (Edinburgh, Leith) made the statement in an interview with the official Bakhtar news agency. It said the delegation of three Labour MPs was convinced that the people of Afghanistan supported their pro-Soviet government.

On Saturday the group, which includes Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle) and Mr Robert Litherland (Manchester Central), visited the important eastern city of Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhair province, and the Torkham post on the border with Pakistan, Kabul radio said. [When they arrived back in London, they told journalists: "We are saying nothing until Tuesday"].—AP.

# Mr Haig certain to be approved for Cabinet after Senate compromise

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 11

The controversial nomination of Mr Alexander Haig as Secretary of State in the new Administration is almost certain to be confirmed shortly by Congress after a compromise agreement among members of the Senate foreign relations committee about how they should handle his role in the Watergate affair.

The committee, which opened hearings on the nomination last Friday, agreed yesterday to take preliminary steps towards obtaining White House tape recordings involving Mr Haig and President Nixon during the final days of the scandal.

It decided to subpoena lists and indexes of about 100 hours of tapes now stored in the national archives here to try to determine which of them might be relevant to Mr Haig's confirmation as Secretary of State.

Mr Haig, who was White House Chief of Staff, during the final chapter of Watergate, has told the committee that he has no objections to any of the tape recordings being sought by the Senate. He has testified under oath before the present hearings that he did nothing improper or illegal during his term of office.

The decision to subpoena lists of the tapes was opposed by most Republican members of the committee who feared that the reopening of the Watergate saga might embarrass the new Administration as well as delay Mr Haig's confirmation.

President-elect Ronald Reagan hopes that all his Cabinet nominations will be approved by the Senate shortly after he is sworn into office on January 20.

Reflecting the view of most Republicans, Senator Howard Baker, the Republican Leader of the Upper House and a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, said an extended investigation of all the Watergate material could leave the United States without a Secretary of State "for months at a serious time in this nation's history and a dangerous time in the world".

But he and his Republican colleagues apparently went along with the decision to seek the tapes when Democrats on the committee promised that a final Senate vote on Mr Haig's nomination should not be put off if there is any delay in obtaining either the lists or the tapes themselves. There will almost certainly be stiff opposition from former President Nixon, in particular, to the release of the tapes.

The wrangle over the Watergate tapes took up much of the hearing's time yesterday, but there was time for Mr Haig to outline his views on a number of topics including China, Cuba, the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) and the highly conservative manifesto adopted by the Republicans during their national convention in Detroit last summer.

On China, Mr Haig said that America's relations should be developed further, but they should not function as an "irritant" to improve relations with Moscow. He would not rule out arms sales to China at some stage in the future,

On Cuba, Mr Haig said he expected relations to continue to be strained. "It would be very, very difficult for me to support efforts towards normalization with Cuba so long as they are spawning, instigating, training and conducting terrorist activities in this hemisphere

Mr Haig appeared to agree with Mr Caspar Weinberger, nominated as Defence Secretary, when he said that he did not expect serious talks with the Soviet Union on Salt to resume until there had been a "rather dramatic improvement" in American military power.

It was announced this weekend that Mr Frank Carlucci, presently deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) would be Mr Weinberger's deputy in the Defence Department.

Finally Mr Haig made it clear that he does not intend to be bound by all of the policy positions adopted by the Republican Party during the Detroit convention. In a move which will undoubtedly disappoint some of Mr Reagan's most fervent conservative supporters he said he would not feel bound by a document that he had no role in drafting.

Mr Haig's confirmation hearings resume tomorrow and are expected to be completed midweek.

## Suspended death sentence gives criminals two-year chance to reform

# China controls its prisons by divide-and-rule

*The Chinese by David Bonavia, China correspondent of* The Times, *is published this week.* This, the first of three edited extracts from the book, describes China's penal system and how it is changing. Personal reform—moral and political—plays a large part in Chinese methods of dealing with criminals.*

Physical conditions in jails appear to be reasonable, considering how low the standards of living are for the workers and peasants in the outside world. A former inmate of a large prison in Shanghai—originally built by the British there before World War Two—gives the following description of it.

Prisoners are segregated in different cell blocks. Block One holds spies, murderers and people sentenced to prison terms of more than 16 years. Block Two is for burglars, pickpockets and other minor criminals. Block Three is for "counter-revolutionaries", former capitalists, rapists, black marketeers and people with sentences of between 10 and 15 years. Block Four is for prisoners serving sentences of one to 10 years. Block Five is for prisoners in poor health, and Block Six for women prisoners.

The prison has a printing press and sewing shop, but only prisoners nearing the end of their term with good conduct records are granted the privilege of working. The wardens are Public Security officers, but are unarmed. (Most prisons have armed military guards at the outer wall.) In each block there are 10 to 12 trusty convicts.

The day begins at 7 am with roll-call, time for washing, and breakfast of rice-gruel (congee). Between 8 and 11 there are political and ideological lectures. From 11 till 1 pm lunch is served—rice with vegetables, a little fish twice a week—and there is a rest period. From 1 till 5 pm there are more lectures, or for those who are permitted it, work. Between 5 and 9 pm the prisoners are given supper (the same type of food as at lunch) and allowed some recreation. The usual "recreation" is to study the *People's Daily* in groups of 30; sometimes there is time to play a little chess. Lights-out is at 9 pm. Once a week the prisoners are exercised by being allowed to walk round the cell block for half an hour.

Prisoners with good conduct records may receive one visitor a month for 15 minutes at a time. Once every two months prisoners may be allowed to play table-tennis in the recreation hall, or watch a highly propagandistic performance by a visiting drama troupe.

A bowl of water for washing is brought to each cell every morning by the trusties. There is a bucket for urinating and defecating. In summer, prisoners have a bath once a week, and in winter once a month. Clean clothes are issued after the bath.

Treatment of convicts in China has varied according to the political mood in the national leadership. In periods of political fervour—such as the late 1950s, or the Cultural Revolution — prisoners have been treated with brutality and contempt, on the assumption that their very criminality has shown their political rottenness, and regarded as enemies of the people who have been shorn of their Chinese citizenship.

The prison and labour camp authorities pursue a well-planned and systematic programme of divide-and-rule among the prisoners, sparing no effort to make each individual prisoner feel responsible to and dependent on the state, not on the loyalty or friendship of fellow-prisoners.

Punishments and rewards are designed to split up prisoner solidarity through instituting a system of privilege. Prisoners are routinely expected to denounce each other and to participate in "struggle sessions" against each other.

Though these disciplinary methods can be expected to persist, the new legal code aims to safeguard the rights of prisoners as Chinese citizens.

The Chinese have a unique system of suspended capital punishment. Criminals may be executed for a whole list of offences, including murder, rape, armed robbery, espionage, sabotage, and malfeasance or black-marketeering on a large scale. But sometimes the court may impose a death sentence with a two-year suspension. During that period the criminal will be expected to reform thoroughly: if there is no evidence of reform at the end of the two years the criminal is shot.

Methods of execution are largely the same everywhere in China, with small variations. The hands are bound and the victim told to kneel. A soldier with a pistol or rifle and bayonet prodding the person's neck fires one shot, and Public Security officers or a doctor check that he or she is dead. The relatives are later allowed to claim the body.

Sometimes there are group executions, carried out by members of the Public Security's special Judicial Squad, simultaneously firing pistols into the back of the necks or heads of a row of victims. A coup de grâce is normally administered. Prisoners are not usually hooded or permitted to face the executioner.

* *The Chinese is published on Thursday by Allen Lane, price £7.95. It will be reviewed on publication day by Mr K. A. Qiu.*

# Peking may spare life of Jiang Qing

Peking, Jan 11. — After a bitter and protracted squabble most of China's leaders now appear ready to spare the life of Jiang Qing, Mao Tse-tung's widow, when she is sentenced on charges of treason, Chinese sources said today.

A likely compromise, long under review, would be a death sentence suspended for several years, a common practice in the Chinese legal system.

Jiang Qing and nine other prominent defendants were scheduled to hear the verdicts and sentences against them at the end of last week, according to the sources.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the party's Vice-Chairman, denounced her as a woman "so evil, not enough evil can be said about her". Proponents of the death penalty argued that in a country where robbers and rapists are routinely executed, her crimes were far worse and she could not be allowed to escape the same fate.

But the Chinese sources said that some Chinese leaders had now apparently swung the other way and it appeared a majority now favoured sparing Jiang Qing's life.

Trial hearings ended two weeks ago but after the latest verdict postponement, it was unclear when the 10 defendants would face the court for the last time though it was likely to be some time this week.—UPI.

# Japanese ministers duck royal hunt

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Jan 11

Overlooked during the country's rise as an industrial power, the subject of wildlife conservation has now become such a sensitive subject in Japan that the entire Cabinet was forced to turn down an invitation to participate in the imperial household's annual duck hunt yesterday.

A spokesman for Emperor Hirohito's imperial household in Tokyo today confirmed reports that no one in the Cabinet took part in the royal duck hunt held in Chiba Prefecture.

According to tradition, diplomats and members of the Cabinet are invited to join the duck hunt every year but Japanese politicians have declined the invitation in greater numbers in recent years because they are worried they will provoke an outcry from the growing number of conservationists.

The imperial duck hunt, an annual event until it was suspended in 1972 in the face of criticism, was resumed in 1977. Only two members of the Cabinet accepted the invitation.

The reluctance of politicians to participate serves as an apt example of how conservation has become increasingly important.

The subject became internationally controversial two years ago after Japanese fishermen were criticized for rounding up and slaughtering thousands of dolphins with clubs in a bay off the southern island of Iki.

Confronted with an international outcry the Government subsequently began to develop mechanical killer whales and other electronic devices which officials hope will discourage the dolphins from following fishing boats.

The growing concern over wild life was also illustrated last year when the Government attempted to organize a hunt to deplete the number of protected pigeons which have settled in the eaves and rafters of the famous Buddhist Sesoji Temple at Asakusa in Tokyo.

The proposed hunt was organized after the droppings of about 5,000 pigeons, a protected species, began to cover the ornate building. It was hastily called off after a public outcry.

Taking another step to protect threatened species, the Government ratified the convention on international trade in endangered species last November. The latest ordinance will prohibit the importation of 420 endangered species of plants, animals and their pelts. The ban includes imports of rhinoceros horn, ivory, albatrosses, Indian elephants and tiger skins. Japan signed the convention in 1973 but failed to ratify it for seven years.

# Grenade attack on family in Gaza Strip

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 11

An Israeli taxi driver was shot dead and a family of three injured in a grenade attack during a weekend of anti Israeli terror in the Gaza Strip

Visiting Israelis had not previously been harassed but yesterday a couple and their three year-old daughter had a grenade thrown at their car as they drove along the Gaza highway

The taxi driver was shot this morning in a garage near the Jabaliah refugee camp while the oil in his cab was being changed. A man entered the garage, shot him at close range and fled.

# Montego Bay oil tanks blaze

Montego Bay, Jamaica, Jan 11.—Four oil storage tanks caught fire last night at the Esso oil terminal here, causing millions of pounds worth of fuel to be lost.

A police spokesman said a man was seen running from the terminal shortly after the fire broke out.Reuter.

## Turkish editor held

Istanbul, Jan 11.—Martial law authorities today detained Mr Salim Bayar, managing editor of *Hurriyet*, Turkey's largest-selling newspaper, on charges of publishing "fabricated" news, the newspaper reported.



# Anti-black plot feared as another boy disappears

From Michael Leapman
Atlanta, Jan 11

Some 350 citizens, carrying stout sticks and well wrapped against the cold, conducted a futile day-long search yesterday in woods near where a youth disappeared a week ago. He was the latest of the 16 black children to be killed or missing in this frightened city in the past 17 months.

Not far away, police were combing an area of scrub where on Friday they found two decomposed bodies. If, as is believed, they belong to the children previously listed as missing, it brings the total of confirmed killings to 13 with three still unaccounted for. All but two of the victims were boys.

The weekend searches are the latest in a series of events which prompted today's *Atlanta Journal* to say in a headline: "The city's horror seems unending." A 35-member task force formed by police has yet to determine whether the deaths and disappearances are related and, if they are, to find a motive.

Some of the killings seem the work of the same person. The remains discovered on Friday were close to the place where the body of an early victim was found in November, 1979.

Dr Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a black organization, said the clear link between at least three killings suggested "a sinister plot to kill black children".

Although the victims are black there is no positive evidence of a racial motive. But Atlanta's black community regard it as an assault on themselves.

They are keeping their children indoors and have come together to help the police investigation. Last night 500 blacks attended a gospel prayer meeting to raise money for the victims' families.

Since last autumn groups of searchers have hunted for clues every weekend in the areas where the children disappeared. They are organized by Mr Arthur Langford, a black city councilman. When the searches began several thousand volunteers turned out. Numbers had dwindled to about 100 until last week's developments.

The latest disappearance is quite typical. The boy, Lubie Geter, is 14 and small for his age, as some other victims had been. He went out to spend a Saturday afternoon at a shopping centre selling air-fresheners for motor cars

The frustration of the search has provoked frayed tempers, recriminations and accusations of police incompetence. Mr Lee Brown, the Police Commissioner, and Mr Maynard Jackson, the mayor, have come in for criticism. Both are black.

There has been tension between the police and Mr Langford's volunteers, who say they are being given inadequate official support.

# 11 children left alone in house perish in blaze

East St Louis, Illinois, Jan 11.—Eleven children left at home alone died in a raging fire early today as flames and smoke defied rescue efforts by neighbours and firemen.

Police said that their 28-year-old mother had left the children, aged 10 months to 11 years, unattended. She returned home about 2 am as the fire raged.

Firemen tried three times to enter the house, but were driven back by the heat and flames. Mr Reymond Wilson, the assistant fire chief, said the blaze apparently began near a space heater. The children were sleeping on foam rubber because there was no bed.—AP.

## Fire kills 14 mares

Lexington, Kentucky, Jan 11.—Fourteen broodmares in foal, valued at more than £875,000, were killed when a barn loaded with 10 tons of hay exploded in flames at a horse farm here.

## Science report

# Agriculture: Advent of electronic sheep

By the Staff of *Nature*

For several years scientists of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) have been developing an electronic sheep. It has already helped to show why lambs in New South Wales were not growing as well as desired, and to predict how winter shearing in Tasmania should affect feeding requirements. Eventually the electronic sheep should be able to apply the benefit of years of farming and research experience to solving problems within seconds.

The electronic sheep is a computer programmed to use the results of a great deal of research carried out in the past in Australia and elsewhere. Given certain local information, it should be able to calculate the probable response of a sheep to diet and environment in any of the situations to be found in Australia. One of the difficulties for agricultural advisers in such a vast country is that properties, stocks and seasonal activities can be so varied that general recommendations may be of little value to farmers.

To achieve the electronic sheep, Dr J. Black, Dr G. Faichney and Dr N. Graham of CSIRO's division of animal production at Prospect, New South Wales, first reviewed what was known about sheep, their diets and nutritional needs. They then organized the information into their computer program so that it could answer such questions as, why do lambs grazing lush, irrigated summer pastures grow more slowly than those grazing annual pastures in spring?

Such a difficulty occurred in Leeton, New South Wales, and the electronic sheep was applied to it. Information about the poorly growing lambs and the climatic conditions was fed into the computer. The answer it gave was that although the pastures had a high content of protein, it was of a sort readily broken down by the microbes in the rumen and therefore lost from the lambs in their urine. As a consequence only a proportion of the protein the smaller lambs were eating was being absorbed into their intestines.

An inadequate supply of amino acids in the pastures turned out to be the reason for poor growth of lambs in parts of southern Australia during the period from summer to autumn (December to May). The greatest deficiency came during January to mid-February, when, according to the computer, the lambs needed an extra-nutritious diet. The deficiency was therefore made up with a food supplement of lupins, which has boosted growth, as the computer predicted.

When Tasmanian farmers wanted to know whether winter shearing would affect the size of the stocks they could support, the electronic sheep was consulted. To maintain its body temperature, a cold, shorn sheep must eat more than a warm, woolly sheep, and the computer showed that the timing of shearing was indeed important. Ten sheep shorn in October could be maintained on the same feed during winter as six shorn in June.

The computer's next task is to provide useful advice on the winter feed requirements associated with various times of shearing and lambing. The timing of lambing is significant because a pregnant ewe, which has already increased her food consumption for the benefit of the foetus, will not need to boost it much further if she is shorn.

Source: *Rural Research*, September (vol 108, p 18) 1980.



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OVERSEAS

# Warsaw appears ready to negotiate five-day week with Solidarity

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Jan 11

Poland's independent trade union movement Solidarity and the Government seem ready to begin negotiations over a five-day, 40-hour week.

Yesterday at least three million Poles, according to official estimates, took the day off in defiance of a government instruction to work. The union had told them they were free to take it off if they wanted and that they would be fully supported in the event of government sanctions such as loss of pay. All big industries were idle.

Managements in some industries reached an agreement whereby the workers undertook to work on Saturday, January 31 which the Government has already declared a free day.

This showed that both sides did not wish to make an issue of free Saturdays beyond that of each demonstrating its position.

The union wished to prove that no decision could be taken without consultation and Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, said in reply to an official argument that the country could not afford a 40-hour week. "If the Government can prove this to us with figures in hand we are ready to negotiate."

As tension receded with both sides in conciliatory mood a fresh threat of confrontation emerged over the proposal to set up a Rural Solidarity union.

Mr Stanislaw Kania, Poland's Communist Party leader, said yesterday that the authorities were opposed to the setting up of a Rural Solidarity union whose registration is pending.

He accused some people in Rural Solidarity of attempting to incite the countryside, and he spoke of "political gamblers" playing up to farmers' justified discontent in order to set up a political opposition.

There were, he said, some people who were by and large outsiders and who made no secret of their "antisocialist—or to put it more bluntly—counter-revolutionary designs"

The farmers account for three quarters of Poland's agriculture production. Rural Solidarity's application for registration has been deferred by the Supreme Court.


Shoppers hit: The sign says this store section is closed.

The objection until now has been that the farmers cannot be regarded as employees subject to collective bargaining but the Supreme Court left the decision open on the ground that further study was necessary.

Mr Kania went out of his way to assure the farmers that private farming would enjoy high priority in government investment policy. Investment is to be increased by 20 per cent. Nevertheless he made it clear that the authorities were still opposed to an independent farmers union—presumably preferring the "agricultural circles" organization backed by the Government.

The organization has been discredited

In Ustryski Dolne several hundred farmers are still occupying government buildings and demanding recognition of their "federation of workers and farmers" as a sister branch to Rural Solidarity.

# Malaysian urges camps for job-seeking Indonesians

From M. G. G. Pillai
Kuala Lumpur, Jan 11

The presence of more than 200,000 illegal immigrants from Indonesia is posing a political and security threat to Malaysia, according to political leaders.

In southern Johore state, a politician from the ruling National Front coalition called for the placing of the immigrants in camps like the Vietnamese refugees.

Police officials say these Indonesians are being smuggled into Malaysia from Sumatra and the neighbouring Indonesian islands to work in the rubber estates and oil palm plantations.

But their presence is illegal and few actually work in the plantations. Many drift to the towns and into burglary and petty theft.

The Government says its hands are tied. A senior police official in Johore conceded they have no place to put the detained Indonesian illegal immigrants.

Political leaders, particularly from the coalition partner, Malaysian Chinese Association, and the opposition Democratic Action Party, have been critical of the continued presence of the Indonesians.

Malaysia suffers from a shortage of workers in the estates and construction industries, as many of them leave for higher wages in Singapore.

In the east Malaysian state of Sabah, the presence of illegal immigrants and refugees from the Philippines and Indonesia is a way of life.

There are at least 90,000 refugees from the fighting in southern Philippines and another 50,000 illegal immigrants from Indonesia.




## Argentina: Hector Raul Marteau

By Caroline Moorehead

Nine hundred political prisoners remain in Argentine jails, out of more than 3,000 originally detained, according to a recent statement by a spokesman from the Interior Ministry in Buenos Aires.

One of these is Hector Raul Marteau, a philosophy student at Cordoba University before his arrest on April 1, 1975. Now aged 36 and the father of two children, he has been held for five years without charge or trial.

During the 1970's, Hector Marteau was a leader of the National Union of Students in Tucuman. At his arrest, the authorities explained that he was being detained in connexion with his student activities.

Hector Marteau was held for a month under state of siege provisions—without trial or charge. After that he was placed at the disposal of the National Executive Power (PEN), under which, in theory, prisoners can opt for exile rather than face indefinite terms of imprisonment. Marteau, who already has a visa for France has applied three times to leave the country; on each occasion he has been refused permission on the ground that he represents a "threat to the security of the nation".

Argentine lawyers have challenged the right of the executive to keep prisoners in preventive detention, arguing that it is unconstitutional, yet many PEN prisoners, like Marteau, have already been held for more than five years.

# Drugs run ends with nine dead

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Jan 11

Heroin worth about £600,000 was found on a Thai fishing trawler whose captain was accused last week of drugging and throwing into the sea nine of his crew off the southern coast of Thailand. Nine bound bodies have been found.

Drugs squad officers said they had evidence that the heroin was being carried to a rendezvous at sea with an ocean-going vessel.

A dispute over the drug-trafficking mission was believed to have been the cause of the murders, a local police officer in Chumporn province said today. The killings came to light when one of the three survivors, Mr Somnuek Saengkam, made accusations against the captain, Vichai Wannarong, and his brother.

Mr Somnuek alleged that he and two other men had refused to take herbal medicine the captain offered them as laxatives. Nine others who took it quickly became unconscious.

When they saw the captain and this brother tying up the unconscious men and dumping them into the sea, they jumped over board.

The captain and his brother fired on them with rifles but missed they said. They were picked up later by another fishing boat.

# Emergency law powers kept in Philippines

Manila, Jan 11.—President Marcos of the Philippines will have emergency powers to close down the media, ban shows and exhibitions and control admission to schools after martial law is lifted, possibly next week.

Malacanang Palace today released key provisions of the National Security Code and the Public Order Act which define President Marcos's powers "whenever in his judgment there exists a grave emergency.

The President has called for an expanded meeting of the National Security Council

THE ARTS

# Dexter reveals the power of Berg's vision

**Lulu**
**Metropolitan Opera, New York**

**Patrick J. Smith**

The strongest aspect of the Metropolitan Opera's revival of its 1977 production of Alban Berg's *Lulu*, now with its third act completed, was the ensemble purpose of its participants. Cameras were ubiquitous, because of a forthcoming television relay, and light levels were adjusted, as the programme put it, but the performance overcame the distractions and emerged as a cohesive and finally moving evening of opera. I would, however, strongly quarrel with the decision to perform *Lulu* in the original for, unlike *Wozzeck*, it is a complex, discursive and talky story, with a host of well-delineated characters and a goodly amount of spoken dialogue—lost on a non-German-speaking audience.

It is John Dexter's finest Met production. Aided by the evocative settings of Jocelyn Herbert, he sticks quite closely to the composer's wishes, yet with a flexibility as to character individuality which is highly welcome. For instance, the Geschwitz of Evelyn Lear is quite differently presented from the 1977 portrayal of Tatiana Troyanos. Lear sees the role as ultimately fragile and vulnerable rather than forceful, in keeping with her reduced vocal abilities, and this conception has the advantage of making the final scene extremely poignant. Indeed, Dexter's handling of that scene is near flawless in its cumulative power—but then, it now stands revealed as one of the masterscenes of all opera.

Of the singers, Franz Mazura's Dr Schön/Jack the Ripper dominated. This must be a close to ideal portrayal, in its iron Prussian exterior sapped and crumbled from within, presented with extraordinary enunciational control. Its only defect was a rather stagily overdone death scene, but this was redeemed by his glacial portrait of Jack.

The Lulu did not assume her rightful centrality because on the night I attended Teresa Stratas cancelled and was replaced by Julia Migenes-Johnson. Migenes-Johnson was thoroughly familiar with the gruelling role, and projected that innocence and wonder innate in Lulu, but, though she handled the vocal problems well, the voice itself is not of sufficient size or colour variety to be able to control the stage—particularly for the justificational aria just before she shoots Schön.

The supporting cast was strong, led by Andrew Foldi's sleazily repellent Schigolch. One wanted a bit more ease of lyricism from Kenneth Riegel's Alwa, and more presence from Lenus Carlson's acrobat.

James Levine sees *Lulu* in its late romatic robes, and his sweeping reading served to humanize the largely odious tribe that infest the opera, thus taking maximum advantage of the warmth that suffuses Berg's writing. I am convinced that *Lulu* does not need to wallow in decadence to succeed, and that the understated but pointed approach of Dexter serves equally well to convey what is a major evening of operatic theatre.


Julia Migenes-Johnson as Lulu

**London Baroque**
**Wigmore Hall**

**Stanley Sadie**

Today is the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Early Music Centre, which has done so much to promote the cause and to provide tuition of a kind available nowhere else in Britain. All the early musicians of London have cause to be grateful to it, and seven of the most distinguished among them gave their services on Saturday towards the establishment of a new scholarship there.

There were several performances to exemplify the stylistic insights and interpretative imagination that are central to an early musician's equipment. We had Emma Kirkby singing Dowland with Anthony Rooley, some unfamiliar, rather serious ayres to which she brought the right tinge of restrained melancholy (though she did not quite show it off for the final, would-be cheerful one). And she sang, if perhaps a little dispassionately, a curious Henry Lawes group, with a couple of thoughtful, challenging songs in an English compromise version of the Italian monodic style. For two Italian dialogues she joined with Nigel Rogers, a model as always of early baroque style; in a Montéclair cantata he seemed less at home, not fully on terms with the rhetoric or the French manner of line and ornamentation.

A Bach violin sonata was fascinatingly done by Ingrid Seifert and John Toll, phrased with a sensitive feeling for detail and yet also suggesting real interpretative breadths; there was a rare sense of freedom about it, yet ensemble always remained precise. Possibly treatment of tempo in the first Allegro was excessively free, the music over-articulated, the points over-made. With Charles Medlan as the fluent, tasteful solo violist this group played too a Leclair trio sonata, but again the French style proved a shade elusive—the slow movements too sticky, the quick one too energetic, so that the delicately Gallic, rococo flavour went slightly awry.

**Wallfisch/Weinberg Trio**
**Purcell Room**

**Joan Chissell**

In their three recitals the Wallfisch/Weinberg Trio are singling out Brahms as composer-of-honour, ingeniously offsetting his Trio for clarinet, cello and piano (their own instrumental format), his cello and clarinet sonatas and some keyboard miniatures with a contemporary work on each occasion—and even Beethoven, too, as in Saturday's opening programme.

It was this composer's early B flat Trio that immediately won me over. Every bar, while obviously painstakingly considered, came across with the immediacy of a new discovery, echt Beethoven in intensity and drive. Reaction to surprise, whether of dynamics or key, was particularly keen, not least from Peter Wallfisch at the piano. In the Adagio the clarinettist's finely tapered phrasing was scarcely less impressive than the cellist's plangent cantabile. Even if the variations of the finale still seemed to need tauter cohesion, there was much piquant characterization en route.

Potency of characterization again won the day in Kenneth Leighton's Fantasy on an American Hymn Tune, one of those works uncommonly dependent on performance to make it seem too long or too short, episodic or inevitable. This group's timing (knowing exactly how to kindle excitement by expectancy), their rhythmic virility and range of dynamics and colour banished all possible charges of excessive Cheltenham (where it was premièred in 1975) gentility.

And so to Brahms, his late Trio in A minor, so much more elusive, so much harder to bring off, than the Clarinet Quintet. Here, finesse in phrasing sometimes militated against the music's broader flow (but not in the lovely Adagio). I was more worried by a certain lack of mellowness in the clarinettist's tone. For all Anton Weinberg's dynamic control, it was still the glorious singing quality of Raphael Wallfisch's cello that so often stole the ear—which was not quite what the composer intended here.

# Breaking new and vital ground

**Park Lane Group**
**Purcell Room**

**William Mann**

After some initial ups and downs, recounted earlier on this page, Park Lane Group's week of recitals devoted to "young artists and twentieth century music" settled into the more usual pattern of new and hardly familiar music, plus a few modern favourites, in interpretations of high quality, such as regular patrons of the series expect.

Typical were the contributions of the mezzo-soprano Marilyn de Blieck. Her voice is strong, well supported to embrace a useful upper extension of radiant quality (only occasionally with a hint of shrillness) and a warm, lucent middle register; she used words with intelligence, to colour vocal line and point character. Early Schoenberg found an apt exponent in her, ready to open her throat handsomely to an emotional climax.

A cantata, *One Foot in Eden*, by Thomas Wilson, to nobly remorseful poems by Edwin Muir, showed impressive declamatory powers. Her wedding of words and music lifted both from chill pessimism to an atmosphere of cogent tragedy. Here, as elsewhere, she and the music were powerfully supported by the pianism of Roger Vignoles.

Finally they brought forward Colin Matthews's *Le colloque sentimental*, settings of French verse in a deliberately Gallic manner (Ravel as godfather, one might say), attractive and less epigonic than might be supposed. The composer's cavalier treatment of his poets, particularly Verlaine, must strongly be deprecated, nevertheless.

They shared Thursday's concert with the Phoenix Wind Quintet, a zestful young group who made much of Roberto Gerhard's quintet, after a bumpy start, and gave a likable London premiere of Jonathan Harvey's *Album*, seven short pieces, like musical snapshots of people and places. I particularly enjoyed a prismatic recollection of Cambridge, and a creative evocation of church bells in France, and admired their keen manipulation of "Brian's Fancy", a colleague's tribute to Ferneyhough's music.

Wednesday's recital was dominated, at least for a while, by the musicianly, highly accomplished saxophone playing of John Harle. He, and his pianist John Lenehan, put us in their debt with a masterly account of Frank Martin's seldom heard, much engaging *Ballade*, written for Sigurd Rascher (there's a name for older folk to conjure with!). Lenehan had made his own skilful piano transcription of the orchestral accompaniment.

Harle claimed first performances of Berio's *Sequenza IXB*—which dwells on extremes of register and dynamic, and a chameleon-like colouring of single notes, a likable addition to this continuing series of works—and of *John's Journal*, written for him by Jonathan Lloyd in a cool jazz idiom, and delivered with nicely relaxed expertise.

The other pianist in this programme, Susan Tomes, played Janácek thoughtfully, revealed power and sense of drama in Nigel Osborne's *Poème*, an agreeably Lisztian bravura study, and entertained her audience greatly with an inventive jazz improvisation, fruit of her study with Jaki Byard.

The final concert of the series was beset by illness and lost two recent British works. In their stead came the Locrian Quartet, who proved remarkably expert in the textural and tactile subtleties of Webern's op 10 pieces, musically alert in Penderecki's first quartet, and quite masterly in their execution and interpretation of the glorious string quartet by Lutoslawski.

With them on the programme was the pianist Renate Turrini, who brought nothing new—not even from her native Australia, a pity— but deployed a strong technique and lively musical commitment to composers as diverse as Bartók (the piano sonata), Szymanowski (the op 33 studies), and Falla. His splendid *Fantasia Baetica* ended a greatly enjoyable concert and this series.

**European Connexion**
**Wigmore Hall**

**Max Harrison**

The middle of five programmes in the Macnaghten concert series, The European Connexion, was called The Messiaen Connexion and began and ended with substantial works by that composer. First came his *Canteyodjaya*, which remains as exclusive in effect as ever; Robert Sherlaw Johnson has been playing it for a long time, and gave an exciting performance.

Friday's other solo piano work was Alexander Goehr's *Capriccio* Opus 6, an early piece written soon after his period of study with Messiaen. It is harder to grasp than *Canteyodjaya*, partly because of its relative brevity, yet more particularly because of its non-stop transformations of small note-groupings.

The other solo piece was *Flight* by George Benjamin for flute alone, which had its first British hearing. It conveys a not unconvincing impression of flight from the birds' point of view (not that I can speak with authority) and, though in places difficult to play, is a useful addition to the repertoire for unaccompanied flute. It was performed by Kathryn Lukas.

The remainder of the programme was taken up with concerted works, starting with Mr Sherlaw Johnson's *Green Whispers of Gold*. This is a setting of poems by e. e. cummings and the composer for soprano (Marilyn Minns), piano and tape. Each of these is heard separately, though with some overlapping, and they come together in the end. At one point there are a lot of quick popping noises on the tape and the eight linked movements form a rather unpredictable tapestry. However, the vocal arabesques over a humming tape near the close are quite pleasing.

Another first performance, though only of a revised version, was given to David Owen's *Meros/Medea*, for flute and piano, completed last year. Considering the medium, this was an uncommonly violent piece, a confrontation rather than a duet.

*Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions*

Books

# The tastes of humour

To have a reputation as the funniest man writing in England can be as unsettling as being called the fastest gun in the West. If you were the latter, ambitious young gunslingers were always shouldering through the swing-doors of the saloon to take a bang at you before you were ready in order to prove their virility. Critics and reviewers can seldom resist the temptation to write plonking pieces about the funnies. Humour is a subjective business, and we all think we are funny.

Alan Coren has learned to live with it since he became editor of *Punch* three years ago, but he still gets a bit paranoid when people say that they see his magazine only in their dentist's waiting-room. Dentists' waiting-rooms are lucky if they have *Motoring* and *Woman's Own* these days. The image of *Punch* as quaintly old-fashioned with an elderly readership is invented by those who never see it, but dimly remember it from childhood visits to the dentist when the drill was manual. Its circulation is 92,500 a week rising to 150,000 for special numbers; and its readership profile suggests that they are preponderantly professional people who went to university and are in their middle thirties. *The Times* too knows what it is to have a ludicrously erroneous image among some who never read it.

From the walls of the editor's large room over Tudor Street portraits of "Ponny" Mayhew, William Makepeace Thackeray, and other Victorian founding fathers stare sombrely down on the serious business of being funny. A statue of Mr Punch, about life-sized I guess, with ruff and quill beckons. Bound volumes of back numbers, stretching back to 1841 when *Punch* was a ferociously Radical rag, cover part of one of the walls. And the editor's writing-table has on it the Bible, *Pilgrim's Progress*, the *Oxford Companion to English Literature*, and the Volvo Maintenance Manual: the Pope has been saying that we ought to look after our cars as we look after our bodies.

Coren is a sharp, intellectual, likable, balding man of just over 40; oh yes, and very funny too. He has just published his tenth and eleventh books for adults, *Tissues for Men* and *The Best of Alan Coren* (both Robson Books). They were not widely or always kindly reviewed, perhaps partly because it is considered bad form in this country for journalists to be *feuilletonistes* and publish their pieces in permanent hardback. For those of us who enjoy Coren's dotty humour on every subject in our mad world from clever literary parodies to hangovers and writing letters to *The Times*, they are some of the funniest writing available in English: towers of fantasy often built on the foundation of a tiny news item.

He got a first in English Literature at Wadham, and published a collection of serious short stories, crammed with searing symbolism of ice cream melting in saucers and sparrows dead in gutters. He nearly became an academic; one day he will write a serious literary book about the writers of the Spanish Civil War. In the Fifties many of those writers were still alive, and therefore definitely not considered literature by the Eng. Lit. School. So instead Coren won a Commonwealth Fellowship, and ended up at Berkeley when it was the most progressive and exciting campus in the United States.

He found it so funny that he started writing humorous pieces about the United States for *Punch*. The editor, Bernard Hollowood, invited him to become Assistant Editor when he came home (*Punch*, like Latin American armies were supposed to do, gives everybody a grand title). Since then Alan has made his living as a humorous writer, with *Punch* as his base to pay for the mortgage, the cat food, and other essentials. He has diversified by writing and broadcasting widely outside, from columns in the popular press to keep in touch with the world where most people live to the News Quiz on the BBC, which he always seems significantly keen to win. Readers of *The Times* remember him as the funniest and rudest of television critics.

Coren says: "There are three things that you can't tell an Englishman: that he is a bad driver; that he is a bad lover; and that he has no sense of humour. Nobody is upset if he cannot understand a serious article. But people go into an insensate rage if they cannot see the point of a cartoon or a humorous article. They take it as a mortal insult to their sense of humour."

Young gun-slingers criticize *Punch* for not being tough enough. But, as the only humorous magazine left, now that the *New Yorker* has become much more literary, *Punch* has to include humour and wit as well as satire. Like poetry, humour does well in dark times. On the day they press the button, *Punch* will sell a million copies. Until then it is doing nicely, trying to provide laughter of all sorts for all sorts and conditions of men, which is one of the best things anybody can give somebody else.

**Philip Howard**

**Choreography**
**GSMD**

**John Percival**

You can seldom see dancers from four leading dance companies on stage in one evening, so the programme at Guildhall School of Music and Drama on Friday was sure to have interest for its dancing at least, with participants from Rambert, London Contemporary and both Royal ballets. The show, with new works by seven choreographers, is to have a public performance at Sadler's Wells on January 25 in aid of their improvements fund.

For my money, Christopher Bannerman's *Between* was the best creation. He had a point to make in movement, revealing the feelings of a couple who are breaking up, and he got it across without clichés. Alan Belk's score for flute and electric guitar sounded suitably weird, and Celia Hulton danced well with Bannerman.

Nicholas Dixon's *Citified* had a specially written score, too, by Julian Broughton, who like Belk is on the Guildhall's postgraduate composition course. Using a varied group of strings, wind, piano and guitar, it showed some assurance and was well played. New music is risky for choreographers, but more satisfactory than sections ripped bleeding from a Schubert quartet or a Stravinsky symphony, such as two contributors chose for no reason that became apparent.

The disappointing feature was the work of honours students from the Wimbledon School of Art. Their designs rarely added anything to the ballets, sometimes detracted, and seemed more wilful than original. It did not look as though collaboration between designers and choreographers had been close.

Sally Owen's *Paper Sunday* was more a revue sketch than a ballet, but amusing, though it could gain from trimming: pace is everything. The other pieces given were so varied in approach, manner and achievement that nobody is likely to enjoy them all, but the effort that has gone into the enterprise deserves support.

**Playing for Time**
**ITV**

**Michael Ratcliffe**

Not the least remarkable feature of Daniel Mann's film of Fania Fenelon's book was the sound track, the music of Auschwitz itself. Scissors hacked off hair like vicious birds; sirens and sleepers moaned, women and trains screamed, in distant and barely distinguishable harmony and dissonance; the wind in the power cables and the dogs along the wire jangled the ear almost as much as the mandolin and accordion for which Fania was compelled, by the resources available in the camp, to re-score sections of Beethoven's Fifth. This terrifying sound-world was never intrusive, but provided the vice inside which the prisoners' lives and the play itself were held. *Playing for Time* is the only dramatic reconstruction I have seen whose authenticity was tested by the supplementary use of historic newsreel and not shamed by it.

Arthur Miller's script, like much of his work, explored the relative and absolute moralities challenged by an unprecedented occasion, and ruefully concluded that no orthodoxies were exempt from contamination. Fania, the French-Jewish nightclub singer and pianist (Vanessa Redgrave) was isolated in turn from four fellow prisoners—a Zionist, a Communist, an artist and a whore, each of whom believed her talent or faith made her free—because she alone saw that the lesson of Auschwitz was the lesson of *Macbeth*. Monsters are always human monsters, which should not make one more sorry for them but more fearful for one's self. It was this terrible understanding that sustained both Fania's survival and her grief.

That this is still an unpopular view of the Third Reich in continents outside Europe was evident in the reception of this very play. It seems to me well worth insisting upon, but whether it should have taken Miller and Mann 2½ hours to do the job or even to tell the story of the Auschwitz women's orchestra I doubt very much: it was not free from repetitiveness and not always clear in plot. Nevertheless *Playing for Time* was a sobering piece of work and contained only one performance—poor Shirley Knight as *Lagerführerin* Mandel—which reminded us what Hollywood's kitsch of death might once have made of it.

Miss Redgrave taps a well of grief on the screen more gravely than any actress since Garbo, and also projects, seemingly without effort, the exhaustion of intellectual doubt. Her support was worthy of her. In a hutful of Jewesses there had to be at least one of irrepressible high spirits, even in Auschwitz, and Robin Bartlett's witty Etalina provided a just measure of relief. Most important of all, Redgrave's performance was balanced by one of comparable authority from Jane Alexander as Mahler's niece Alma Rose, the orchestra's conductor. A fallacious belief that art is autonomous and gloriously free from all evil has rarely been given such pathos and dignity.

## SPORT

Football

# No side can square up to this triangle

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Four teams have occupied the leading position in this season's tight, absorbing championship: Tottenham Hotspur, briefly at the beginning, Ipswich Town, for a lengthy period in the autumn, Aston Villa, before Christmas and at the moment, and Liverpool, on and off at the end of the old year and the start of the year. Tomorrow Ipswich can regain the lead by beating Birmingham City. They are said to be the most fancied runners, but it is all the captivating game of leapfrog with football itself gaining from the healthy competition and constant speculation.

For the observer attempting a prediction at the moment when Villa and Ipswich are taking advantage of slight wounds in Liverpool's thick skin, the clues are still lacking in substance. Ipswich have their games in hand and have done well against the other two challengers. Villa, greatly encouraged by beating Liverpool on Saturday, have vitality and confidence plus home advantage over Ipswich when they meet later on. But if Liverpool have slipped behind them both, they retain the endurance of experienced champions.

All of this supposes that no other team currently in the wings can take advantage of this triangular engagement. Both Arsenal and West Bromwich Albion achieved victories away from home on Saturday, Arsenal's being particularly sweet since it was at the expense of Everton at Goodison Park where the Londoners had fallen in the FA Cup the previous Saturday. And it was all the more remarkable because four of the regular senior men were indisposed.

In reality, the chances for any but the top three are tenuous. Perhaps Brian Clough was regarding this painful dawning of reality when making one of his increasingly practised quiet escapes from the wailing press at Portman Road. Ipswich had just completed a double over his Forest team.

Not that Palace's 1—1 draw with Stoke City was enough to satisfy anyone but the visitors who were reduced to 10 men when Richardson was sent off near the end of the first half. Palace were leading until the last minute when a defensive mistake allowed Doyle to score a simple equaliser.

If Palace fail to beat Wolverhampton Wanderers next Saturday their hopes of first division survival will be slender indeed. Brighton, despite another defeat by Manchester United at Old Trafford, have shown fighting spirit and one fears for Norwich City. Sympathy for Leeds United comes less easily as a result of their doleful and unsuccessful methods of avoiding further decline. Both lost by 3—0 on Saturday.

The comfortable cushion of a six-point lead taken by West Ham United in the second division will ease the pressure on a team still interested in four competitions including the FA Cup, in which they replay with Wrexham in Wales tonight, the Football League Cup, which for them resumes next week with a semi-final round tie against Coventry City, and the Cup Winners' Cup, the draw for which takes place on January 30. Their 3—1 away victory over the second placed team, Swansea City, was the achievement of the day.


No mercy for Clemence: Withe is covered in glory while the Liverpool goalkeeper is covered in mud.

# The practical approach serves Villa well

By Norman Fox
**Aston Villa 2 Liverpool 0**

In the end Liverpool's resources may still be deep enough to retain the championship title, but if there was a rare moment of vulnerability it was on Saturday at Villa Park. Aston Villa attacked the weakness and Ipswich Town took advantage by beating Nottingham Forest. So Liverpool are third, and, probably temporarily, in a spot of trouble.

In fairness to Villa, the absence of Thompson and Hansen from Liverpool's defence, the emergency positioning of Neal in the middle, and the barely-controlled unpreparedness of Souness after absence, were not the sole reasons for an important result. Villa's own defensive resilience and practical approach to the whole game fully justified the outcome.

For all of Liverpool's familiar pressure, which put Villa under prodigious strain for some 40 minutes, their attacking work lacked bite. Dalglish and Johnson only occasionally appeared really dangerous and a huge proportion of the essential trench work was done by the unflagging Lee.

A telling tactical stroke was made by Ron Saunders, the Villa manager, who selected Gibson at left back and so added support to Morley's wing play. Money, Liverpool's deputy full back, was overworked and though he is clearly a player of potential, he could not stem all the attacks, while Neal and Irwin had difficulty in fostering a relationship. Not surprisingly, Villa's first goal began with Morley slipping past Money and placing a centre for Shaw, whose shot was blocked by Clemence. Withe had no difficulty in returning the ball back across the line.

Liverpool's response came during the last 10 minutes of the first half and was remorseless. Rimmer, the reliable Villa goalkeeper, dealt competently enough with driven shots from Ray Kennedy and McDermott, but he should not have been given a chance when Dalglish offered Johnson a clear opening to score. Liverpool's bombardment continued far into the second half. McNaught and Evans were solidly effective while Swain played Villa out of their difficulties with some of the most considered defensive football seen from a full back this season.

Bremner and Mortimer were always looking for opportunities to counter-attack and, obviously, Liverpool were often fully committed upfield, leaving their own lines unprotected. Several breakaways were halted by Clemence and Neal almost on the line but, with eight minutes remaining, Shaw, such a clever balance to Withe's strength, sent Mortimer rushing across the halfway line. Clemence had to move out quickly but Mortimer skirted his attempt to intercept and struck the second goal.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, C. Gibson, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, C. Irwin, R. Kennedy, R. Money, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

Referee: D. Shaw (Cheshire).

League Cup recall: Thompson could be back in the Liverpool defence for Wednesday's first leg League Cup semi-final trip to Manchester City. He played his second reserve game in a week on Saturday and showed no signs of trouble as Liverpool beat Bury 2—0.

The experienced defender, Booth, is likely to be unavailable for Manchester City. He scored in a reserve team game on Saturday but said afterwards: "My chances of facing Liverpool must be slim. I felt a reaction to the thigh strain which has been haunting me and it doesn't look good."

# Men of iron advance on all four fronts

By Clive White
**Swansea City 1 West Ham Utd 3**

A towering performance from the visitors and a monumental blunder by one of the centre backs may have been in keeping with the day, but it was not the most auspicious way to celebrate the opening of Swansea City's new east stand.

Saturday was supposed to be the day Swansea gave substance to their high ideals of first division football next season at the Vetch Field, just six years after applying for reelection to the fourth division. And who better to be victims of this stampede to destiny than West Ham United, the upholders of pure football and leaders of the second division.

But the players were obviously not informed of their respective parts and Swansea adopted a meek secondary role while West Ham chose this as their day to seal the championship (as far as one bookmaker was concerned) and thereby confirm that they were coming home to the first division.

The victory gives West Ham an unassailable six-point lead instead of the tenuous two points Swansea had envisaged before the day's start. It also gave lie to popular belief that you cannot contest league and cup, or cups, as in West Ham's case. They are competing successfully on four fronts, one of which they return to, again in Wales, tonight in the FA Cup at Wrexham.

From their tree-top positions in the new stand—which at least now keeps the ball out of people's gardens at the end—the home supporters peered down first expectantly and then incredulously as Brooking swept West Ham into a twenty-fifth minute lead and then Hadzibdic headed weakly and unfortunately at Pike, who accepted graciously.

Swansea, naturally, opened the second half with greater gusto. After five minutes the bubbly Giles, who is just stretching his legs after injury, came on for Leighton James, whose injury worries look as though they are just beginning. Within three minutes Swansea had scored. The nippy little Attley, at right back, crossed to his nippy little partner at left back Hadzibdic, who was fouled as he made space for Curtis, but the striker finished successfully, anyway.

It was like pouring nitroglycerine into their tank. Curtis, who can look the laziest of players, for six minutes roared all over the place. And then West Ham shot a hole in it with a ruinous goal.

Phillips attempted to disguise a cardinal sin with a crafty, angled pass across the face of goal. Cross spotted it in an instant and punished Phillips terribly by lobbing coolly home. With 31 minutes remaining, Swansea were dead, all except never-say-die Mahoney, who finished as the second half's outstanding player. Surely there must still be room for his fervour and experience in the Welsh squad, if not the team.

SWANSEA CITY: D. Stewart; B. Attley, D. Hadzibdic, J. Mahoney, N. Stevenson, L. Phillips, R. James, A. Curtis, L. James (sub, D. Giles), J. Charles, N. Robinson.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; R. Stewart, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, P. Holland, P. Goddard, D. Cross, T. Brooking, G. Pike.

Referee: M. P. Scott (Nottingham).

## Today's fixtures

FA CUP: Third round, second replay: Wrexham v West Ham; Fulham v Bury (at West Bromwich Albion).

FOURTH DIVISION: Tranmere v Hereford.

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round: Albion v Arbroath.

# Tomorrow at 7.30 is high tide on the Suffolk coast

By Stuart Jones
**Ipswich T 2 Nottingham F 0**

The championship tide flowed southwards to the Midlands on Saturday. Tomorrow night it will turn eastwards to the Suffolk coast. Only Birmingham City can prevent it from reaching Ipswich Town, who will use up one of their games in hand, and stemming them will be an awesome task.

It proved too much for a more eminent Midland representative, Nottingham Forest. The score here was misleading. Apart from the two goals of rare quality, Brazil alone should have added three more and a Mariner header bounced back off the inside of a post. Forest's few whispered replies were aimed in the direction of the roofs of the stands.

On an English winter's day when little but the swirling snowflakes moved freely, it was two Dutchmen who removed the restrictions in the heavy midfield traffic. With a sway of the hips, a flick of the outside of the foot, they strolled into empty space with the option of releasing their colleagues.

Forest had no one of equal invention once Robertson had been silenced by Burley, his fellow Scottish international. Francis and the little wisp, Ward, had but one clear run between them—when Francis bust past Butcher and set off towards the sea. Burley caught him before he had reached even the byline.

The aerial strength of Butcher and Osman is beyond dispute but here they held two of the fastest greyhounds in Europe on a firm, if occasionally strained, leash. Osman marred a fine performance by fouling Ward and becoming perhaps the last player to be shown a yellow card at Portman Road. The league chairmen are expected to abolish the card system at their meeting today.

Needham, filling in for the injured Lloyd, was earlier booked for several crude fouls on Mariner and was later fortunate not to be sent off for another blatant push. It is a pity. He looked a polished performer on the practice pitch outside the ground as he warmed up with McGovern before the kick-off.

Not surprisingly, it was the Dutchmen who opened the way, but not until early in the second half. Shilton, harassed by his own defence, punched Muhren's cross on to the head of Wark and Mariner, seizing the chance with a turn worthy of Francis at his sharpest, fired powerfully home. Muhren himself scored the second after O'Callaghan, in for Gates, had put Brazil through.

Although Ipswich had no Gates, they tried enough doors and, but for some wayward finishing by Brazil, who failed to celebrate with a flourish his centenary of appearances, they would have found more than two of them open. Yet this morning they are the new favourites for the title.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, K. O'Callaghan.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, K. Burns, D. Needham, M. O'Neill, P. Ward, T. Francis, I. Bowyer, J. Robertson.

Referee: C. White (Harrow).

# Few crumbs of comfort for Europeans

Montevideo, Jan 11.—South America emerged in triumph, Europe in disarray from the Gold Cup tournament which ended last night with the hosts Uruguay, beating Brazil 2—1 in the final.

The all-South American final was a fitting climax to the six-nation tournament which would almost certainly have seen the world champions Argentina finish in third place had there been a play-off for that honour.

West Germany, Italy and The Netherlands, the three European teams taking part, were left in the cold, losing all their matches against South American opposition and failing to win a single game between them during a competition which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the first World Cup.

There were few crumbs of comfort for the Europeans whose play often looked laboured and predictable against the sharp, intuitive skills of the South Americans who were showing off some of the talented young players they hope will dominate the stage in next year's World Cup finals in Spain.

The Europeans can justly claim that they were less well prepared for the Gold Cup than their South American counterparts and had no more than a few hours in which to acclimatize. They can also reflect that at least they are forewarned about what to expect in Spain.

But the fact remains the competition was a triumph for South American football in general and for Uruguay in particular. The event was dreamed up by the Uruguayans, who won the inaugural World Cup in 1930, and was seen as an opportunity to re-establish themselves as a leading force in the game.

The tournament may prove a turning point for the young Brazilian team. They laboured unprofitably for most of last year and with star players Zico and Reinaldo unable to come here because of injury, few critics gave them much chance. But Tele Santana's team earned a 1—1 draw against their old rivals Argentina and in the second half of the match against West Germany played the best football of the tournament.

Italy were perhaps the biggest disappointment. Without Rossi and Bettega they rarely showed world class and were at least half to blame for the bad feeling and foul play that marked their match against Uruguay in which three players were sent off. The Netherlands were already in trouble in their World Cup qualifying bid before the Gold Cup and did not exceed expectations.—Reuter.

FRIENDLIES: Nantes 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Paris St Germain 2, Nottingham Forest 0.

# How Jennings palmed the match

By Tom German
**Everton 1 Arsenal 2**

Everton trooped off bemused as if they had just watched an illusionist palm the match ball and produce a clucking hen. The defeat was understandably difficult to believe. Arsenal, missing players of distinction in every line of their formation, had been hard pressed yet had confounded events by winning with almost the last kick of the match.

It was a harsh return for some enterprising attacking play by Everton which did not put the match beyond Arsenal's reach partly because of inadequate finishing but more specifically because Jennings demonstrated yet again what a fine goalkeeper he still is. The years seem to have dulled neither his agility nor his skill in positioning. Two splendid saves from McMahon and Varadi, when Everton were in full stride in the second half, were outstanding even by his standards.

There was more to the eventual upset than that. Everton were vulnerable in the centre of their defence when put to the test. They had much less to do than their opposite numbers, although Arsenal came more prepared to play an open game than might have been expected in their depleted circumstances and will be well satisfied.

Still it was Arsenal who were under pressure, especially after half-time when Everton's attack looked sharp in short bursts. Varadi extended them the most. He looks too slight to be at the prong of the attack but he is darting and elusive and Young had much hurried covering to do. When O'Keefe scored marvellously 10 minutes into the second half, edging away from four opponents as he drifted across from left to right before hitting an unstoppable shot, Everton seemed on course for their second victory over the Londoners in seven days.

It began to slip when McDermott squirmed away from Wright to give himself enough room for a short centre which Gatting headed in.

Young was tapping urgently at an imaginary watch on his wrist to advise Davies, taking Arsenal's first corner of the match, that time was fast running out. When the ball came over, Stapleton headed it on to Vaessen, who found himself with more space than he could have hoped for and, hey presto, Arsenal had emulated Everton's achievement in the last breath of the FA Cup tie in the same setting a week ago.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; J. Gidman, J. Bailey, W. Wright, K. Ratcliffe, T. Ross, S. McMahon, P. Eastoe, I. Varadi, A. Hartford, E. O'Keefe.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; J. Devine, K. Sansom, P. Davies, S. Walford, W. Young, J. Hollins (sub D. Price), P. Vaessen, F. Stapleton, S. Gatting, B. McDermott.

Referee: A. J. Hamil (Wolverhampton).

# Hope extinguished for Leicester bairns

By Vince Wright
**Leicester 0 West Bromwich 2**

Leicester City's already faint chances of staying in the first division were more or less extinguished by this defeat. Not only did Leicester fail to make headway on the cluster of teams above them; they suffered the ignominy of being overtaken by Crystal Palace and now occupy last place. A gap of six points between Leicester and the nineteenth club, Brighton, will have to be closed in the next three months if Leicester are to survive and, on Saturday's evidence at Filbert Street, the Midlanders do not look equipped to do it.

In contrast nothing seems beyond the capabilities of West Bromwich Albion. They lie fifth, five points behind Aston Villa, the league leaders, and with a home game in hand they can mount a genuine challenge for the league championship. West Bromwich's recent form has been as impressive as anyone's. Leicester were painfully lacking in confidence and ideas and their hopes of an unexpected result disappeared almost immediately.

The second division champions have fared the worst of the three promoted clubs, mainly because they have so few experienced players. One must question the wisdom of letting Rofe, that seasoned defender, join Chelsea last January and allowing Kelly, a battle-hardened midfield man, to go to Notts County during the close season. Of the present team the central defender, May, absent through injury since November, is badly missed. The goalkeeper, Wallington, at 27, Leicester's oldest player, is captaining a side of bairns.

Barnes, Owen and Moses have particular reason to hold their heads high. Barnes, wandering from wing to wing with devastating effect, looks ready for an England recall; Owen's immaculate passing initiated West Bromwich's best attacks, Moses was fiercely competitive and brilliantly constructive in midfield.

After 10 minutes Moses and Owen fashioned a chance which Bennett headed in at the far post and from that moment West Bromwich were out of danger.

To their credit Leicester never flagged but the enthusiasm of players like Lineker, O'Neill and Melrose could not begin to match West Bromwich's all-round strength. Barnes was denied a penalty when he was brought down by Scott but a second goal had to come and Deehan, a late deputy for Regis, scored it just before half time.

LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; T. Williams, W. Gibson, A. Peake (sub, M. Goodwin), G. Scott, J. O'Neill, G. Lineker, D. Buchanan, J. Melrose, I. Wilson, K. MacDonald.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: A. Godden; B. Batson, B. Cowdrill, R. Moses, J. Wile, M. Bennett, S. Robson, A. Brown, J. Deehan, G. Owen, P. Barnes.

Referee: P. Tydesley (Stockport).

# Palace fail to make their extra man count

By John Nicholls
**Crystal Palace 1 Stoke City 1**

Frail is probably the best word to describe Crystal Palace and dull is the first word that comes to mind when thinking about Stoke City. A fixture between the two is hardly one to set the pulse racing, but Saturday's match at Selhurst Park surpassed expectations.

When Boyle headed in a Francis corner after only a minute, Stoke were set back on their heels and the game that followed was probably different from anything that was planned by the clubs or expected by the crowd. Palace players grew visibly in confidence as they tried to make the result secure while Stoke were forced to come out of their defensive shell.

But in spite of a period of overwhelming superiority in the first half, Palace were unable to score again. One lost count of the times that they could have made the game safe but their finishing was appalling. Stoke's lucky equalizer came a minute from full time, so the game ended as it began, with the crowd on their feet in a state of shock—earlier of delight, but now of dismay.

Between the two widely spaced goals there was still plenty of excitement, some of which was stimulating for the wrong reasons. Richardson was sent off just before half-time for the second of two foul tackles on Francis.

Things looked ominous for Palace when Francis was carried off and although he returned after the interval he was obviously suffering and eventually left the field. By this time unfortunately Hillaire had also limped off and had been substituted by Smillie, so both teams were now reduced to 10 men.

For half an hour, though, Palace had the extra man yet still they were unable to make the advantage tell. Indeed, it was Stoke that raised their game and with players coming forward from a five-man defence they looked a far better side. Doyle constructed several useful attacks from a midfield position and it was he who scored the last-minute goal.

Palace had been decidedly panicky for the previous few minutes, clearing the ball anywhere out of their area. There appeared to be no special danger when Gilbert headed back to his goalkeeper, but Gennoe, in his first game on loan from Southampton, was already committed to reaching the same cross. The ball looped gently over his head and was bouncing into the goal as Doyle followed it in.

CRYSTAL PALACE: T. Gennoe; P. Hinshelwood, T. Boyle, P. Nicholas, J. Cannon, W. Gilbert, S. Lovell, G. Francis, A. Sealey, L. Carter, V. Hillaire (sub, N. Smillie).

STOKE CITY: P. Fox; R. Evans, P. Hampton, A. Dodd, B. O'Callaghan, M. Doyle, P. Bracewell (sub, L. Ursem), P. Griffiths, L. Chapman, P. Richardson, J. Munro.

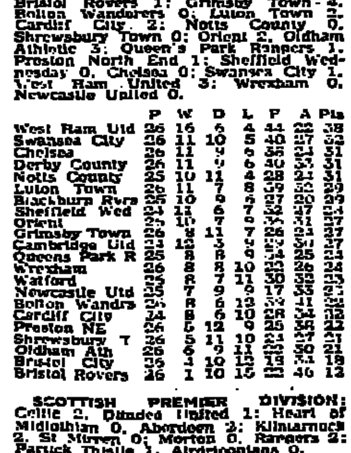
Referee: D. Letts (Basingstoke).

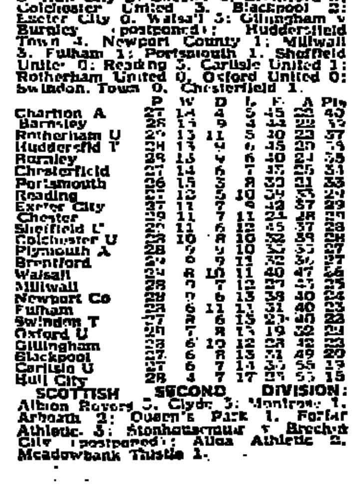
## Weekend results and tables

FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa 2, Liverpool 0; Coventry City 1, Manchester City 1; Crystal Palace 1, Stoke City 1; Everton 1, Arsenal 2; Ipswich Town 2, Nottingham Forest 0; Leeds Utd 0, Southampton 3; Leicester City 0, West Bromwich Albion 2; Manchester United 2, Brighton 1; Sunderland 3, Norwich City 0; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Birmingham City 0; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Middlesbrough 0.

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aston Villa | 26 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 44 | 23 | 36 |
| Ipswich Town | 24 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 42 | 21 | 35 |
| Liverpool | 26 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 46 | 29 | 34 |
| Arsenal | 26 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 39 | 29 | 32 |
| West Brom A | 25 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 35 | 24 | 31 |
| Southampton | 26 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 51 | 39 | 29 |
| Nottm Forest | 26 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 40 | 29 | 29 |
| Manchester Utd | 26 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 35 | 23 | 29 |
| Tottenham H | 26 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 47 | 28 |
| Everton | 25 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 34 | 33 | 26 |
| Stoke City | 26 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 30 | 35 | 26 |
| Manchester City | 26 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 37 | 37 | 25 |
| Middlesbrough | 25 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 35 | 35 | 24 |
| Birmingham C | 25 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 31 | 33 | 24 |
| Coventry City | 26 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 30 | 38 | 24 |
| Sunderland | 26 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 35 | 35 | 22 |
| Wolverhampton | 26 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 26 | 37 | 22 |
| Leeds United | 26 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 37 | 22 |
| Brighton | 26 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 32 | 45 | 20 |
| Norwich City | 26 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 31 | 50 | 20 |
| Crystal Palace | 26 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 34 | 54 | 14 |
| Leicester City | 26 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 44 | 14 |

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round: Queen of South 1, East Fife 2. Replay: Buckie Thistle 3, Stranraer 2, Cowdenbeath v Hawick Royal Albert (postponed).











Hockey

# Craig corners a point for youthful England

From Sydney Friskin
Karachi, Jan 11
**England 2 Australia 2**

England earned their second point in the Champion's Trophy here today in a tense and exciting match. It was made secure barely five minutes before the end from a long corner, but it is the result that matters and this young England side have justified their presence here.

But England's achievement was overshadowed later in the day by another triumph for youth over experience. The Netherlands, who had beaten Australia 7—5 yesterday, defeated Pakistan, the holders, 1—0 to put themselves at the top of the table and leave the issue wide open.

With steadfastness of purpose, England stood up to sustained pressure from the Australians who, though playing the more attractive game, could not subdue the tireless England defence in which Taylor again was superb in goal. Determined dashes from the line by Duthie and Westcott proved a successful ploy in frustrating Australia's attempts to score from corners.

Australia had 14 short corners, five of which came within six minutes of the second half. They also had eight long corners against the one awarded to England, from which Craig saved the day. England had only three short corners, and from the second Craig put them ahead.

Richard Charlesworth, the Australian captain, said after the match that they did not take their chances, giving England full credit for having made the most of the little they had. Irvine lost much of the advantage from the short corners by hitting them too high, eventually giving way to Davies who scored for Australia in the fourth minute of the second half. Charlesworth himself had missed the mark from a penalty stroke a minute earlier.

With Australia attacking persistently and running hard, England were forced to defend for most of the second half. One of the few mistakes they made was to leave Charlesworth unmarked in the 26th minute and, picking up a free hit from Thornton, he scored with a crisp angular shot. This goal was scored after Irvine returned from a period of temporary suspension for bringing down Khehar.

But if Australia thought that victory was assured they were mistaken. England came through the open spaces on the right, forced a long corner, and Craig's shot flashed into the net off a stick.

ENGLAND: I. C. B. Taylor, J. L. Duthie, M. D. Wilkinson, D. Craig, A. J. Wallace, S. S. Khehar, D. G. Westcott, N. Hughes (captain), R. H. Brookeman, K. S. Bhaura (sub, C. Rule), R. Leman.

AUSTRALIA: G. Reid; J. Irvine, C. Davies, D. Bell, G. Boyce, R. Charlesworth (captain), C. Batch (sub, P. Haselhurst), T. Walsh, T. Smith, W. Thornton, T. Leece.

Umpires: J. Stubin (West Germany) and G. Hagels (Netherlands).

Pakistan's defeat by The Netherlands was only their second in an international match on home ground, India having beaten them at Lahore early in 1978. It broke a long unbeaten record in tournament matches. The only goal of the match was scored in the 15th minute from a short corner by Litjens, who brought his tally to 233 in 152 international matches.

The Dutch defence successfully held back wave after wave of Pakistan attacks but the game was not free from controversy. Late in the first half a shot by Akhtar Rasool from a long corner was cleared after the ball appeared to have crossed the line. Yesterday Spain beat West Germany 6—1 and The Netherlands beat Australia 7—5.

A section of the crowd hurled oranges, empty tins and bottles at the Pakistan players as they left the field

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Netherlands | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| West Germany | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pakistan | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | [illegible] | 3 | [illegible] |
| England | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Australia | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Spain | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 |

Cricket

# One innings of substance is not enough for India

From Dilip Rao
Melbourne, Jan 11

Australia beat India by seven wickets, despite Sunil Gavaskar's first innings of substance in the current one-day World Series Cup competition, sponsored by Benson and Hedges. But his contribution of 80 today could not stop Australia winning their fifth match, giving them a lead of four points over both India and New Zealand.

Twice dropped at midwicket, Graeme Wood, not a regular in Australia's one-day sides, scored 98 not out as they cantered past India's total of 192 for 5, with 16 balls to spare. Doug Walters contributed an even share to the partnership then sealed the issue, playing with enterprise and ingenuity, but without putting himself at any risk.

Australia would not have won quite as easily had the Indian batsmen not been inhibited by their recent record and had their demoralized adversaries taken their chances in the field. Sadly, the bowler to suffer from the chances lost was Doshi, the spinner.

Wood's two chances came off Doshi's bowling. Greg Chappell, who is making it his mission to overpower Doshi and make him a lesser bowler in the Test matches, and Walters should both have been stumped off him. Indeed, they would have been had Kirmani, who has kept brilliantly on the tour, not been limited in his footwork by a pulled hamstring.

Chappell survived only two more overs from Doshi before he was called to account in trying to pick up Doshi and hit him high and far to midwicket. But Walters, who had only just joined Wood when he was reprieved, exacted a heavy penalty.

Apart from Greg Chappell, who made only seven, only one other Australian batsman failed to thrive, and that was Kim Hughes who had occasion to celebrate having just heard that his wife had given birth to twin boys. But the proud father had not taken guard when he was run out stranded in mid-pitch when Wood changed his mind over a second run.

It was at this point, when Chappell and Hughes had been dismissed from successive balls that India's hopes were at their highest. They were in need of exhilaration, for they had taken the most fearful drubbing yesterday at the hands of New Zealand in a match played over only 3[illegible] overs because of rain.

There seems little possibility of India beating Australia in the one remaining duel between them and therefore, New Zealand would be certain to qualify for the final if they win the last game against India in Brisbane, next Sunday. So far, they have both beaten each other twice.

SCORES: India 192—5 (S. M. Gavaskar 80, D. B. Vengsarkar [illegible]). Australia 193—3 (G. M. Wood 98 not out, K. D. Walters 45 not out). 5[illegible] overs. Saturday: India 112—9 (Snedden 2—16). New Zealand 113—0 (Edgar 65 not out). 34 overs.

| | P | W | L | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 7 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| New Zealand | 7 | 3 | [illegible] | 6 |
| India | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 |

Rugby League

# A winning relationship

By Keith Macklin

There have been times when the relationship between Barrow and their star Rugby Union signing, Ian Ball, has, to put it mildly, been under strain. Earlier this season Ball suffered most of the blame from his coach, Frank Foster, for a heavy defeat at Hull, and for a time it appeared that the prolific Ball would leave Barrow. He decided to stay, he and Foster made it up, and both must have been delighted at Headingley on Saturday when a brilliant attacking performance by Ball changed the course of the John Player Trophy semi-final against Hull.

Barrow were trailing 6—2 in the second half, having given away tries to Lloyd and Prendiville through faulty defence. Their cause looked lost, and there was no apparent danger to Hull when Ball received a pass well inside his own half. He saw a small gap, shot through it, accelerated to race 70 yards down the right hand touchline and, when overtaken, slipped a pass inside for McConnell to score. Ball added the goal and Barrow were ahead 7—6.

In a magnificently fluctuating second half, Gaitley levelled the scores with a Hull dropped goal, Mason intercepted and raced away to put Barrow ahead, Pickerill equalized with an impudent try and then Allen dummied his way over for Barrow's winning try. Ball was a matchwinner in another respect, since he kicked two goals while Lloyd of Hull managed none from four attempts.

In yesterday's first division games the leaders, Castleford, lost at Workington, but Bradford Northern and Hull Kingston Rovers also lost, and the top three positions remain unchanged. Castleford still lead, Wakefield Trinity are second and Bradford Northern third. A highly suspicious try by O'Loughlin, who appeared to knock on, enabled Workington to beat Castleford after the Yorkshire side, minus eight regulars, had hit back with a try by Richardson.

Great Britain's under-24 side maintained their 100 per cent record against France with a 9—2 win in Villeneuve-sur-Lot yesterday. Whitfield, the Salford centre, kicked two penalties and the Leigh right wing, Drummond, went over for a try on half-time that Whitfield converted. Nado, the French stand-off, dropped a goal in each half.

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Semi-final round: Hull 10, Barrow 13 (at Leeds).

FIRST DIVISION: Workington Town 13, Castleford 8; Widnes 10, Bradford Northern 2; Leigh 9, Halifax 17; Warrington 10, Featherstone Rovers 7; Hull KR 10, St Helens 13; Oldham v Leeds (postponed).

SECOND DIVISION: Doncaster 3, Swinton 16; Hunslet 29, Huyton 2; Keighley 18, Whitehaven 9; Huddersfield 17, Batley 11; Wigan 24, Bramley 6; Dewsbury 12, Blackpool Borough 7.

Badminton

# Tailor with the finest touch

By Richard Streeton

Three titles for Dipak Tailor and Mary Leeves in the under-18 finals at Watford on Saturday marked what might prove to be the last English national junior badminton championships in their present format. There are moves afoot to separate the under-15 and under-18 events rather than to run them consecutively over eight days. The suggested change would leave the under-15 event in the Christmas holidays and put the under-18 tournament back until a weekend in March, but a decision is not expected to be made for several months.

Tailor and Miss Leeves were both born in Kenya and share immense promise as badminton players but have little else in common. Tailor, who has Indian ancestory and whose family came to England in 1970, has all the subtleness and timing of the best touch players and a tactical brain beyond his years. He comes from New Southgate and, after completing A levels, hopes to make a living from badminton.

In the final he beat Stephen Butler, of Coventry, 15—12, 15—18, 15—12, coming from behind more than once against a hard-hitting opponent, who was also runner-up last year. Tailor has often been considered a better doubles player but his deceptive strokeplay and subtle backhand service and the way he rode through moments of crisis all showed his growing maturity. Both Tailor and Butler will be young enough to take part again next year.

Miss Leeves is 20 minutes older than her twin sister, Sarah, with whom she won the doubles. A short strong hitter, she pinned Wendy Poulton in the backhand corner successfully early on to take the first game easily and went on to win 11—0, 11—8.

Both Tailor and Miss Leeves looked tired as they retained the mixed doubles title they won last year. It completed a dual triple success that has been achieved only four times in the 32 years history of the championships, which were sponsored by Friends Provident.

ENGLAND (for European junior championships in Edinburgh, April 13 to 18): D. P. J. Tailor, S. P. Butler, A. Wood, C. C. Dobson, M. D. Parker, M. A. Leeves, S. J. Leeves, W. J. Poulton, H. S. Troke, F. Elliott.

RESULTS: Under-18 finals: Boys' singles: D. P. J. Tailor beat S. P. Butler, 15—12, 15—18, 15—12. Doubles: Tailor and A. Wood beat A. W. Carter and C. C. Dobson, 15—10, 11—15, 15—[illegible]. Girls' singles: M. A. Leeves beat W. J. Poulton, 11—0, 11—8. Doubles: M. A. Leeves and S. J. Leeves beat F. Elliott and W. J. Massam, 15—12, 15—7. Mixed doubles: Tailor and M. A. Leeves beat Wood and S. J. Leeves, 15—[illegible], 15—11.

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SPORT

Rugby Union

# England doubts resolved but injury to Davies worries the Welsh

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England's flank forwards, Mike Rafter and the new selection, David Cooke, of Harlequins, dispelled all doubts about their fitness to play against Wales in Cardiff next Saturday when participating at Bisham Abbey in what the national coach, Mike Davis, described yesterday as "a very thorough and very satisfying training weekend".

Rafter felt no discomfort from an unpleasant thigh wound sustained on Boxing Day and requiring 11 stitches. Cooke, who strained a knee ligament in the trial on January 3 (missing the second half) emerged from a vigorous examination with flying colours. The RFU's doctor and their physiotherapists, Leon Walkden and Don Gatherer, said they had never seen anyone put so much into such a test. Clearly both are much impressed by Cooke's natural fitness and strength.

There was reassurance, too, about the well-being of Carleton and Blakeway, both of whom missed the trial, so there should be a full complement of team and reserves when they meet again in Cardiff on Thursday. On recent visits to Wales England have gathered on their own side of the border and travelled across it on the day of the match. Now they will have more time to absorb the local atmosphere.

The chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, said the squad had a very hard session on Saturday, with plenty of scrummaging and much time devoted to producing quicker loose ball, to loose forward moves and to the nitty-gritty of the lineout: "The old togetherness certainly showed—as it had done in the trial, which in spite of the score produced some good performances in the Rest team and convinced me that our squad is stronger, with better back-up, than we had a year ago" he said.

Mr Rogers thought it looked as if Wales had plumped for greater mobility at forward and intended, like the All Blacks, to run the ball more widely: "We'll be happy if they do. The reaction of our players to loose ball and broken play situations has steadily improved". English preparations at Bisham had not been affected in any way by the Welsh selection.

He did not think it would be necessary to say much to his team in the light of the unhappy match between the two countries at Twickenham last year: "All the players involved felt ashamed about what it did for the image of rugby. All now will want to put a nasty memory behind them."

Dr Walkden and Don Gatherer will be accompanying the England team on their tour of Argentina in May. The RFU's decision to send both of them is a prudent one, and it will be welcomed by the players.

The stand-off, Gareth Davies, missed the Welsh training session at Bridgend yesterday to have treatment for a left knee strain which forced him to leave the field during Cardiff's Welsh Cup tie with Tredegar. He will take a fitness test on Thursday, as does Jeff Squire, who has a slight hamstring injury.

Welsh replacements for the match next Saturday will be: G. Evans (Maesteg), G. Pearce (Bridgend), Gerald Williams (Bridgend), C. Williams (Swansea), S. Jones (Pontypool), A. Martin (Aberavon).

## Weekend results

WELSH CUP: Third round: Aberavon 7, Llanharan 3; [illegible]

# Bristol run out of players and points

By Peter West
Bristol 6 Coventry 28

Bristol ran out of replacements on Saturday when losing three players, including their hooker, towards the end of a forgettable but relatively even first half which produced two successful kicks for both teams. Thereafter, with Fry moved to the middle of the front row and a flanker, Baker, operating at prop, the outnumbered Bristol pack experienced such troubles in the tight that Coventry had no difficulty in running up the biggest win they have ever had at the Memorial Ground.

It was achieved by three goals, two penalty goals and a try to two penalty goals, and luckless Bristol at least had to be thankful that Huw Davies was not at stand-off half for Coventry to make better use of all their possession.

Without anyone at No. 8 for more than half the game, Bristol must have been grateful, too, that Coventry's scrum half and loose forwards mostly confined their machinations to attacks at short range. However, the scrum half won near maximum marks for his goalkicking and judgement of a Siberian wind in the second period. Thomas landed all the Coventry goals, two conversions going over from taxing angles wide out on the right and a third attempt rebounding off the crossbar. Sorrell kicked Bristol's goals.

Pomphrey (calf injury), Palmer (twisted ankle), and Caven (hamstring) were the Bristol casualties, Nutbeam and Kouzaris the replacements at lock and on the wing. Zouzaris, a scrum half or full back by inclination, contributed his share to a stout defence.

The first three Coventry tries all sprang from scrummage control close in. Rossborough's kick into space made one of them after the referee was satisfied that Buttimore had got a hand on the ball in goal. Rossborough, via Robbins and Thomas, strode through for the next, shortly after Bristol had conceded three successive strikes against the head, whereupon Coventry rubbed it in with a pushover try credited to Robbins.

The last score was the most spectacular. The hooker, Brain (a skilful runner with a genuine sidestep), Clarke, Bailey, Robbins, Foulks and Buttimore all had a hand in it before Clifford was put clear on the left.

BRISTOL: P. Cue; J. Lane, A. Rees, J. Kelly, M. Caven; D. Sorrell, R. Harding; M. Fry, D. Palmer (rep. G. Kouzaris), J. Doubleday, N. Pomphrey (rep. M. Nutbeam), A. Troughton, M. Baker, R. Hesford, P. Polledri (captain).

COVENTRY: P. Rossborough; S. Maisey, D. Foulks, T. Buttimore, M. Clifford; D. Bailey, S. Thomas; T. Dingley, S. Brain, S. Wilks, R. Fardoe, A. Gulliver, B. Clarke, G. Robbins (captain), R. Sadler.

Referee: C. Little (London).

Skiing

# Read leads exodus of the fallen favourites

From John Hennessy
Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Jan 11

Steve Mahre completed a notable North American treble by winning the World Cup slalom here today for the United States. Another Steve, the Canadian Podborski, had won yesterday's downhill and the second Mahre twin, Phil, had won the combined—worth 25 points like the individual races—of the downhill and the Moraine giant slalom earlier in the week. Steve has generally been overshadowed by his brother year by year, but today he came into his own.

Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, always an overwhelming favourite in any slalom, ran out of the course half way down the first run. Another highly regarded slalom skier, Andreas Wenzel, the World Cup holder, came early to grief and unexpectedly the principal challenger to Steve Mahre, was Christian Neureuther, who retired last summer and married Rosi Mittermaier.

But Neureuther lives in Garmisch and could not resist the call today. He was only 0.43 seconds behind Mahre's first-run time of 39.63 seconds, but he was well beaten on the second run and had to settle for sixth place. A romantic end to a romantic story was thus denied us, but the news that the fair Rosi is pregnant will certainly provide another before the year is out.

Mahre was microscopically beaten on the second run by Paul Frommelt (Leichtenstein), but the few hundredths of a second Frommelt retrieved was nothing like enough and he had to settle into third place, behind Peter Popangelov, of Bulgaria.

Two of the favourites fell by the wayside, in the literal sense, Olympic champion, Leonhard Stock (Austria), and Ken Read (Canada). Stock failed to survive the last few seconds, Franz Klammer (Austria), the 1976 Olympic champion, finished fifteenth but a fourth favourite, Podborski, lived up to his reputation as the leading downhiller this season with a time of 1 min 55.48 sec for the 3,320-metres Kandahar course (vertical drop 920 metres). He was 0.57 seconds faster than Peter Müller (Switzerland) and 0.83 seconds faster than the first Austrian home, Harti Weirather.



Mahre on the move : the American, Steve Mahre, on the way to a World Cup slalom victory.

Podborski, starting number seven, was always in command. He took the first, critical, pitch faster then anyone else and reached the intermediate point in 1min 22.98sec, a time, again, which nobody else could match. Had Read been able to finish he could not have got in a blow because he was already a second behind at the intermediate point. He was skiing untidily and almost came a purler before catching an edge and demolishing one of the last pair of control gates.

Read's accident occurred on a comparatively harmless section of the course, but he has damaged knee ligaments so seriously that he cannot race again this season and was flown home yesterday. It would be no surprise if he now decided to call it a day altogether. He is too intelligent a young man, with too varied a life before him, to tempt providence too far. Stock, similarly, has emerged with serious consequences from a position that offered no great threat. He has suffered an injury to his spine and will be encased in plaster from waist to chin for a fortnight.



WORLD CUP DOWNHILL: 1. S. Podborski (Canada) 1 min. 55.48secs; 2. P. Müller (Switzerland) 1-56.05; 3. H. Weirather (Austria) 1-56.31; 4. H. Höflehner (Austria) 1-56.71; 5. T. Bürgler (Switzerland) 1-56.87; 6. H. Plank (Italy) 1-57.01. Also: 32. K. Bartelski (GB) 1-59.61; 62. R. McKee (Ireland) 2-15.25.

COMBINED EVENT: 1. P. Mahre (U.S.); 2. P. Müller (Switzerland); 3. A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein); 4. B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia); 5. S. Kerschbaumer (Italy).

MEN'S STANDINGS: 1. P. Müller 120 pts; 2. P. Mahre 87; 3. S. Podborski 86; 4. A. Wenzel 82; 5. I. Stenmark (Sweden) 75; 6. H. Weirather 70.

# Miss Cairns runs out of birthday joy



From a Special Correspondent
Val D'Isère
Jan 11

The rigours and fortunes of ski racing have been evident this weekend at the British Land National Alpine Championships. Whilst Felicity Blyth, the winner of the Women's Slalom in the Lowlanders Championships on Thursday, was confined to her hotel room with frostbite on toes in both feet, Kirstin Cairns lost her chance of taking the combined women's on her 18th birthday. She ran out in the first run of the Slalom after winning yesterday's downhill with a two second lead over Caroline Drommell of The Netherlands. Her team colleague Moira Langmuir, third in the downhill, recorded the fastest first run time of 44.75 secs to beat Clare Booth and Anne Robb, her nearest rivals by 200ths of a second.

Martin Bell was the clear winner in yesterday's Men's Downhill race but, unlike the unfortunate Miss Cairns, was able to maintain his superior position by winning the Slalom today although Frederick Burton produced the fastest first run time. After winning the British Junior Title for three successive years Bell may now pursue the honour on the senior circuit.

RESULTS: Womens: Downhill: 1. K. Cairns (GB) one min. 25.07 secs; 2. C. Drommell (Netherlands) 1.27.4; 3. M. Langmuir (GB) 1.27.5; 4. M. Dombard, (Belgium) 1.27.92.

Slalom: 1. A. Robb and Langmuir (total time 86.41 secs), 3. C. Booth 87.31; 4. A. Jochum 87.48; 5. Dombard (Belgium) 89.27. Combined: 1. Langmuir; 2. Booth; 3. Dombard; 4. Grant. Mens Downhill 1. M. Bell (GB), one min. 20.95 secs; 2. J. Martinal (France) 1.21.35; 3. P. Bahund (France) 1.21.47; 4. F. Burton (GB) 1.22.08; 5. M. Grijspeerdt (Belgium) 1.22.64; 6. M. Cooper (GB) 1.22.66; 7. R. Langmuir (GB) 1.23.32; 8. M. Boedker (Denmark) 1.23.43. Slalom: 1. Bell (total time 79.84 secs); 2. Burton 80.08; 3. Boedker 80.81; 4. Langmuir 81.86; 5. D. Mercer 81.93; 6. B. Simpson 82.15. Combined: 1. Bell; 2. Burton; 3. Boedker; 4. Langmuir.

# Pontypool find little comfort in draw

By Gerald Davies

The draw for the fourth round of the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, was made in Cardiff yesterday, and although the places have been drawn with each of the four remaining matches having its own particular interest and flavour, two of the games stand out as being especially attractive.

Pontypool, for the first time this year and much to their relief, have been drawn at home, but it will be against a recently revitalized Llanelli team. On Saturday, Llanelli played away to Pontypridd, and under the immense influence of Phil Bennett, won a thrilling game. Pontypool will find no comfort in that.

The other fascinating encounter will be between Bridgend and Aberavon. Bridgend will be pleased with a home fixture, but Aberavon, over the years, have proved themselves one of the most doggedly consistent performers in the competition. They are a team well tuned to the needs of cup rugby, and have frequently appeared in the semi-final round. Of the remaining matches, both Cross Keys, who will be away to Cardiff and whose first appearance this is in the quarter-final round, and Newbridge, who are drawn away to Swansea, have mustered a new-found spirit this year.

One of the surprising third round results on Saturday was the success of Cross Keys at Ebbw Vale. Newbridge, too, had to travel to Neath, and although they were trailing by 7—3, in an exciting climax and playing into a strong wind, they scored 10 points in as many minutes with their captain and scrum half, Lloyd Davies, appropriately scoring the final try. It is encouraging and indeed healthy for club rugby in Wales to see both these less fashionable clubs reaching the later stages of the competition.

Once again, however, it is the senior clubs that will compete for the final places. The last three of the junior clubs went out on Saturday, but as the score-lines suggest, they were not without honour in defeat. Even though they had the home advantage Aberavon found the resilient defence of Llanharan difficult to breach, but eventually succeeded by 7—3. Pontypool had to wait until the final 10 minutes before settling the issue by 17—12 against Neath Athletic. Swansea, down to 14 men after 15 minutes, when their prop Hopkins was sent off, could only manage a solitary penalty by Blyth to overcome the stubborn resistance of Ystradgynlais.

Bridgend, the leading club in Wales, were always in control against Maesteg, but they could only add one penalty by Gerald Williams in the second half to add to the first-half score of 12—6. Similarly, Cardiff were in no danger of losing to Tredegar.

FOURTH ROUND DRAW: Pontypool v Llanelli; Bridgend v Aberavon; Cardiff v Cross Keys; Swansea v Newbridge.

# When Wasps were stung by the tongue of Taylor

By David Hands
Wasps 17 Exeter University 0

Neither the foul weather nor the students from Exeter prevented Nigel Melville from running through his rapidly maturing repertoire of skills at Sudbury on Saturday. The performance of the Yorkshire scrum half, 20 last week, was the one consistent element in a mishmash of a game, which Wasps won by a goal, two tries and a penalty goal to nil.

The excuse of the rain, wind and snow, allied to the hard tackling of the university players, did not prevent Taylor, the Wasps' captain, from giving his side a verbal roasting afterwards. After three hard games against London neighbours, Taylor felt his side took the field with the wrong attitude and seldom gave of their best. Exeter, missing their two Newport players, the stand-off, Watkins, and the Wales wing, Ackerman, who is no longer available, can take credit

Though heaved all over the pitch in the set scrummages, Pinnegar and Harrison responded well at the lineout, and traditional student speed to the breakdown, where they frequently robbed Wasps of possession, gave Brooksby and Hogg an ample supply of ball. They failed, however—just as Wasps had done in the first half when the wind was at their backs—to turn the territorial screw by kicking to the corners, and their running came to nothing.

Both sides are preparing for important knockout competitions: Wasps, for their third round John Player Cup match with London Scottish, the university for a UAU quarter-final round match with their old rivals, Loughborough University. In that respect the students must be hoping to impose discipline on their not inconsiderable abilities

Melville, who is studying surveying at the North-East Polytechnic and was surveyed, in turn, by two of England's selectors, John Young and Malcolm Phillips, opened the scoring by chipping through on the blind side of a scrummage and beating the cover to touch down. Hughes converted and kicked a penalty, but 9—0 was scant reward for Wasps's first-half domination. Harrison struggled over after a tapped penalty and Bell was finally freed on the left after several switches of direction, but it was not quite the present Taylor sought for his birthday

WASPS: M. Evans; J. Bell, R. Bruce, M. Taylor, R. Pellow; R. Hughes, N. Melville; P. Rendall, A. Simmons, P. Huntsman, P. Harrison, J. Bonner, R. Smith, M. Leggett, J. Lamden.

EXETER UNIVERSITY: J. Butcher; J. Reynolds (rep. D. Oliver), R. Sumner, R. Johnstone, P. Drewett; S. Hogg, D. Brooksby; J. Holar, D. Tutt, I. Messenger, C. Pinnegar, P. Harrison, P. Barber, M. Lynch, P. Thornley.

Referee: C. Struthe (London).

# How they bottled up Sale and kept the cork in place

By Gordon Allan
Bedford 19 Sale 9

Pat Briggs, the Bedford coach, has come in for criticism this season beause of his team's indifferent record, but he had reason to be pleased with them, for a change, at Goldington Road on Saturday. They beat Sale by two goals, a dropped goal and a try to a goal and a penalty goal, their first victory over a senior club since they beat Coventry on November 26.

Briggs said the 34—0 defeat by London Welsh on New Year's Day had made them overhaul their ideas. If they did not have the talent of yore, at least they could train harder and this they now do, two nights a week instead of one. Another problem has been the big turnover of players. None of the backs on Saturday was older than 22. The loss of Demming and Wyatt, Briggs said, has left them short of speed on the wings.

However, Martin, last year's captain and lock, who has been out of the game for business reasons, has resumed playing in the reserves, and there is rivalry in depth at scrum half between Youngs, Peck and Fletcher. Peck, who was kept out of the university match by injury, should be fit by the end of this month.

Fletcher was singled out by Briggs for the tactical good sense of his play against Sale. So were the forwards for their corporate effort. They bottled up Sale, and Fletcher and Chesworth kept the cork in place. Sale were without five of their best players, and even with a swirling wind to help them in the second half they convinced nobody that they could do much about Bedford's 10—3 lead.

Bedford scored their first try when Metcalfe, Sale's Cambridge Blue at full back, dropped the ball from one of Chesworth's up-and-under kicks. A scrummage turned into a maul and Wilkinson drove over. Metcalfe, who used to play for Bedford, may join Moseley next season, when he moves to a job in Birmingham.

Howe and Graves scored the other Bedford tries—Howe from a lineout, Graves with a well-timed thrust through the centre in front of the Sale posts. Graves kicked two conversions and Fletcher dropped a goal. Graves went off just before the end with a mouth injury. For Sale, Metcalfe kicked a penalty and converted a last minute try by Hughes.

BEDFORD: J. Graves (replacement J. Clements); D. Bruce-Lockhart, M. Lloyd-Williams, B. Mackay, C. Davison; N. Chesworth, G. Fletcher; P. Boulding, M. Howe, R. Pascall, J. Mawle, R. Wilkinson, A. Whitehouse, C. Hooker, G. Phillips (captain).

SALE: J. Metcalfe; A. McCaughley, A. Wright, P. Stansfield, K. Hughes; A. Phillips, L. Davies; M. Higgs, K. Rabbitt, T. Simon (captain), A. Scott, I. McKie, P. Sherratt, A. Lawson, R. Stevenson.

Referee: C. Thomas (Hampshire).

# Orrell teamwork blunts Gala's attacking edge

By Tom Cooban
Orrell 16 Gala 9

A goal or not a goal—that was the question. A well-flighted penalty kick by Langford, Orrell's burly young full back was near enough the crossbar for the Orrell touch judge to signal success. Gala's man kept his flag down and the referee indicated no score. The incident epitomized the even balance of play throughout the game. It happened when the score was 3—3 and, fortunately for Orrell, did not influence the result. They went on to total a goal, a try and two penalty goals

Gala, who have every intention and prospect of remaining Scottish champions, helped to make the game one of the best of the season at Edgehall Road on Saturday. They started passing movements on their own line, and penalties which might have been converted they used to launch attacks.

It was magnificent but Orrell countered with skill and teamwork. The forwards held their own in scrum and lineout and had the edge on Gala in the loose, where the back row ran tirelessly. Barton, Orrell's scrum half, stronger than his opponent, Millar, split the Gala defence with his thrusts. Williams partnered him with his customary flair, particularly in kicking, and the wings, Wilkinson and Fishwick, had a turn of speed not equalled by the Gala wingers.

Phillips, the captain, had a quiet day at centre until he scored the try which decided the game. Sprinting onto a slow pass between the Gala centres, he intercepted and scored unopposed. Until this score Orrell had led by only 10—9, but Langford's conversion put them firmly in the saddle.

Langford had opened Orrell's account with a penalty which Dods, Gala's able full back, quickly equalled. Dods joined with the other Gala backs in putting Orrell under pressure, but in the second of two passing moves which swept across the field Wilkinson rounded the Gala defence and scored at the corner. A penalty by Dods was the only other score before half-time.

Another Langford penalty momentarily extended Orrell's lead before Dods was again on target. Phillips's try was a blow to Gala, but not until the end did they concede it was a knock-out.

ORRELL: S. Langford; I. Wilkinson, J. Heaton, P. Phillips (captain), B. Fishwick; P. Williams, A. Barton; W. Woodcock, N. Hitchin, K. Fletcher, D. Cusani, P. Langton, D. Partington, M. Webster, B. Lundy.

GALA: P. Dods; D. Ledingham, G. Halliday, I. Roy, V. Chlebowski; J. Maitland, D. Millar; H. Hunter, K. Lawrie, R. Cunningham, I. Easson, K. McAuley, J. Berthinussen, D. White, D. Leslie.

Referee: D. Matthews (Liverpool).

## For the record

### Athletics

HOUSTON: Marathon: 1. W. Rogers (US), 2 hr 12 min 19 sec; 2. R. Beardsley (US), 2:12:49. Women: 1. P. Catalano (US), 2:35:27.

### Bobsleigh

ST MORITZ: British championships: 1, M. Lloyd and H. Smith, 5 min 8.61 secs; champion Major J. Woodall and N. Phipps, 5:01.49.

### Show jumping

SYDNEY: Grand prix (Australian unless stated): 1, S. Kelly, Dylon, 0 faults, 44.82sec; 2, G. Eurell, Jonny Mac, 4, 47.51; 3, K. Bourke, Touralady, 8, 41.79.

### Speed skating

ASSEN: Dutch championships (Dutch unless stated): Men: 500m: 1, H. van der Duim 39.54secs; 2, F. Schalit, 40.17. 5000m: 1, H. van der Duim, 7:10.41; 2, P. Kleine, 7:13.27.

Overall: 1, H. van der Duim, 83.781 pts; 2, P. Kleine, 84.357. Women: 500m: 1, A. Boersma, 42.77. 1500m: 1, A. Boersma, 2:14.55. Overall: 1, A. Boersma, 87.630.

DAVOS: Men: 500m: 1, J. Salnola (Finland), 38.14 secs. 1000m: 1, J. Salnola 1:17.51. Women: 500m: 1, C. Rothenburger, (E Germany) 41.90 1,000m: 1, P. Richter (E. Germany), 1:26.53.

### Swimming

NASHVILLE: Men: 50 yard free-style, B. Baron (Sweden), 21.16 secs. 100 yd breaststroke: J. Budd (US), 1:0.67. 200 yd free-style: T. Leidström (Sweden), 1:40.39. 200yd butterfly: T. Leidström 1:51.76. 200yd individual medley: B. Baron 1:52.90. 1000yd free-style: T. Leidström 9:25.59. Women: 50yd free-style: L. Leimer (US), 23.66. 100yd breaststroke: T. Caulkins (US), 1:4.39. 200yd butterfly: M. Meagher (US), 2:0.47. 200yd individual medley: T. Caulkins, 2:0.35. 1000yd free-style: L. Gernaat (US), 9:58.98.

### Cricket

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: Western Australia 369 (C. Serjeant 144 not out, K. McEwan 68; A. Mallett 5 for 88) and 58 for 4; South Australia 171 and 245 (D. W. Hookes 67, W. M. Darling 65 not out). Western Australia won by six wickets.

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield: Tasmania 311 (B. Davison 51) and 125 for 3; Queensland 458 for 6 (M. F. Kent 171, W. Broad 75).

DECCA: Bangladesh 216 for 8 dec and 132; MCC 255 and 37 for 3. Match drawn.

### Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 1, Hawks 1; Cheam 0, Bromley 3; Old Kingstonians 0, Surbiton 0; Purley 1, Mid-Surrey 1; Reading 3, Hounslow 1; Southgate 3, Beckenham 1; Spencer 1, Tulse Hill 0.

OTHER MATCHES: Bury St Edmunds 1, Cambridgeshire Nomads 3; Hayes 3, Tring 1; Mill Hill 6, University College Hospital 2.

SCHOOLS: Framlingham 7, King Edward VI, Chelmsford 1; King Edward's, Bath 7, Bath Civil Defence 0; Kingston GS 7, St Mary's Hospital 0; Langley Park 6, Reigate 1; Trinity, Croydon 3, Alleyn's, Dulwich 2.

WOMEN: Ashford 0, Cheam 2; Chequers 1, Dulwich 9; Gravesend 3, Marden Russets 0; Loughborough Students 0, Midland Juniors 3, Redwings 1, Walton 7.

### Ice hockey

SOUTHERN CUP: Solihull Barons 2, Nottingham Panthers 6; Southampton Vikings 7, Avon Arrows 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Detroit Red Wings 4, Calgary Flames 1; Boston Bruins 3, New York Islanders 2; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; Hartford Whalers 5, Winnipeg Jets 3; Montreal Canadiens 5, Quebec Nordiques 6; Philadelphia Flyers 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 4; Minnesota North Stars 3, Washington Capitals 3; Los Angeles Kings 6, St Louis Blues 6.

### Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 104, Blackpool 63; Talbot Guildford 81, Kelly Girl Kingston 91; Stockport Belgrade 96, Crystal Palace 116; Fiat Birmingham 100, Sunderland 98; Crystal Palace 104, Talbot Guildford 70.

NATIONAL CUP: Women's semi-final round: Tigers Herts 65, Southgate 69 (aet); Crystal Palace Toppy's 63, Brinnington 44.

FEDERATION CUP: Quarter-final round, second leg: Sunderland 90, Kelly Girl Kingston 79 (Sunderland win 187—163 on aggregate).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 104, Cleveland Cavaliers 99; Indiana Pacers 106, Milwaukee Bucks 102; Boston Celtics 117, New Jersey Nets 115; Philadelphia 76ers 117, Chicago Bulls 102; Houston Rockets 106, Portland Trail Blazers 105; Washington Bullets 106, Dallas Mavericks 94; Kansas City Kings 99, Utah Jazz 92; Golden State Warriors 105, Detroit Pistons 103; Seattle Supersonics 119, Denver Nuggets 116.

### Yachting

ASHFORD: Pursuit race: 1, P. White and B. Moss (Felixstowe Ferry and Hastings); 2, N. Willmot and P. Willmot (Grafham Water); 3, J. Hereward and J. Langley (Queen Mary).

### Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hampstead 17, Buckhurst Hill 10; Kenton 14, St Helier 3; Lee 4, Hillcroft 13.

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: O Waconians 9, O Hulmeians 15; Sale 23, O Stopfordians 9; Sheffield U 21, Heaton Mersey 10, 5 Manchester and Wythenshawe 5, Mellor 10; Stockport 5, Cheadle 16.

WOMEN: Barnet and Enfield 5, West London 7.

### Haydock Park results

1.0: 1, Ellen Mavourneen (25-1); 2, Gowanloch (7-2); 3, Emerald Emperor (20-1). Ma Maison (15-8 fav). 12 ran. NR: Juli's Son.

1.30: 1, Pongee Boy (3-1 fav); 2, Snow Buck (9-2); 3, The Engineer (9-2). 7 ran.

2.0: 1, Celtic Isle (11-4 fav); 2, Richdee (11-1); 3, Coffee Boy (11-2). 14 ran.

2.30: 1, Gordons Lad (14-1); 2, Officially (4-1 jt fav); 3, Old Bean (11-2). Milan Major (4-1 jt fav). 7 ran.

3.0: 1, Fixed Price (5-2 fav); 2, Autumn Glow (7-2); 3, Percipient (11-4). 6 ran.

3.30: 1, Measure Up (9-1); 2, Hallo Chooky (6-1 fav); 3, Carrie Ann (12-1). 16 ran.

### Warwick

1.15: 1, Well Greased (4-1); 2, Blenheim Prince (3-1 fav); 3, Fred Pilliner (30-1). 8 ran.

1.45: 1, Wild Gamble (7-4 fav); 2, Star Member (6-1); 3, Drummoasie (14-1). 6 ran.

2.15: 1, Reggie Driffield (50-1); 2, Phil The Fluter (8-1); 3, Ascencia (5-1 fav). 16 ran.

2.45: 1, Henry Kissinger (15-8 fav); 2, Dawn Fox (85-40); 3, Notary (15-2). 7 ran.

3.15: 1, Brogawn (6-4 jt fav); 2, Glen Berg (6-1); 3, Express Orchid (20-1). Corbiere 6-4 jt fav. 9 ran. NR: Quick Buck.

3.45: 1, Wings Ground (7-1); 2, Marubeni (9-4 fav); 3, Corven (20-1). 9 ran.

### Sandown Park

1.0: 1, Oakprime (5-1); 2, Prince's Risk (6-1); 3, Rathconrath (11-10 fav). 7 ran.

1.30: 1, Kilbrittain Castle (3-1), 2, High Old Time (11-4 fav); 3, Miss Furlong (33-1). 11 ran.

2.0: 1, Peter Scot (6-1); 2, The Vintner (14-1); 3, Highway Patt (4-1). Diamond Edge 6-4 fav. 9 ran. NR: Colonel Christy.

2.30: 1, Broadsword (4-7 fav); 2, Bickleigh Bridge (33-1); 3, Westminster Abbey (4-1). 8 ran. NR: Come On Taffy.

3.0: 1, Beacon Light (10-11 fav), 2, Reidis (11-8); 3, Breemount Don (15-2). 3 ran.

3.30: 1, Drumburn (25-1); 2, Blake (6-1); 3, Come On Taffy (5-1). Canlano and Sir Gordon (9-2 jt favs). 22 ran. NR: Trace Of Gold.

Racing

# Broadsword aimed at Cheltenham's heart

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Broadsword justified his position as favourite for the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham in March in winning the Tolworth Hurdle at Sandown Park on Saturday. His fifth win of the season was his first against opposition other than his own age group. He was tired towards the end, but so were they all. More important was the way he jumped. I cannot recall when I saw a four-year-old hurdle better.

That is all the more amazing when one realizes David Nicholson, his trainer, resorted to jumping him over baby fences in the autumn to persuade him to pick his feet up. The ruse worked. Broadsword's agility on Saturday had to be seen to be believed. It mattered not if he got too close to a hurdle or stood too far back, he flew them all in the approved manner.

Mr Nicholson has a lot to thank John Dunlop for. Last summer he telephoned the Arundel trainer to inquire whether another horse might be for sale. Mr Dunlop replied that there was, but that he did not think that it would excel at hurdling. "On the other hand, I have a horse here called Broadsword who I really do think is tailor-made for the job", Mr Dunlop advised and Mr Nicholson took him at his word.

Broadsword now belongs to Lord Northampton, who assured me on Saturday that the Triumph Hurdle is his principal objective this season, not the Champion Hurdle. Broadsword is likely to run once more before then, probably halfway through February, provided the weather permits. That should ensure he is nice and fresh at Cheltenham midway through March, when it matters most.

Broadsword was Peter Scudamore's 49th winner of the season. Hopes that he would reach his first half-century on Broadsword's stable companion, Sir Gordon, never looked like being fulfilled in the Village four-year-old novices hurdle, won quite emphatically by Drumburn, who had not been seen in public since winning a much more humdrum affair at Plumpton towards the end of September.

Scudamore had begun the day well by winning the Stand novices steeplechase for Mr Nicholson on Oakprime, but later their joint attempt to add the Anthony Mildmay, Peter Cazalet Memorial steeplechase failed because of Highway Patt's tendency to jump to the left at almost every fence. On a right-handed course that cost him precious ground and he was beaten into third place.

Twelve months earlier Peter Scot started favourite for the same race but fell. This time he never looked like getting caught. Whatever chance the favourite, Diamond Edge, had certainly vanished when he made an awful hash of jumping the second last. Somehow Bill Smith managed to stay on, but the damage had been done. To make matters worse, Diamond Edge fluffed the last as well.

Peter Scot jumped with a fluency that I did not associate with him in days gone by. His trainer, David Gandolpho, yesterday told me that the horse will definitely be entered for the Grand National now that he has learnt to arch his back and jump better. "It will be a toss up, though, whether he will run at Aintree or wait for the Whitbread Gold Cup", Mr Gandolpho went on.

Although Fred Winter did not have a winner he still had reason to smile, especially after his neighbour, Fulke Walwyn's five-year-old Kilbrittain Castle had won the Panama Cigar Hurdle Championship (qualifying race). For it was Kilbrittain Castle that his own promising jumper Fifty Dollars More had brushed aside at Kempton Park on Boxing Day, when they clashed in the G. J. Hurdle. "Fred's horse must be the best novice that we've seen this winter", was Mr Walwyn's considered comment after Kilbrittain Castle had just won by four lengths.

The next public appearance of Fifty Dollars More will be awaited with bated breath but it will not be for a while, because Winter is bent on not overtaxing one so promising in the infancy of his career. Sadly the race was marred when Roll Of Drums, who had won three of his previous four races collapsed and died after the third last hurdle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Chepstow: Soft. Wolverhampton: Soft. Tomorrow: Wetherby: Soft. Leicester: Chase, good. Hurdles, good to soft.

## Chepstow programme



1.30 DUCK OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handicap : £868 : 2½m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4100p4 | Callnago (C,D), L. Kennard, 7-12-0 | R. Dennis 8 |
| 2 | 1-42234 | Raging Torrent, F. Walwyn, 6-11-11 | R. Chapman 4 |
| 4 | 010003 | Betty's Kiss, H. Handel, 9-11-6 | M. Chilton 4 |
| 5 | 120003 | Altaghaderry Run, P. Ransom, 6-11-4 | S. Keightley 4 |
| 9 | 3002-00 | Hi Mary, R. Pocock, 8-10-13 | W. Morris |
| 10 | 004003 | Grosa, S. C. Jones, 6-10-13 | M. Coyle |
| 11 | 10114-0 | Groovy (B), W. G. Turner, 6-10-13 | P. Maddison 4 |
| 12 | 3130/00- | Swallow Prince, G. Pike, 7-10-12 | M. Richards 4 |
| 13 | 0p-pp00 | General Carl (B), R. Forsey, 6-10-12 | R. Millman 4 |
| 15 | 011300 | Captivity, D. Gandolfo, 6-10-9 | J. Hurst 8 |
| 17 | 400200 | Hot Hand (B), J. Baker, 9-10-8 | M. Manning 4 |
| 19 | 0/00000 | Bustability (C), B. Llewellyn, 7-10-8 | J. Rodda 8 |
| 20 | | Stone Mist, G. Williams, 5-10-8 | C. Mann |
| 22 | 02-0000 | Profit Line, M. Tate, 7-10-8 | G. Davies 4 |
| 23 | 0000- | Bluewater Inn, J. Cann, 5-10-8 | A. Haycox 4 |
| 24 | 0/00000 | Yule Log, D. Wintle, 9-10-8 | J. Wathen 8 |
| 26 | 400030 | Ham Chat Chat, K. Dunn, 6-10-8 | J. Sampson 4 |
| 27 | 202-400 | Bombalini, A. Ingham, 5-10-8 | F. Grimes 4 |
| 28 | 41000-0 | Van Hagen, S. Woodman, 5-10-8 | S. Johns 8 |
| 29 | p01303 | Lloyd Ardua (CD), B. Cambidge, 8-10-8 | — |
| 30 | C1fp-02 | Burlington Port, J. Thorne, 5-10-8 | C. Mcilfatrick 4 |
| 32 | 3000/00 | Darling Rose, E. Evans, 8-10-8 | J. Darlington 4 |

7-2 Raging Torrent, 5-1 Callnago, 6-1 Bombalini, 2-1 Betty's Kiss, 9-1 Captivity, 10-1 Altaghderry Run, Hot Hand, 12-1 Lloyd Ardua, 14-1 Grosa, 16-1 Groovy, 20-1 others.

2.0 PARTRIDGE STEEPLECHASE (£2,012 : 2½m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | b330-33 | Chumson (CD), F. Winter, 10-11-12 | J. Francome |
| 3 | 222-420 | Forbidden Fruit (D), T. Forster, 11-11-8 | H. Davies |
| 5 | 1-p4f40 | Samuel Pepys, J. Old, 10-11-8 | R. Champion |
| 6 | 21/03-03 | Friendly Steve (D), G. Stickland, 9-11-5 | Mr S. Stickland 7 |
| 8 | 0-f0f00 | Distinctly Brown, B. Williams, 7-11-3 | P. Carvill 4 |
| 9 | 0/0-30pr | Lovaramoss (B), A. Ingham, 8-11-2 | — |
| 10 | 33 | Velvetstown, V. Bishop, 7-11-2 | Mr C. Crozier |

5-4 Chumson, 3-1 Forbidden Fruit, 6-1 Velvetstown, 10-1 Samuel Pepys, 20-1 Friendly Steve, 50-1 Distinctly Brown.

2.30 PHEASANT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,592 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | ff0024 | Flying Gamble, J. Wardle, 8-11-11 | A. Brown |
| 3 | 1/412-30 | Versailles Prince, A. Ingham, 8-11-0 | S. Knight |
| 4 | 2004u4 | Ballybutler (D), V. Bishop, 9-10-5 | Mr C. Crozier |
| 5 | 003f-p0 | Waters Edge, T. Forster, 8-10-2 | D. Jackson 7 |
| 7 | p-04023 | Cappello, T. Forster, 10-10-1 | A. Webber |
| 8 | 1b-0004 | Beacon Rambler, M. Scudamore, 7-10-0 | J. Williams |
| 9 | 00p-004 | King Acre II, Mrs E. Kennard, 9-10-0 | D. de Haan 4 |

9-4 Cappello, 3-1 Flying Gamble, 4-1 Ballybutler, 6-1 Versailles Prince, 10-1 Waters Edge, 14-1 Beacon Rambler, 16-1 King Acre II.

3.0 RABBIT NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I : £863 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 430-310 | Coomend (D), W. Fisher, 6-11-7 | S. Knight |
| 3 | 3-04210 | Insulation, L. Kennard, 7-11-7 | M. Floyd |
| 4 | 0-00001 | Quantock Abbott, B. Langley, 6-11-7 | A. Wathen 7 |
| 5 | 000130 | Boodle's (D), J. Baker, 5-11-3 | J. Williams |
| 6 | 0p-0 | Bally-Mousse, S. C. Jones, 6-11-0 | M. Coyle 4 |
| 9 | 334p- | Brother Kempinski, C. Nelson, 6-11-0 | R. Dickin |
| 11 | 0 | Crimson Embers (B), F. Walwyn, 6-11-0 | — |
| 17 | 9/300-3 | Moonshot, T. Forster, 7-11-0 | H. Davies |
| 18 | 44 | Mr Whiskers, R. Head, 7-11-0 | J. Francome |
| 21 | | Royal Lyon, M. Stephens, 6-11-0 | S. May |
| 23 | 04 | Shotang, G. H. Price, 6-11-0 | — |
| 24 | 00 | Sparcon, N. Henderson, 7-11-0 | S. Smith Eccles |
| 25 | | Super Physical (B), D. H. Jones, 9-11-0 | C. Seaward 4 |
| 27 | | Tartan Heath, M. Scudamore, 6-11-0 | — |
| 30 | | Autumn Mist, R. Blakeney, 5-10-10 | W. Newton |
| 31 | | Clovertino, R. Dunn, 6-10-10 | — |
| 34 | 002 | Doucement, J. Cobden, 5-10-10 | R. Muggeridge 7 |
| 35 | 3 | Father Gieb, F. Winter, 5-10-10 | M. D. Sherwood |
| 36 | 0 | Len Ashurst, T. Hallett, 5-10-10 | B. Wright 4 |
| 38 | 00f | Metela, R. Pocock, 5-10-10 | P. Richards |
| 39 | p40 | Mint Streak, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-10-10 | J. Guest |
| 42 | 00p | Newton Flare, W. G. Turner, 5-10-10 | W. Turner |
| 43 | 00 | Panaman, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-10-10 | S. Keightley 7 |
| 44 | 00-p | Steel Trade, J. Bradley, 5-10-10 | G. Davies 7 |
| 49 | | Miss Lightening, D. Elsworth, 4-10-0 | C. Brown |

3-1 Father Gieb, 9-2 Mr Whiskers, 5-1 Moonshot, 7-1 Coomend, 8-1 Insulation, 10-1 Brother Kempinski, 12-1 Len Ashurst, 14-1 Crimson Embers, 16-1 Miss Lightening, 20-1 others.

3.30 GROUSE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,788 : 3m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 00124u | Good Prospect (CD), J. Edwards, 12-12-0 | P. Blacker |
| 3 | f04012 | Gandy VI (C), J. Thorne, 12-11-7 | S. May |
| 5 | 331p03 | Brother Will, L. Kennard, 9-10-11 | M. Floyd |
| 10 | 1200-0 | Queensland, R. Pocock, 9-10-5 | P. Richards |
| 13 | 2313p0 | Hobo (CD), J. J. Price, 10-10-5 | G. Jones |
| 15 | 241-020 | Drumwyak (CD), D. Hanley, 12-10-0 | C. Brown |
| 16 | 0-30033 | Uther Pendragon (D), T. Forster, 9-10-0 | S. Smith Eccles |
| 18 | 40fp-24 | Never Rock (D), J. Webber, 12-10-0 | A. Webber |
| 19 | 424400 | Miss Retinue (D), W. Sheedy, 11-10-0 | Mrs L. Sheedy 4 |

2-1 Gandy VI, 7-2 Good Prospect, 9-2 Brother Will, 11-2 Uther Pendragon, 6-1 Hobo, 10-1 Never Rock, 14-1 others.

4.0 RABBIT NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II : £875 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | f0-4014 | Bold and Wild, M. Stephens, 6-11-7 | — |
| 2 | 23-103 | Corrib Lad (D), T. Forster, 6-11-7 | Mr Thomson Jones |
| 3 | 232134 | Prosper You Can (D), L. Kennard, 6-11-7 | M. Floyd |
| 5 | 12 | Roadster, P. Bailey, 5-11-3 | A. Webber |
| 6 | 4-041 | Russhill (D), F. Walwyn, 5-11-3 | W. Smith |
| 8 | | Black Rose, G. Pike, 7-11-0 | M. Richards 7 |
| 9 | 0- | Brandy Bay, J. Bosley, 8-11-0 | E. Waite 4 |
| 10 | | Cotswold Leader, T. Forster, 6-11-0 | H. Davies |
| 11 | f | Darlingate, D. Howard, 6-11-0 | Mr M. Phillips 7 |
| 17 | | Ivor Valley, M. Hinchliffe, 6-11-0 | T. Bulgin 7 |
| 18 | p | Joe's Mead, T. Tricks, 7-11-0 | Mr J. Frost |
| 19 | 330/030 | Major Knight, R. Head, 7-11-0 | J. Francome |
| 20 | 0 | Mayfair Man, D. H. Jones, 6-11-0 | C. Seaward 4 |
| 27 | 00 | Coney Glen, V. Bishop, 5-10-10 | Mr C. Crozier |
| 30 | 0- | Lively Lucy, M. Williams, 5-10-10 | D. Hyde 7 |
| 32 | | Moggies Dene, W. Barnett, 5-10-10 | S. Johnson 7 |
| 33 | pp | Member's Lady, J. Roberts, 5-10-10 | J. Williams |
| 36 | 0 | Piece of Mist, Miss S. Colton, 5-10-10 | G. Jones |
| 37 | | President Elect, M. Tate, 5-10-10 | — |
| 38 | | Romany Gipsy, J. Bradley, 5-10-10 | G. Davies 7 |
| 41 | 0 | Sobieski, K. Dunn, 5-10-10 | J. Sampson 7 |
| 43 | 00 | Wingetts, J. Edwards, 5-10-10 | P. Blackett |
| 47 | 00 | Nine North Road, C. James, 4-10-0 | G. McNally |
| 48 | 00 | Pretty Sharp, G. Clay, 4-10-0 | C. Jones |
| 50 | 4 | Sharp Deal, C. Nelson, 4-10-0 | S. Smith Eccles |

5-2 Sharp Deal, 3-1 Russhill, 4-1 Roadster, 7-1 Major Knight, 8-1 Corrib Lad, 10-1 Prosper You Can, 12-1 Wingetts, 16-1 others.

## Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Raging Torrent. 2.0 Chumson. 2.30 Cappello. 3.0 Mr Whiskers. 3.30 Good Prospect. 4.0 Sharp Deal.

## Wolverhampton programme

1.15 ESSINGTON CHASE (Novices : £960 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 023-010 | Colourful Paddy, G. Richards, 6-11-0 | R. Barry |
| 4 | p0-p004 | Jacko Boy, Miss S. Morris, 6-11-0 | M. O'Halloran |
| 8 | 2f0f0p | Reehad, T. Hallett, 6-11-0 | B. Wright 4 |
| 10 | f0-uf10 | Ulmar, N. Gaselee, 6-11-0 | V. McKevitt 7 |
| 11 | -00422u | Woodland Glen, O. O'Neill, 6-11-0 | P. Scudamore |
| 13 | f02000 | Chancer's Last, K. Lewis, 5-10-4 | R. Hyett |
| 14 | 0121-40 | Cheka, I. Balding, 5-10-4 | B. Reilly |
| 15 | 0-00040 | Chuchillo, J. Bissill, 5-10-4 | R. Crank |
| 17 | 0-000u | Jumping Bean, W. Wharton, 5-10-4 | S. J. O'Neill |
| 18 | p0 | Loch Raven, O. O'Neill, 5-10-4 | Mr B. Eckley 4 |
| 20 | 024304 | Palace Dan, F. Rimell, 5-10-4 | J. Burke |

11-4 Palace Dan, 7-2 Colourful Paddy, 9-2 Cheka, 6-1 Woodland Glen, 7-1 Jacko Boy, 10-1 Chancer's Last, 12-1 Ulmar, 20-1 others.

1.45 CHADSMOOR HURDLE (Selling handicap : £552 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | | Princess Saulingo, H. Westbrook, 6-11-10 | M. Harrington 7 |
| 202 | 30-0244 | Craigrey (B), W. Clay, 6-11-9 | N. Clay |
| 203 | 002100 | Claymore (D), W. Wright, 4-11-2 | — |
| 204 | 0400-0f | Sea Cargo, J. Johnson, 6-11-2 | P. Scudamore |
| 206 | 0003 | Tajarama, T. Hallett, 4-10-12 | — |
| 208 | 000 | Trevarrack, T. Hallett, 6-10-9 | — |
| 209 | 00 | Salvo Girl, W. Wharton, 6-10-8 | S. J. O'Neill |
| 210 | p0pp30 | Liacca Paddy, M. Eckley, 6-10-7 | A. O'Hagan 7 |
| 211 | p-pC0f0 | Smokey Star, J. Gilbert, 5-10-6 | M. Bastard 4 |
| 212 | 4-p0004 | Henlow Gamble, R. Juckes, 6-10-6 | R. Hyett |
| 213 | pp0fp0 | Cartmel Boy, M. Chapman, 6-10-6 | G. Charles-Jones 7 |
| 214 | 0203 | Gold Floor, J. Bradley, 3-10-6 | P. Liddicoat 7 |
| 215 | 00p | Burke's Folly, K. Bridgwater, 4-10-6 | C. Pimlott |

7-2 Sea Cargo, 4-1 Claymore, 9-2 Tajarama, 5-1 Gold Floor, 7-1 Craigrey, 8-1 Henlow Gamble, 10-1 Liacca Paddy, 16-1 others.

2.15 COMPTON CHASE (Handicap : £1,383 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 302 | pp-04p3 | Solar Lad (CD), C. Price, 11-11-9 | C. Price 4 |
| 303 | u2-1441 | Mood Music (D), P. Calver, 9-11-7 | C. Tinkler |
| 306 | p-02040 | Birshell, J. Harris, 9-10-8 | P. Tuck |
| 309 | 0-02002 | Nevada Prince (D), M. Tate, 11-10-2 | J. Burke |
| 310 | 3201-00 | Think Big (D), A. Silvester, 8-10-2 | R. Hyett |
| 312 | p000-00 | Markdall (D), Mrs P. Sly, 7-10-0 | M. Bastard 4 |

15-8 Mood Music, 7-2 Solar Lad, 5-1 Birshell, 6-1 Nevada Prince, 8-1 Think Big, 10-1 Markdall.

2.45 STOURBRIDGE CHASE (Novice handicap : £1,190 : 3m 2f)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | 3-001f1 | Bridge Ash, J. Johnson, 8-12-3 | P. Scudamore |
| 403 | p021f | Pilot Officer (D), F. Rimell, 6-11-4 | Mr E. Woods |
| 404 | 1-4f04u | Scot Lane (B), M. Tate, 8-10-9 | C. Smith |
| 406 | 20-032f | Eirean Star, S. Mellor, 7-10-7 | A. Carroll |
| 408 | p0b000 | Larkrose, K. Bishop, 8-10-7 | Mr K. Bishop 7 |
| 410 | 3p0032 | David Michael, A. Rumsey, 9-10-7 | Mr M. Castell 7 |
| 412 | 0-30010 | Robinski (B), Mrs C. L-Jones, 6-10-7 | R. Crank |
| 413 | 04f2pf | Cress, Mrs J. French, 8-10-7 | Mrs S. French |
| 414 | 233-30f | Super Jas (B), S. Mellor, 11-10-7 | P. Blacker |

7-4 Pilot Officer, 11-4 Bridge Ash, 9-2 Eirean Star, 8-1 Scot Lane, 10-1 David Michael, 12-1 Super Jas, 20-1 others.

3.15 COSELEY HURDLE (Handicap : 5-y-o : £811 : 2¼m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 503 | 01-0000 | The Cleaver, K. Lewis, 11-8 | J. King |
| 504 | 023-211 | Always Linpac, W. Elsey, 11-8 | A. Flint |
| 505 | 01-0043 | Pearlyking, W. Jenks, 11-4 | R. F. Davies |
| 506 | 0032 | Another Dragon, D. Nicholson, 11-0 | P. Scudamore |
| 507 | 140-000 | Royal Nugget, G. Richards, 10-13 | R. Barry |
| 508 | 00 | McRarity, R. Fisher, 10-11 | D. Goulding |
| 509 | 020022 | Primside (B), C. Wildman, 10-9 | P. Hobbs |
| 510 | 2-03044 | The Clansman, R. Hartop, 10-8 | P. Barton |
| 511 | 030300 | Northern Echo (D, B), M. Naughton, 10-7 | C. Pimlott |
| 512 | 210-001 | Chaperon, J. Harris, 10-7 | J. A. Harris 7 |
| 513 | 040-002 | Miller's Court, C. Price, 10-1 | R. Crank |
| 514 | 000-200 | Selborne Lass, W. Barrett, 10-0 | M. Young 4 |
| 515 | 0000 | Janes, M. Hinchliffe, 10-0 | A. Carroll |
| 516 | 000303 | Parton Belle, D. Wintle, 10-0 | R. Hyett |

5-2 Always Linpac, 9-2 Primside, 5-1 Another Dragon, 7-1 Pearlyking, 8-1 Chaperon, 10-1 Royal Nugget, 12-1 McRarity, 14-1 The Clansman, 20-1 others.

3.45 ROUND OAK HURDLE (4-y-o novices : £690 : 2m)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 606 | | Cyprus Sky, F. Durr, 10-10 | J. Smith 4 |
| 607 | 000 | Eyelight (B), R. Hollinshead, 10-10 | C. Astbury |
| 609 | 0 | Golden Break, M. Salaman, 10-10 | J. Kear 4 |
| 613 | 0033 | Harford, D. Nicholson, 10-10 | P. Scudamore |
| 614 | | Henry Green, B. Palling, 10-10 | C. Candy |
| 615 | 0 | Highstream, W. Clay, 10-10 | N. Clay |
| 618 | 22 | July The Fourth, I. Balding, 10-10 | B. Reilly |
| 619 | 0 | Keadeen, W. Clay, 10-10 | N. Clay |
| 621 | 000 | Kudu King, B. Cambidge, 10-10 | Mr J. K. Cambidge 4 |
| 623 | | My Martina, W. Jenks, 10-10 | R. F. Davies |
| 624 | | Native Break, S. Holland, 10-10 | S. Holland |
| 625 | 00 | Pamrodena, W. Wright, 10-10 | J. Hansen 7 |
| 627 | 2 | Prince Of Steel, P. Cundell, 10-10 | R. Stronge 7 |
| 630 | | Scrambled, W. D. Francis, 10-10 | A. K. Taylor |
| 631 | p | Shady Chaser, W. Jenks, 10-10 | R. F. Davies |
| 639 | 0 | Weaverham Boy, R. Murphy, 10-10 | — |

11-8 July The Fourth, 3-1 Prince Of Steel, 7-2 Cyprus Sky, 8-1 Harford, 14-1 Native Break, 16-1 My Martina, 25-1 others.

## Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Palace Dan. 1.45 Sea Cargo. 2.15 Mood Music. 2.45 Pilot Officer. 3.15 Always Linpac. 3.45 Prince of Steel.

SPORT

Tennis

# Hungarian quietly caves in to Mottram

By Richard Eaton

No undignified scramble for Britain in the King's Cup this year. Instead there was a heartening start as Christopher Mottram and Richard Lewis gained a winning 2—0 lead against the runners-up for the last two years, Hungary, at Aston Villa Leisure Centre, Birmingham, last night. Lewis, in his first King's Cup and his first international since the Davis Cup early in 1978, gained a rather edgy 6—3, 7—6, win over the experienced but unexceptional Peter Szoke. In complete contrast, Mottram walloped the Hungarians's top player on the night, Janos Benyik, 6—0, 6—1.

It was less than 20 hours since Mottram had won a lucrative play-off in the World Doubles at Olympia, and the experience clearly helped rather than hindered him. Dropping down a standard or two to something less than world class enabled him to trample all over an opponent who tried to rally from the base line and was outplayed; tried to serve and volley, and was outplayed again, and eventually quietly caved in. Even the loudest applause of the night for his one solitary game was not enough to resurrect him.

It also helped erase memories of Mottram's five match points and defeat to Taroczy the last time the teams played, two years ago in Sheffield. Benyik, ranked two behind Taroczy, is five places above Szoke in the Hungarian list, which speaks disturbing volumes about the gap which has developed between Mottram and Britain's currently available second best singles players.

Lewis served excellently but found it hard to sight volleys in rather moderate lighting. It was a confrontation between two left-handers and therefore provided an impression of odd angles and players grasping for unused weapons. Lewis broke the neat but unpunishing Hungarian serve early in the first set and again early in the second set.

KING'S CUP: First division: Austria beat Czechoslovakia 2—1: H. Kary beat P. Slozil 6—4, 6—3; P. Feigl lost to T. Smid 6—4, 6—3; Kary and B. Pils beat Smid and Slozil 6—1, 6—4.

KALMAR: Sweden 2, Soviet Union 1 (Swedish names first): A. Jarryd beat K. Pugaev, 6—3, 6—2; P. Hjertqvist beat V. Borisov, 6—1, 6—7, 6—4; Jarryd and H. Simonsson lost to Pugaev and Borisov, 6—7, 7—6, 6—1.

WOLFSBURG: West Germany 3, Finland 0 (German names first): K. Eberhard beat M. Timonen 6—2, 6—4; U. Pinner beat L. Palin 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Eberhard and C. Zipf beat Palin and J. Berna 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

OSLO: Norway 3, Portugal 0 (Norwegian names first): J. E. Rustad beat L. Filipe 6—0, 7—5; P. Hegna beat J. Vilela 6—0, 6—3; Hegna and Rustad beat Filipe and Cordeiro 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

PARIS: Netherlands 2, France 1 (French names first): J. Potier lost to L. Sanders 6—0, 5—7, 0—6; T. Tulasne beat T. Okker 6—3, 6—3; H. Leconte and Potier lost to Sanders and Okker 3—6, 4—6.

CHICAGO: Challenge of Champions, round robin series (US unless stated): J. McEnroe beat V. Gerulaitis 6—3, 6—3; J. Connors beat R. Tanner 6—4, 6—4; P. Fleming beat E. Teltscher 7—5, 7—5; H. Solomon beat J. Kriek (SA) 6—3, 6—4. Semi-final round: McEnroe beat Tanner 6—3, 6—1; Connors beat Gerulaitis 6—3, 6—3.

AUCKLAND: New Zealand Open semi-final round (US unless stated): W. Scanlon beat O. Parun (NZ) 6—3, 7—6; T. Wilkison beat W. Martin 6—1, 7—6. Final: Scanlon beat Wilkison 6—7, 6—3, 3—6, 7—6, 6—0.

# One reputation is consolidated by two Australians in three phases

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon champions Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee of Melbourne, beat Victor Amaya and Hank Pfister (US) by 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2 in two hours and 28 minutes to win the £34,000 first prize in the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, sponsored by Braniff Airways, at Olympia yesterday. Amaya and Pfister, champions of France, won £17,000, an amount which will also go to the winners of next week's doubles during the Masters tournament in New York.

In consecutive matches, Amaya and Pfister had beaten McNamara and McNamee (in a relatively inconsequential match on the last day of the round-robin series) and, in Saturday's semi-final round, Bob Lutz and Stan Smith, the United States champions, who are also the United States Davis Cup pair. All this, together with the fact that they could not have won more money had they qualified for the Masters, substantially compensated Amaya and Pfister for any slight damage to their pride.

The Australians, of course, are still consolidating the reputation they made at Wimbledon, which was to be questioned once when they were beaten by Peter Fleming and John McEnroe in the semi-final round of the United States championship, and again, eight days ago, by Mark Edmondson and Kim Warwick in the final of the Australian championship. "After the Australian Open a lot of people 'canned' us a little bit", said McNamara yesterday. "They said we were not really that good."

This was the first time McNamara and McNamee had played a five-set match, and after an hour and a half it seemed unlikely that a fifth set would be necessary. The match was pursuing a similar course to Friday's, with Amaya and Pfister taking a while to get into their collective stride, but then assuming what looked to be an irresistible momentum. They led 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, and, in the fourth set, had three break points in different games. But the set was decided by a game in which McNamee played three telling lobs, and Pfister's service was broken for 3—1.

Whereas Friday's match had two phases, yesterday's had three. The difference this time was that the Australians bounced back—much to the delight of the public, who had taken the lively and cheerful lads to their hearts. Such attributes as joy and a spirit of adventure are infectious, and McNamara and McNamee have an abundance of both. It helped, too, that this was a match of the highest quality, with superb tennis and great excitement as a marginal authority swung this way and that. McNamee later suggested that the doubles game was the real winner. He was not far off the mark. Here was the entire tapestry of tennis—beautifully designed and blazing with colour.

When Amaya and Pfister won five consecutive games and 10 out of 13 to lead by two sets to one, there was no cause to suspect they might lose. Both were severe overhead, Pfister was doing some fancy things with his forehand, and with no more than a stride and a lurch Amaya was hitting winners off shots most men would have found hard of reach. There was time to savour the visual curiosity of a moment when, with Pfister preparing to serve, the other three players were swaying in unison like windswept birches.

McNamee, whose zest and flair mean a great deal to the Australian team, had been kept out of the rallies for long periods, and looked emotionally subdued. Some inner fire may have been rekindled when he won the eighth game of the third set by darting after a ball that seemed to be vanishing under the umpire's chair, and hitting a forehand winner that could not have been more acutely angled.

In the next game, the Australians had a break point but could not save the set. But in the fourth set it quickly became clear that they were mentally on their toes again—so much so that they had the cheek to play a series of lobs and thus challenge American confidence at what should, in terms of inches, have been its strongest point. That fourth set was close, but once it was behind them the Australians took charge like a couple of terriers worrying amiable mastiffs. They had four break points against Pfister, and then broke Amaya and Pfister in turn. In the process there was some daring and marvellously imaginative tennis. There was also enduring excitement. In the last game, the Australians needed five match points and had a break point against them. In the way of tennis as a spectacle, we could not have asked for more.

RESULTS: H. Gunthardt (Switzerland) and S. Mayer (US) beat R. Lutz and S. Smith (US) 6—7, 7—6, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-final round: P. McNamara and McNamee (Australia) beat Gunthardt and Mayer 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 7—6. V. Amaya and H. Pfister (US) beat Lutz and Smith 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 7—6. Final: McNamara and McNamee beat Amaya and Pfister 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

# Schoolgirl cuts a champion down to size

Landover, Maryland, Jan 11.—Andrea Jaeger, the 15-year-old American, scored the finest victory of her career when she beat Martina Navratilova, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1 in the semi-final round of the women's international play-off tournament last night.

Miss Jaeger's surprising triumph over the United States-based Czechoslovak put her into today's final against her compatriot, Tracy Austin, who had an easy 6—1, 6—2 win over Wendy Turnbull, of Australia in the other semi-final.

The winner today will earn $75,000. The tournament brought together the eight leading money winners

Miss Jaeger, pounding away with her ground strokes, came up with the decisive break of the first set in the ninth game, then served out the set in the tenth, winning it when Miss Navratilova hit a backhand approach shot wide. Miss Navratilova stormed to to a 4—1 lead in the second set. The American broke back in the seventh to close the gap to 4—3 but lost her service in the eighth. Miss Navratilova lost her own service in the next game but gained the decisive break in the tenth. But the schoolgirl from Chicago refused to fold.

# Fulwood gets angles right

By Lewine Mair

Nick Fulwood, of Derbyshire, paved the way for his 6—3, 6—2 win over David Felgate in the final of the Prudential junior covered court championships at Queen's with some superbly angled serves.

His second serve, in its own way, often presented as many problems as his first and, for the most part, this tall and limber youngster dominated the rallies. He has an uncanny ability to get to the most unpredictable of balls and almost always gets properly set to deliver a biting two-handed backhand.

Against an opponent who had no prior experience of playing in a final at this level, Fulwood was quick to assert his authority. Later in the first set, there was a slight hesitation as Felgate came into the picture to salvage three games and to save three successive set points

Tony Mottram, who was among the spectators on Saturday, observed that it was the extra inches Fulwood had acquired over the past 12 months which had contrived to make him so much more an effective and attacking competitor.

Where Felgate is concerned, Mr Mottram noted that the Essex youngster was already "a complete strokemaker" but one who still has to learn "to string his collection of shots together".

Amanda Brown, who added the girls' title to her under-18 grass court success, started slowly against Sally Reeves and was soon 1—4 behind. Some put it down to the fact that she had a slight cold and was worn out after her month of tournament play in the United States; others reckoned that, mentally, she had given everything in her semi-final round match against the No 1 seed, Liz Jones.

It was as Miss Reeves had three successive points for the first set that the look of dejection on Miss Brown's face suddenly gave way to one of determination. She played three bold points to get back to deuce and was soon getting the better of all the long rallies. After snatching the first set 7—5, she then outplayed her very game opponent to the tune of 6—1 in the second.

ADELAIDE: South Australian Open, semi-final round (Australian unless stated): B. Drewett beat E. Edwards (SA), 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; M. Edmondson beat S. Ball 5—7, 6—2, 6—4. Final: Edmondson beat Drewett 7—5, 6—2. Doubles final: C. Dibley and J. James beat C. Edwards (US) and Edwards (SA) 6—3, 6—4.

BANGKOK: Davis Cup, eastern zone, first round: Thailand beat Malaysia, 3—0.
QUITO: Davis Cup, American zone: Ecuador level with Uruguay, 1—1.
BOGOTA: Davis Cup, American zone: Colombia lead Canada 2—1.
LIMA: Davis Cup, South American zone: Chile beat Peru, 3—0.

Rackets

# Rogers gives Open champion a fright

By Roy McKelvie

John Prenn, the Open champion and chosen contender for the world title held by William Surtees, won his opening match in defence of the amateur rackets title at Queen's Club, London, yesterday. James Rogers gave him a fight but not a serious fright when he took Prenn to 15—2, 15—6, 6—15, 15—11.

The event promises to end with another of those contests between Prenn and William Boone, the two players who have dominated singles play in this country for the past few years. Prenn may hold the two premier titles but Boone beat him in the Canadian and United States championships early last year.

Jonathan Leslie, the last British amateur squash rackets champion and captain of two world championship winning amateur teams (the game is now open) made a successful return to the game beating Willing Hollington, of Oxford University, by 15—2, 15—10, 15—10. The last time Leslie competed seriously was while at Oxford 10 years ago. He was perhaps a trifle fortunate in that Hollington is not a strong server. That is the most difficult part of the game to recover after a long absence. Andrew Milne, a former under-24 champion, had a brisk match with Peter Begg

FIRST ROUND: J. A. N. Prenn (holder) beat J. K. Rogers 15—2, 15—6, 6—15, 15—11; W. C. Lovell beat P. Brewer 15—0, 15—0, 15—1; A. N. W. Boesca beat C. Whittington 15—4, 15—11, 15—0; A. G. Milne beat P. F. C. Begg 15—12, 15—6, 12—15, 15—4; C. J. Hue Williams beat J. M. M. Hooper 15—4, 15—7, 14—18, 15—2; M. W. Nicholls beat J. A. N. Edwardes 15—5, 15—6, 15—13; J. Leslie beat W. A. Hollington 15—2, 15—10, 15—10; P. G. Seabrook beat T. Candy 15—6, 15—6, 15—1; P. C. Nicholls beat D. Buck-Keane 15—18, 15—4, 15—11, 15—8; M. J. L. Paul beat D. Drayson 15—7, 15—11, 15—12; P. S. Crawley beat W. Stephens 18—13, 15—4, 15—2.

Equestrianism

# Britain show no respect for French winners

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The British team of David Broome, John Whitaker and Derek Ricketts defeated the French winners of the President's Cup, the world team championship, in the championships sponsored by Martel Cognac at Harwood Hall, near Upminster, on Saturday.

France, represented by Gilles Bertran de Ballanda, (who won here in 1979), his brother-in-law, Jean-Marc Nicholas and Frederic Cottier, the leader in the European World Cup ratings, scored 509 points to Britain's 554.

Derek Ricketts led throughout, but when he appeared to be home and dried in this accumulator, having scored 203 points, he was tempted to essay the joker planks, which cost him 10 points and left the way clear for John Whitaker. Riding the Czar he scored 196 points to win and third place went to Jean-Marc Nicholas with 188.

Golf

# Clue to Holmes victory lies in northerly wind

By Peter Ryde

Alan Holmes won his third Presidents putter in perfect weather at Rye yesterday, beating Ian Armitage by one hole in the final. Although the match went the full distance, it took not much over two and a half hours, a suitable pace for the occasion and one that did not detract from the standard of play.

Holmes's three victories have come in three different decades, which makes him feel a little old but he will be only in his mid 40s by the time the '90s come round so he should win in that decade as well. Both he and Armitage played for three years at their university and it is a measure of Armitage's level of ability that he never played lower than third in the singles.

Unlike Holmes, it was only Armitage's third appearance and his first in or near the final. He owed his defeat as much as anything to lack of experience for he looked a strong and resolute player with a handsome swing. But having established a lead of two after six holes, he suddenly lost his concentration and allowed Holmes to win the next three. The eighth in particular was for him a hard blow to take because Holmes, from the worse lie just off the green, pitched to 12 feet and holed for four whereas Armitage took three from the edge.

Breathing down Holmes's neck seemed more to Armitage's liking than showing him the way for he immediately recovered his poise. After Holmes had held his lead by holing from eight feet at the 11th, Armitage avoided going two down at the 12th with a grand bunker shot. When Holmes missed the 14th green, the match was square again and Armitage regained the lead at the 16th.

The theory that in a northerly wind the 12th fairway is the best route to the 16th green still has its supporters, Holmes among them. He stuck to it all day, winning the last hole of his semi-final match there against Warman. But in the final, with a clear line to the green, he came off his second shot with a three iron and allowed Armitage to win the hole in four.

It was now that Holmes's greater experience told decisively. He made par figures at the last two holes, though not without difficulty for he holed a long one at the 15th for his four, whereas Armitage fell victim to the hook and had to chip sideways from beside the clubhouse wall at the last.

The club of Huntercombe provided both finalists as it had provided the runners-up in the Worplesdon foursomes. Armitage, who comes from Kent, has a handicap of four there. Holmes must have been told until he is sick of hearing it that he is good enough to play for Ireland if he had been prepared to travel. With that wonderful control of the longer irons in a wind and a putting stroke that was enviably sure in the holing out that still looks true.

In the semi-finals he was not at his best against Warman, as others had been on previous days. The match was square at the turn but after it Holmes began to assert himself and, although Warman reduced the gap to one by winning the 13th, he lost the 14th and came to grief at the 16th where Holmes, taking the low road, hit a prodigious two iron to the back of the green. Sharpe, of the Cambridge class of '77 and '78, won through to his first semi-final but he would have needed a remarkable performance to have beaten Armitage, who was heading for a 69 when he won at the 15th.

FOURTH ROUND: J. B. L. Webster 3 and 1 P. M. Green; A. W. J. Holmes 6 and 5 C. L. A. Edginton; D. M. A. Steel 3 and 2 R. C. Seward; J. M. T. Warman 4 and 3 C. Steel; R. A. Biggs 4 and 3 J. R. Munro; I. Armitage 1 hole P. J. Scarfield; P. B. K. Gracey 4 and 3 S. P. Thomas; S. A. Sharpe 4 and 2 R. F. Palmer.

FIFTH ROUND: Holmes 1 hole Webster; Warman 3 and 2 Steel; Armitage 5 and 4 Biggs; Sharpe 1 hole Gracey.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Holmes 3 and 2 Warman; Armitage 4 and 3 Sharpe.

TUCSON: Third round (United States unless stated): 198: D. Halldorson (Canada), 63, 69, 66. 200: J. Miller, 66, 64, 70; D. Pohl, 67, 65, 68. 201: L. Hinkle, 65, 69, 67. 203: J. Mahaffey, 66, 69, 68; W. Rogers, 69, 65, 69; P. Jacobsen, 68, 70, 65; M. Donald, 68, 66, 69. 204: M. Brannan, 67, 67, 70; J. Cook, 68, 67, 69; M. Reid, 68, 68, 68; J. Simons, 66, 69, 69; F. Zoeller, 71, 68, 65. 205: M. Lye, 69, 67, 69; S. Simpson, 67, 70, 68.

# Latest snow reports from Europe

| | Depth (cm) L | Depth (cm) U | Piste | Conditions Off piste | Runs to resort | Weather (5 pm) — | °C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arosa | 115 | 145 | Good | Varied | Good | Clear | -6 |
| Heavy snow off piste | | | | | | | |
| Andermatt | 130 | 280 | Good | Varied | Good | Fair | -6 |
| Good skiing on all slopes | | | | | | | |
| Isola 2000 | 20 | 40 | Worn | Crust | Poor | Cloud | 1 |
| Hard and icy base remains | | | | | | | |
| La Plagne | 135 | 175 | Good | Varied | Good | Fair | -5 |
| Perfect skiing conditions | | | | | | | |
| Mürren | 140 | 240 | Good | Crust | Good | Snow | -2 |
| Good snow on a firm base | | | | | | | |
| St Anton | 150 | 600 | Good | Heavy | Good | Cloud | 2 |
| Avalanche danger off piste | | | | | | | |
| Seefeld | 100 | 180 | Good | Fair | Good | Cloud | -1 |
| Excellent piste conditions | | | | | | | |
| Tignes | 70 | 185 | Fair | Crust | Fair | Fine | -4 |
| New snow blown from piste | | | | | | | |
| Zermatt | 35 | 85 | Fair | Varied | Fair | Fine | - |
| Upper slopes still good | | | | | | | |

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Only one high-level main run complete: hard-packed snow with icy patches: lower slopes, no snow: vertical runs, 1,000ft: access roads, clear: snow level, 2,000ft. Glenshee: Only one high-level main run complete: hard-packed snow: lower slopes, limited nursery areas: hard-packed snow: vertical runs, 800ft: access roads, clear: snow level, 2,000ft.

Athletics

# Mrs Elder finds old form on new track

By Paul Harrison

Verona Elder, who has won two gold medals in European indoor championships, began her 1981 assault on Grenoble with a qualifying time in the 400 metres at the Cosford Games, sponsored by Philips, on Saturday.

A former world record holder indoors at this distance, she was through 200 metres in 25sec and finished in 53.9. Mrs Elder, aged 26, now with Havering, Essex, went on to win the 200 metres in 24.4sec., the second best ever at Cosford, to show that after no indoors competition last season she is back to form this season.

The British team for the European indoors event in February will not be chosen until after the match between Britain and East Germany at Cosford on February 11. Saturday's meeting provided an opportunity for early claims to be made. It was also the first big meeting on the new track at RAF Cosford's converted hangar. Mrs Elder, for one, was happy with it. "I found it very good," she said.

Another to use the meeting to good purpose was Venissa Head, whose winning 17.06 metres in the women's shot putt was a best British indoor performance. Miss Head, an unemployed Welshwoman from Bristol, was five times over the European qualifying mark and has an 18-metre target for the season. Angela Littlewood, the British national record holder, also surpassed the qualifying standard in coming second with 16.58 metres.

Miss Head said her victory was "on the books" after a winter of weight training which, she feels, has increased her strength by 30 per cent. Since Miss Head is 6ft 1in and weighs 13st 7lb, it seemed wise not to ask for a practical demonstration.

Aston Moore, of Birchfield qualified in the triple jump. Jeff Gutteridge, in the pole vault, failed at the qualifying standard of 5.25 metres, but won with 5.10, his best height indoors. Second was Mike Bull, now 34 and winner of a record eight national titles, who cleared five metres, his best vaulting in three years.

Earl Tulloch's 21.7sec in the 200 metres semi-final round was a British best, beating Peter Little's 1978 mark of 21.8sec. Tulloch, from Sale, went on to win Saturday's final in 21.8sec.

MEN: Track: 60 metres, L. Christie (Thames Valley Harriers), 6.9sec; 200m, E. Tulloch (Sale), 21.8sec; 400m, C. Hamilton (Sale), 48.5sec; 800m, P. Elliott (Rotherham), 1min 51.4sec; 1500m, C. Weitz (Essex Beagles), 3min 44.4sec; 3,000m, R. Hackney (RAF), 7min 59.9sec; 60m hurdles, M. Holtom (Wolverhampton and Bilston), 7.9sec; 2,000m steeplechase, R. Harris (Oxford), 5min 37sec. Field: Shot, N. Tabor (Southampton), 17.22 (56ft 6in); long jump, A. Moore (Birchfield), 7.74m (25ft 4½in); high jump, C. Moseley (Haringey), 2.10m (6ft 10½in); pole vault, J. Gutteridge (Windsor), 5.1m (16ft 9in).

WOMEN: Track: 60m, W. Hoyte (Hounslow), 6.46sec; 200m, V. Elder (Havering), 24.4sec; 400m, V. Elder (Havering), 53.9sec; 800m, K. McDermott (Loughborough), 2min 8.5sec; 1,500m, J. Laughton (Derby), 4min 23.5sec; 3,000m, T. Bateman (Birchfield), 9min 44.7sec; 60m hurdles, Y. Wray (Shrewsbury), 8.41sec. Field: Shot, V. Head (Bristol), 17.06m (55ft 11½in); long jump, S. Green (Harlow), 6.4m (21ft).

FRIDAY'S RESULTS: Men Triple jump, 1, A. Moore (Birchfield), 16.62m; 2, F. Attoh (Shaftesbury), 15.40; 3, G. Gallagher (Elliott), 15.67. High jump, 1, L. Miller (Chelmsford), 1.75m; 2, D. Elliott (Leicester), 1.75; equal 3, S. McPeake (Ballymena) and J. Gilchrist (unattached), 1.75.



هكذا من الأصل

## The Times Profile of Opus Dei

# New mood in Rome encourages 'church within a church'

The secretive and controversial Roman Catholic organization Opus Dei is seeking to increase its power and prestige in the Church by profiting from the new mood since the election of Pope John Paul II.

Opus Dei is now pressing two claims, either of which would substantially advance its ambition to be the model for Roman Catholicism in the future. It is campaigning for the canonization of its founder who always claimed direct inspiration from God. It is also striving for a unique status in the Church as a largely lay organization which would be independent of local bishops and national hierarchies.

Serious questions about Opus Dei's fitness for the role it desires are raised by the disclosures of a former senior member who has shown *The Times* his private collection of secret official documents describing its hidden internal life and ultimate aims. His evidence has been supported by many other sources and papers seen during a detailed investigation by *The Times*.

On the basis of these documents and his own experiences as a member, Dr John Roche, of Linacre College, Oxford—who remains a practising Catholic—alleges that Opus Dei is a church within a church ultimately loyal only to itself, and psychologically dangerous to its own members. "Personal identity suffers a severe battering; some are reduced to shadows of their former selves, others become severely disturbed. Opus Dei must be thoroughly and exhaustively investigated by the Church", he said. He has offered his evidence to Cardinal Basil Hume, President of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales.

He also produced instruments of mortification—a small whip and a spiked chain—which are a normal part of the rigid spiritual discipline which Opus Dei imposes on its members, including adolescents of both sexes.

There is an extraordinary history of antagonism between Opus Dei and the Roman Catholic chaplaincy at Oxford University. The present chaplain and assistant chaplain, and several previous chaplains, have spoken of the harmful influence which they believe Opus Dei has over its members, and students are now warned against it as a matter of policy.

Opus Dei was founded in Spain as "a new way of sanctification for the faithful in the midst of the world, through the carrying out of their ordinary work and the fulfilment of their personal, family and social duties, thus becoming a leaven of fervent Christian life in all environments", to quote an official tract.

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There has often been tension between Opus Dei and other parts of the Church in Spain, involving members of the hierarchy and some of the major religious orders such as the Jesuits. The latest important incident concerned the suppression of a report based on confidential documents which was about to be published in a Spanish Catholic weekly. The papers included a long formal statement of Opus Dei's claim to be elevated to the status of a personal prelature, an international diocese under its own bishop outside the jurisdiction of local church authorities. The head of the organization would be promoted bishop.

The claim was addressed to Cardinal Baggio, head of the Congregation for Bishops and reputed in Rome to be sympathetic to Opus Dei. No official announcement has been made, though the authenticity of the document is not in doubt. It is said unofficially that the Pope referred the request for a personal prelature to Cardinal Baggio's department, and at one point the request was turned down by only one vote. As membership of the Congregation changes from time to time, such a refusal would not be final. If a prelature was eventually granted, this would be in spite of the known opposition of several national episcopal conferences.

As well as Cardinal Baggio, Opus Dei is believed to have the support of Cardinals Oddi and Palazzini. Cardinal Oddi is in a key position as head of the Congregation of Priests, to which he was appointed by the present Pope. He was less in favour under Pope Paul VI, which also applies to Cardinal Palazzini, head of the Congregation for the Cause of Saints. Cardinal Palazzini, now directly responsible for the canonization process of Mgr Escriva, the founder of Opus Dei, makes no secret of his support for it. In 1972 he was secretary of the Congregation for the Clergy, and signed a controversial and embarrassing document which attacked the policy of the Spanish bishops of distancing themselves from General Franco's fascist regime.

Cardinal Tarancon, Archbishop of Madrid, visited Rome to make a strong personal protest to Paul VI, and the offending paper was subsequently downgraded to the status of a "study document".

The Church's attitude to General Franco had at the time a crucial bearing on the liberalization of Spanish society and the possible introduction of parliamentary democracy. Opus Dei had been identified with the Franco regime and had members in his government. An attempt by Rome to silence the Spanish Catholic hierarchy had obvious implications.

Observers in Rome have concluded that while Paul VI tended to side with the Spanish bishops, John Paul II now lends his weight to Opus Dei. Relations between Cardinal Tarancon and the present Pope are not thought to be very good. One source stated that the Pope had threatened to dismiss the cardinal if he did not relax his opposition to Opus Dei.

Recently the cardinal called a press conference to answer rumours that the new nuncio to Madrid was associated with Opus Dei, saying he did not believe it was true.

The Pope is said to favour the canonization of Mgr Escriva, an act which would give the highest approval to its image of itself as an instrument specially fashioned by God. One report states that Cardinal Wojtyla, as he then was, was seen praying at the tomb of Mgr Escriva in Rome before the conclave which elected Pope Paul VI's successor.

Opus Dei was paid the compliment last spring of being asked to host an official preliminary conference held prior to the Synod of Bishops in the autumn at its own University of Navarre. Opus Dei has also been reported as wanting to take over the running of Vatican Radio from the Jesuits, a rumour which can neither be confirmed nor denied in Rome.

Another indication of Opus Dei's increasing influence is its close relationship with Archbishop Lopez Trujillo, former secretary and now president of the Latin American Conference of Bishops; in those countries where Opus Dei appears to have significant political or ecclesiastical influence, it is, as in Spain, generally felt on the side of conservative or right-wing tendencies.

Opus Dei established itself in Britain in the early 1950s and organized itself on the basis of a trust deed dated April 2, 1954. Ten years later it was registered as a charity with the stated object of advancing Roman Catholicism and of charitable works.

The principal respository of OD funds in Britain is the Netherhall Educational Association, also a registered charity (1965), which in 1978 had fixed assets of £1.85m, mostly property.

The Association takes its name from Netherhall Gardens in Hampstead, London, where Opus Dei acquired two adjoining houses in 1952. The site now accommodates Netherhall House, an impressive purpose-built hostel for 200 students (who do not have to be OD members or even Catholic). The first stage of this was opened by the Queen Mother in 1966, and it is now run by a third OD charity, the Netherhall House Trust, registered in 1970. OD in Britain can be said to have begun in Netherhall Gardens but its headquarters have long since been in Orme Court, Paddington, London.

It is OD's policy to recruit people of high intellectual capacity as "numeraries", the key grade, and it set its sights on gaining a foothold in Oxford soon after securing its London base. But the Roman Catholic chaplaincy to the university has consistently and effectively opposed OD influence in Oxford despite considerable pressure.

Father Michael Hollings was chaplain in the late 1950s and early 1960s and was prominent in an ultimately successful campaign to prevent OD setting up a Netherhall House-style hostel for students; although they did take over Grandpont House in Abingdon Road, this is a much smaller affair than they had in mind. OD has since also acquired a hostel for women students in north Oxford, also quite modest in size.

The late Cardinal Godfrey, then Archbishop of Westminster, visited Father Hollings to tell him to cease his opposition, saying that he was flouting the will of the then Pope, Pius XII. If he kept up his opposition, the Cardinal told the chaplain, "it would not be forgotten". Father Hollings persisted.

A subsequent chaplain, Father Crispian Hollis, now a well-known religious broadcaster, described the influence of OD as "pernicious". OD deliberately set itself apart from the rest of the RC community in Oxford, he said, and ran Grandpont House "as if it was a different religion".

The present incumbent, Father Walter Drumm, is no less suspicious. He told us that he had taken it upon himself to issue a discreet warning to new students to be on their guard against OD recruiting drives and to have a quiet word with any student he thought was especially at risk.

According to its own tradition, Opus Dei was founded in Madrid on October 2, 1928, by Jose Maria Escriva de Balaguer y Albas, a Spanish priest then of three-and-a-half years' standing who practised violent self-mortification and who said he had visions. The strictly separate women's section was set up on February 14, St Valentine's Day, 1930, and the priests' section on the same day of 1943. From then on it was known as "the Sacerdotal Society of the Holy Cross and Opus Dei".

Membership of Opus Dei is by invitation only and should not be disclosed even to closest relatives. One of its principal attractions is the carefully fostered feeling of belonging to a chosen elite, former members said. The very rigidity of its doctrine and the daily observances it imposes seem to offer refuge from doubt in an uncertain world for the lonely, the emotionally immature and those with an unfulfilled sense of mission. Its residences spare no expense on material comfort and strive to create an atmosphere of cheerful companionship for those prepared to conform.

The Oxford chaplains said they soon learned to recognize students likely to be susceptible to an approach from Opus Dei; a senior Spanish defector said: "If you need a leader, you are in danger".

It was only after the Second World War that Opus Dei began to spread round the world. On June 16, 1950 it finally received the "definitive approval" of the Vatican as a secular institute. At about the same time, as informed sources in Spain told *The Times*, Opus Dei was acutely short of funds. Nor had it made much headway in Rome.

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It therefore set out to acquire economic and political influence in Spain, a country with a special place in the Church. Direct influence in Madrid grew into indirect but powerful influence in Rome, now bolstered by a considerable physical and organizational presence there. They adopted the same strategy in other parts of the world, notably in Latin America but also in the 80 or more countries in which their reported 75,000 members live.

The late 1960s in Spain were "the age of the three Lopez's"—Sr Lopez Rodo, Minister of Economic Planning, Sr Lopez Bravo, Minister of Industry and later Foreign Minister, and Sr Lopez Letona, Minister of Commerce and later of Finance. They were all OD members and they worked as a team to revive and expand the Spanish economy at a speed which won the amazement and applause of much of the rest of the world. It was not done by Opus Dei as such but by three of its members whose presence in the government nonetheless brought OD influence in Spanish politics to its peak in the period 1969-73. An elitist body with a strong sense of discipline can reasonably be said to have a lot of political influence when three of its members sit in the same Cabinet at the same time, jointly running a booming economy.

If the fresh air of post-Franco democracy in Spain has blown away OD's influence at the political summit, though not at still significant lower levels of the state apparatus, its connexions with big business are very large and continue to grow.

The largest conglomerate in Spain's private sector is RUMASA (Ruiz-Mateos Sociedad Anonima), a holding company with more than 300 subsidiaries including 21 banks and 13 firms which appear in the list of the top 1,500 Spanish enterprises. With about 37,000 on its combined payrolls, RUMASA is the largest employer of labour in Spain's private sector. Its resources amount to about £300m, its annual sales to about £600m and deposits at its banks to about £1,800m. Its shares are not quoted and its profits are not disclosed. In Spain it is often called "Octopus Dei".


Monsignor Escriva, Opus Dei's founder.

Sr Jose Maria Ruiz-Mateos Jimenez de Tejada owns half the shares in RUMASA and made it what it is. He is a devoted supernumerary member of Opus Dei and one of its main benefactors who also pays more personal income tax than any other Spaniard. The firm's origins lie in the wine trade and it owns the world's largest bodega, a single structure of 60,000 square metres at Jerez, as well as at least 17 subsidiaries in the British wine trade.

The purchase of a bottle of Dry Sack sherry at an Augustus Barnett off-licence represents a potential double contribution, however infinitesimal, to the coffers of Opus Dei: RUMASA owns both.

OD members are also prominent in journalism in Spain, with strong connexions with publishing firms. There is a school of journalism at the University of Navarre at Pamploma, which is an OD institution. There is far more to OD's role in its country of origin than space permits us to describe; collectively the influence of its tightly organized membership in an intensely Roman Catholic country is both widespread and profound.

The newly liberated Spanish press has produced a wealth of material about OD in recent years, some very detailed and probing. Long lists of names of members in sensitive places including the court of King Juan Carlos have been published and left undenied. Although OD is highly secretive and rarely makes statements, it is extremely sensitive to what is written about it, as the following unusual incident illustrates.

Father Bernardino Hernando, a secular priest of 47 who has made his career in journalism, letters and poetry, edits *Vida Neuva*, a most influential Roman Catholic weekly, and has been watching Opus Dei for 20 years. In October, 1979, he received anonymously through the post documents he could identify as genuine relating to OD's campaign to enhance its standing in the Church. They set out the case for a "personal prelature" for the President-General of OD, who would then become a bishop while Opus Dei became an international diocese.

Father Hernando set about writing a very long article on "the transformation of Opus Dei" which was to form an eight-page pullout. The issue dated November 3, 1979, had already gone to press when Father Hernando had unexpected visitors. "Two characters came into my office, a priest and a layman. . . . They said they were from the secretariat of Opus Dei in Spain," Father Hernando told us.

They tried to persuade him to withdraw the already printed article, saying it would be bad for the Church, unethical and contrary to the Pope's wishes. He refused. Shortly afterwards his superiors in the publishing company which owns the paper ordered him to withdraw it. "Under heavy pressure" he agreed, provided he could explain what had happened in the next issue.

The November 3 edition duly appeared with the article signalled on the cover but with the eight pages on which it had been printed missing. A loose slip of paper in each copy said: "The section . . . has had to be torn out of the magazine when it was already printed and bound. The Director and editors of *Vida Neuva* express their sorrow at this higher decision which they saw themselves obliged to observe."

The incident backfired horribly by causing a scandal which led not to suppression of the documents but to far wider publication. Other people had copies of them and the widely read Madrid daily *El Pais* printed them. The story went round the world.

Structurally Opus Dei comes in threes. At the top are three priests, the President-general (known simply as el Padre, the Father), the Secretary-general and the Counsellor-general. Escriva died in Rome on June 26, 1975, and was succeeded as President-general by Father Alvaro del Portillo.

The order as a whole is divided into three vertically and horizontally. There are three entirely separate sections for priests, laymen and women, the vertical division. Horizontally, there are three levels of membership. The most important is the numerary, itself made up of three grades which may be called inscribed electors, inscribed non-electors and simple numeraries. Only electors have access to the inner circles, the regular general councils (one for each vertical division) and the very occasional congress (the last known met in 1975 to choose Escriva's successor).

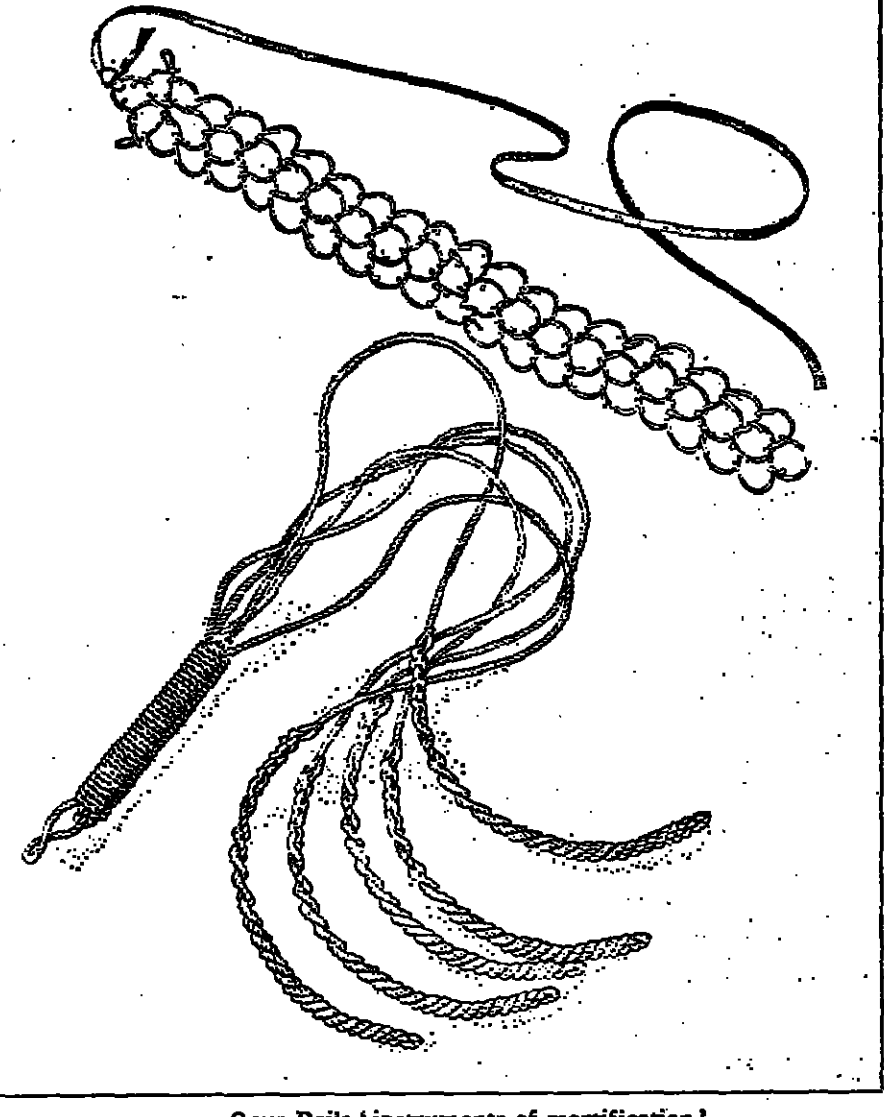
Numeraries must conform to three requirements: they must take the three monastic vows of poverty, chastity and obedience; they must be of high intellectual calibre and they must live in OD residences. They form the kernel in which priestly numeraries dominate: lay order or no, the clergy dominates OD.

Then comes a much larger number of supernumeraries who lead ordinary lives and follow a much simpler set of rules without vows. They are important because they embody OD's temporal influence and raise its funds. The third category comprises the associates (formerly oblates) who are to be found living in OD residences and doing the menial work. OD's "membership" of 75,000 also includes a special category of "cooperators", people regarded as sympathetic to its aims who may not even know they are so regarded and play no active part at all.

OD's experience, especially since the internal tension arose between the spiritually minded and the materialist element who went for temporal influence in the 1950's and after, has been that the older the numeraries are when recruited, the more likely they are to defect (many of our sources bore this out).

In recent years therefore, the emphasis has shifted to recruiting numeraries not at undergraduate level but at the minimum age allowed by the rules, 14 years six months. With six months' probation and six years' training in an OD house, the recruit can become a fully-fledged numerary at 21.

What most disturbs observers, critics and lapsed members of OD is the effect of the old-fashioned and strict quasi-monastic regime in an OD numerary residence on immature young people. Numeraries are expected to wear the *Cilis*, a strip of metal rather like chain-mail with the points of the links bent inwards, for two hours a day, usually around the top of one thigh so it (and the resulting contusions) cannot be seen.


Opus Dei's 'instruments of mortification'

Once a week, numeraries are required to apply the *Discipline*, a whip with five or six thongs, to their own buttocks in private for the length of time it takes to say the prayer *Salve Regina*. With special permission, they may increase the frequency to a maximum of three times a week.

These practices were once commonplace in monastic communities but have virtually died out. Several sources told us that these implements of self-mortification are given to recruits within weeks of joining, whatever their age. A member is expected to discuss all aspects of his life with his lay director, a senior Opus Dei numerary, in an intimate session known as a "confidence" once a week. This is in addition to regular confession of sins to a priest; and confession to a priest outside Opus Dei is discouraged.

During his time as a member, Dr John Roche collected a number of Opus Dei documents, made detailed notes, and photocopied many pages of the internal confidential journal named *Cronica*. This the basic spiritual reading of an Opus member, was kept in a locked cupboard and released for study under the supervision of a director. Dr Roche had held the rank of director, the most senior position open to a lay Opus Dei member.

Several senior Roman Catholic clergy have seen some or all the material in *The Times*' possession. One was a member of the English hierarchy; one an academic theologian and a member of the Theological Commission of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference; and one holds a senior position in the Benedictine Order. Their views coincided, that it was "unhealthy" and psychologically and spiritually harmful. Doubts were raised about the orthodoxy of some of the doctrine. They were satisfied that it was in the best interests of the Roman Catholic Church that it should come to light.

From the pages of *Cronica* it is possible to deduce the internal philosophy and self-image of Opus Dei, and its relationship to the Church. The Church, *Cronica* makes plain, has fallen away from its true path, and the destiny of Opus Dei is to spread itself throughout the world by every means. The Church appears to have no other role than to be a vehicle for this process, the ultimate priority. No other means of salvation exists.

A characteristic teaching is "divine filiation", a doctrine repeatedly elaborated in *Cronica*. By God's direct appointment, Mgr Escriva had become the true earthly father of all Opus Dei members, and this was not to be understood as a sentimental metaphor. *Cronica* quotes from Ecclesiasticus, applying to Escriva the passage: "When tested he was found loyal. For this reason God promised him with an oath that in his descendants the nations would be blessed . . ." It is a reference to Abraham.

*Cronica* is not ashamed to interpret Biblical passages as prophecies of Opus Dei's destiny, and uses for Mgr Escriva such Biblical images as Father, Shepherd, and "he who spends his life so that we, his children, may have it in greater abundance". Traditional spiritual ideas are frequently taken over and re-applied in this way, both to Mgr Escriva and to Opus Dei itself. *Cronica* describes Opus Dei as sinless, perfect, "our Beautiful Mother", and as Christ's "Mystical Body".

"On inspiring Opus Dei", *Cronica* states, "God our Lord wanted to base the spiritual physiognomy of the Work on divine filiation. Thus He invited us to imitate Him as His most beloved children, and brothers of His only begotten son. Furthermore He gave our Founder a spiritual fatherhood, which is a consequence and a channel of this divine filiation." This will fuse persons of every age and race into one great family, "a supernatural family through whose veins flows the same blood, that of Christ".

In a typical reinterpretation of the classical Christian tradition, *Cronica* states: "At His Last Supper Our Lord prayed his priestly prayer for the unity of his Mystical Body: *ut omnes Unum sint*. And he wanted to seal this strong indestructible unity of Opus Dei with a spirit of filiation to the Father, which is our best defence . . ." (Throughout, references to the "Father" are to Mgr Escriva though *Cronica* sometimes leaves unresolved the ambiguity that Father may also refer to God.)

Filiation to the Father is not "an occasional overflow of affection" but belongs to "the most profound depths of our spirit". The organization he founded is described in the words of the Song of Songs: "*Tota pulchra est, amica mea, et macula non est in te*". (All is beautiful, my love, and there is no fault in thee.) In contrast the Roman Catholic Church is described, in direct quotation of Mgr Escriva, as contaminated with evil. Using the expression Mystical Body in its traditional sense to refer to the Church, but ironically, Mgr Escriva declares in *Cronica*: "There is an authentic rottenness, and at times it seems as if the Mystical Body of Christ were a corpse in decomposition, that stinks".

Opus Dei, on the other hand, is holy, unchangeable, everlasting; it will never die or grow old; it contains everything necessary for salvation, and no point of this "internal law" can ever be changed. Opus Dei could never need reform. In one of the very few references to the Second Vatican Council, *Cronica* states that Mgr Escriva anticipated the council in his creation of Opus Dei, and therefore Opus Dei has no need to turn to the council's decrees for its own guidance. It has spread everywhere, affirming the reign of Christ forever. It is the context of "God's work"—*Cronica* often plays on the words "Opus Dei"—and its vocation is universal.

Recruitment to Opus Dei, called Proselytism, is the highest priority of every member: it is "the way, precisely the road, to reach sanctity". Not to proselytize is to be dead; members should hunger and thirst for proselytism. "Holy shrewdness" and "holy coercion" should be used to win recruits, who should be "pushed little by little, but constantly". It is taken for granted that candidates are already devout Roman Catholics, and *Cronica* does not use proselytism to refer to gaining converts for Christianity or Catholicism. In the material available, this is not discussed.

**Clifford Longley and Dan van der Vat**

Paul Routledge on the propaganda war at British Steel which no one may win

# The end of the MacGregor honeymoon

One year on from the longest postwar national strike, the main union leaders and management in state steel are still locked in combat. Voting in rival ballots on British Steel's corporate plan closes this week after a hard-fought propaganda war, and it is quite possible that both sides will claim victory.

The BSC is asking its entire workforce from management down to labourers to endorse the "survival plan" drawn up by Mr Ian MacGregor, the new chairman. A resounding "yes" is expected, since most of the electorate have nothing to lose.

But the largest union in the industry, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, has asked its members to vote "No" to the corporate plan on the grounds that it will create at least a further 22,000 redundancies and pave the way for forcing through revolutionary changes in working practices of the kind now being demanded on Teesside.

There must be at least a strong likelihood that the ISTC members, who do most of the actual production work, will endorse their leaders' rejection of the MacGregor strategy. Mr Bill Sirs, the union's general secretary, said yesterday: "We should get a majority on proposition two from our members." (see ballot form).

If there is such a contradictory outcome to the balloting, with the industry-wide ballot going "Yes" and the ISTC poll going "No", the British Steel Board will be obliged to impose the rundown programme on a workforce of which a large and influential sector will be in sullen opposition.

Mr Sirs and his executive are opposed to the plan, and the methods being used to implement it. They complain bitterly that on his arrival from the United States last year to take over from the lame-duck chairmanship of Sir Charles Villiers, Mr MacGregor promised union involvement in planning a fresh future for the industry. "We have advised our people to vote against endorsement of this plan because they have had no say in its formulation", the ISTC general secretary insisted.

"MacGregor gave us a direct commitment that no plan would be produced until we had an opportunity to provide an input. And his ballot is irrelevant and superfluous, because the board has already accepted the plan. Why did they not put it to the workforce before it was agreed at board level? It was put to the Government in its entirety—and some of it has already been embarked upon", he went on.

"And far from being a 'survival plan', it is a redundancy and closure plan. In that, it does not differ in any way from the past policies of the corporation. It is a short term expedient. They hope it will allow them to go to the Government and say 'they (the workers) will accept anything the chairman says'."

"The corporation have got the bit between their teeth. They are trying to emulate what has happened at British



Ballot of Members — 1981
(Manual Grades)
Employed by the British Steel Corporation

VOTING PAPER

You are requested to vote on the following. Place a cross thus — X — in the space provided and return this Voting Paper without delay to the Branch Secretary or other person authorised by the Branch Committee to receive it. The Voting Return of your branch must be received at *Central Office not later than Friday, 16th January, 1981.*

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Do you accept a wage increase of 7 per cent from 1st July, 1981 which must be self financing? | | |
| 2. Do you endorse the Corporate Plan which will create at least 22,000 further redundancies? | | |
| 3. In view of the offer by the B.S.C., are you prepared to continue with the concession of multi-union bargaining at local level on Lump Sum Bonus Schemes? | | |

*Steel workers and the ballot paper on the corporate plan.*

Leyland. But what they don't appreciate is the past history of the steelworker, who has been co-operative and helpful, and the industrial relations scene has been very good apart from our strike. They are now going beyond Sir Michael Edwardes, but they should remember that steel workers are not car workers."

The ISTC leader perceives in British Steel's strategy wider, political force at work. He argues that the "strong management" line is being actively encouraged by Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, who see in it a way to "weaken the whole structure of the trade union movement". He hints at direct contacts between politicians and top management, and the existence of a "domino theory" in government designed to create a chain-effect of dissipated union strength.

So there are clearly wider considerations at work than the future of a rod mill here and an ironfoundry there. "If the trade union movement does not wake up to the fact that this is happening, it will be a long time before we can recover", Mr Sirs added.

The ISTC ballot was launched as a pre-emptive strike when it became evident that British Steel was preparing its own poll of employees. Even the union's leaders do not expect better than a 50-50 vote on the issue of a six-month pay freeze followed by a self-financing seven per cent settlement. And they are not very clear yet on what they would do with a vote to reject the corporate plan.

"I would not want another strike, because of the hardship our people have already suffered", Mr Sirs admitted. "I have no intention of asking our people to take such action. Of course, they could take action such as a work-to-rule, or they could stop overtime completely. That would stop the industry because they could not operate without overtime."

The parlous state of the industry might dictate a middle course between the militant position of the steelworkers' union (which is not supported in this battle by the craft and general unions nor by the blast-furnacemen) and the seemingly-endless retrenchment policies of the corporation.

According to union figures, the slide in United Kingdom steel output is even worse than feared. Britain made 11.5 million tonnes in 1980 and slumped to 15th largest producer—not only behind little Belgium with one-tenth our population, and large developing nations such as Brazil, but behind Eastern block nations such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

In the European Community as a whole, production fell last year by 8.3 per cent, though some fared better than others. Italy's output rose by nearly 10 per cent, but Britain performed catastrophically, with a fall of 46.5 per cent, only half of which could be laid at the door of the national strike the union argues.

Collapsing output on such a scale makes fertile ground for dissent and blame-laying in any industry, and steel is no exception. After the brief honeymoon period in which he debated on the same side as Mr Sirs at the Oxford Union, Mr MacGregor is now regarded as "a good salesman, but unco-operative with the unions." A gulf is steadily opening up between the two men at the top on both sides that bodes ill for the industry.

They will have to meet to discuss where British Steel goes from here once the result of this week's voting is known. And even if Mr Sirs fails to get a mandate for opposition to the "survival plan" (as the willingness of yet more Port Talbot steelmen to accept redundancy would suggest), the best interests of industrial relations in BSC are more likely to be served by a rapprochement at the top than by a fresh outbreak of steel management self-confidence.

*Labour Editor*

Eric Heffer

# This is no excuse to leave the party

There are some Labour MPs who at the moment are giving Labour's political enemies succour and comfort in what is clearly an orchestrated series of speeches and articles, containing threats of splits, resignations and new political alignments, all designed to blackmail or at least pressure delegates attending Labour's special conference on January 24. By doing this, they hope to spread fear and confusion among party members who passionately and rightly desire a united Labour Party.

It has been suggested that Labour is "crumbling at the edges" and there have been press reports of discussions between certain Labour MPs and Liberals regarding possible electoral arrangements in their constituencies. It has also been reported that up to a dozen Labour MPs might be prepared to stand as independents in the next general election.

Dr David Owen, who is reputed to be the most militant of the "gang of three", continues to declare his opposition to all forms of an electoral college as well as to certain other policies agreed at the last party conference.

All this is undoubtedly causing a degree of confusion among Labour supporters.

The policy decisions which are causing the most dissent are those on defence, the EEC and Labour's commitment to public ownership.

With regard to defence, Labour Party policy is for multi-lateral nuclear disarmament and the removal of all nuclear weapons and bases from British soil. This is not too dissimilar to the policy advocated in Labour's manifesto during the last general election. On the EEC, Labour has changed its previous policy from negotiation for fundamental changes to one of withdrawal.

The National Executive Committee of the party, however, recognizes that withdrawal from the EEC requires close examination and discussion. Even the question of a possible referendum before Britain leaves the EEC is still open for discussion. Whatever happens, however, Labour cannot turn its back on Europe, and must strengthen its ties with all genuinely democratic forces in Europe. I personally believe it should have a perspective of a united socialist Europe.

On the question of public ownership, no one to my knowledge in the Labour Party wishes publicly to own everything. The whole issue of public ownership, how it should be done, what forms it should take, how the industries should be administered, etc, continue to be matters for serious discussion within the limits of clause 4 of Labour's constitution.

The above policy issues are open to debate as policy questions have always been since the Labour Party was first established. What then is the sticking point for those who are now making noises which are being interpreted as support for new political alignments? I am told by two of the so-called "gang of three" that it is mainly the question of the proposed electoral-college to be set up for the election of leader and deputy leader of the party.

Recently Dr Owen has spelt out his fears and is reported in *the Financial Times* as having said that if the party were to accept an electoral college it would "profoundly affect the nature of the Labour Party for many decades to come."

He also believes that if the Labour Party goes ahead with the electoral college then millions of past Labour supporters would realize that the party has irrevocably changed.

Over the past few months a great deal of alarmist nonsense has been peddled about the effects of an electoral college on parliamentary democracy and allegations have been made that such a college would be a step towards a totalitarian state

In my view those who argue this not only want to continu present elitist parliamentar practices, but to strengthe them even further. Whils Parliament is undoubtedl the pinnacle of our democrati electoral system, surely it car not be suggested that it is th sum total of our democracy i Britain.

On the basis of his reporte statement "are we to say th no future Labour governmer will ever dare to disagree wi some big trade unions?" would appear that Dr Owen ha never really understood th true nature of the Labour Par which was created by the trac unions and through the syste of the political levy has alwa been financially supported t them. That is why the Labou Party is unique in Europe an although not totally a trac union party, has always bee based upon them.

This is underlined by th fact that the National Exec tive Committee has only seve constituency Labour Party r presentatives on it, whilst t trade unions have 12 and it the union votes which deci the treasureship of the par and the membership of t women's section on the NEC.



Dr David Owen continues to declare his opposition to all forms of an electoral college

Through the block vo system the unions have alwa determined policy and will co tinue to do so, although soon or later the way the block vo is cast must be examined. has been argued by oppone of the electoral college that t block vote could involve Co munists and Conservatives deciding who the leader of t party should be. That cou if it were true, also apply policies at present decided the block vote at conferen and it is interesting to no that up to now the right wi of the Labour Party have nev challenged the way in whi policy decisions have be arrived at.

Unlike the peevish minori who would like to sabotage I hope that Labour's speci conference will make a fir decision on the future meth of electing the leader a deputy leader, and that th will take the form of an ele toral college.

Those whose ideas are d feated, no matter who they ar should accept their defeat wi good grace. There are no re grounds for anyone to brea away from the party unle they have already made u their mind to do so and a seeking excuses to justify the actions.

*The author is Labour MP fo Liverpool, Walton.*

Peter Jay

# The right to know and the right to conceal

Last week's government reshuffle doubtless had many objectives, but two in particular caught the eye, not least for the apparent conflict between them.

One, it seems, was to staunch the flow of "leaks" from which apparently Cabinet proceedings had been suffering. The other was to improve the quality of "government information".

The uninitiated might simple-mindedly suppose that the most obvious way to improve government information would be to augment rather than constrict the flow of leaks. But that would be to betray a woeful ignorance of the important distinction between "government information" and information about government.

Prolonged observation from every angle of successive governments of all shapes, sizes and colours establishes that there is only one possible successful definition of "government information" and, derivatively of the difference between "government information" and a "leak".

"Government information" is what the Prime Minister of the moment wishes journalists and others to think and write about government, whether it be true or not. A "leak" is true information about government which the Prime Minister of the day does not wish anyone to think, write or know.

While this may adequately explain the seeming paradox of last week's reshuffle—the Prime Minister like all of her predecessors wants better propaganda and less embarassment—it leaves unresolved an honourable question in the mind of the reflective free citizen, namely what, irrespective of the political convenience of governments and the professional vested interests of journalism, is the right frontier in the widest interests of society between what the public has a right to know and what the government has a right to conceal.

Any citizen in particular who happens to have spent about half his working life as a government servant and about half as a journalist is, if intellectual consistency has any moral appeal to him at all, likely to have wrestled with this question again and again both with fascination and with pain. Even more poignancy is added for one who as a temporary government servant has sought to practise what he preached formerly as a journalist by drastically curtailing the taxpayers' outlay on "information", eliminating altogether the propaganda element and concentrating instead on primary material, only to find himself the victim of a vivid demonstration of the skills and effectiveness of the very propaganda army he was seeking to demobilize!

But there is a reconciliation of the rival interests of government and press which transcends the simple and cynical explanation that where people stand depends, as aforementioned in this space, on where they sit. It is not to be found by following the characteristic American approach of establishing as absolute principles all four of "freedom of the press", "the right to privacy", "freedom of information" and "national security" and then leaving it to a street brawl amongst lawyers to decide which shall prevail

It comes rather from making a three-way distinction between secrecy, privacy and public information. It is legitimate that Parliament should establish certain categories of information as, in the strict sense, "secret" in the sense that national security and other overriding national interests would be prejudiced by disclosure and to enact that revelation of such information by any one under British jurisdiction is illegal and punishable by law, provided that the definition is very strictly and narrowly drawn and that someone other than the government itself—presumably the courts—is the ultimate arbiter of whether information has been properly so classified.

It is further legitimate that the law should establish a right to privacy of the government itself and allow the government to discipline its own employees and consultants accordingly, provided that the definition of this category relates genuinely and realistically either to the interests of society in governments receiving candid, and therefore confidential, advice before reaching decisions or to obligations of confidentiality which governments owe to others (whether foreign governments, private citizens or independent organizations) as a basis for their necessary dealings with them.

The corollaries are that this right to privacy is not enforceable on those outside government service—if a reporter can get the story, good luck to him—and that the classification of such "private" information must be reviewable by someone other than the government in the case of it being seriously disputed.

All other information about and within the possession of government becomes publicly available on demand, though where appropriate at a fair cost price.

In this way the national interest in a narrow category of truly secret information, the government's proper entitlement to sufficient privacy to perform effectively, the press's freedom to pursue and publish all information that is not genuinely and demonstrably secret in the national interest and the public's right to know are all upheld and reconciled.

The past confusion and bitterness over official secrecy, which arose from the absurd pretence that national security justified withholding information which had no discernible bearing on national security and the equally absurd counter-pretence that all information not properly protected on grounds of national security should be instantly available to the public, are largely removed once the quite distinct concept of the government's right to privacy is carefully applied.

This doctrine of public privacy does not, of course, define the right of private privacy, which is still a pressing need in English law and policy. Nor does it define what, if any, limits there are on what an editor or journalist should be prepared to publish if he can find it out. A properly defined national secrecy and a suitably enacted right to private privacy would impose two legal boundaries.

But there are likely to be others, though the risks of abuse make it imperative that they should be self-imposed as a matter of ethics, not imposed from without as a matter of censorship. Broadly, they can only be derived from the principle that a journalist is a human being who as such is responsible morally for all the forseeable consequences of his own actions, which can in certain extreme cases of perfectly truthful publication extend to the certain death of innocent people.

A journalist must have a strong presumption in favour of finding out all he can and publishing it, because a vigorous free press is essential to the health of society; and it cannot succeed if its practitioners do not have such a commitment. But no journalist is entitled to say to himself that because he is a journalist he may—or must—write or publish something the predictable consequences of which would be morally indefensible if encompassed by an ordinary citizen.



New words and new meanings: an occasional series

# Here's a pretty kettle of horseflesh

Metaphors and cliches grow old. We use them without noticing what we are saying, without a ripple passing through our minds. So we end up saying strange things.

For example, it has become common to talk of locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. This is odd, and suggests that our generation is not at home with horses. Horses are *silly creatures, but even they* seldom if ever bolt from their stables. Stable is home, where they eat and sleep and are happy and do not have to stagger about bow-legged carrying members of the horsey class. At the end of a journey, when they realize that they are coming near to home, they tend to bolt *towards* the stable.

The proverb is very old, goes back to horse thieves, and should be to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. It is too late to shut the stable door when the steed *is stolen. There is a (doggy)* Latin source from the twelfth century:

*Maxima pars pecore amisso praesepia claudit.* He shuts the stable door after most of the flock has gone missing.

In English in the fourteenth century Gower wrote in *Confessio Amantis*: "For when the great steed is stole, then he taketh heed, and maketh the stable door fast."

Today we are less familiar with horse thieves. Bolting is the sort of irrational act we *expect from horses. And so* our modern varient makes nonsense of the proverb.

Turning to a different kettle of fish, over the past decade we have created a nonsensical proverb about a different kettle of fish. Different from what, pray? It would be disturbing enough to have one kettle of fish. To have a different one as well would be too much.

The proverbial expression is correctly a pretty or fine kettle of fish, meaning a muddle, snafu or awkward state of things. "Here's a pretty kettle of fish" wrote Gilbert, that precise user of English, in *Iolanthe*, I think. "Here's a pretty kettle of fish", cried Mrs Tow-wouse in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* (1742). "If so, we shall have a fine kettle of fish at Seringapatam', wrote the Duke of Wellington in 1800. There is indeed a shortage of metaphors for difference, since the old horse of a different colour is now archaic. But what possible sense of difference does a kettle of fish signify?

A more recent metaphor that seems to be straying is the one about mending fences. This American saying was once used to mean that when relations are becoming bad with your neighbours, you do the equivalent of our old "look to your moat". Today we have started to talk about mending fences when relations are good. Congressmen go home from Washington to mend their fences, renew contact with, make their peace with, and generally butter up their constituents.

I think that we have confused the saying with the responsibility of neighbours to keep their fences in good order; which is a different kettle of fish altogether.

**Philip Howard**

# THE BALLAD OF JUDGE LEE

"The ballad of Judge Lee" sounds as if it should be one *of those emotional old songs* of the pioneering West ("and they hanged him from a tree, poor Judge Lee," or something). It is emotional sure enough, but it's from the South, not the West, and far from being old it was composed and recorded in two days last week in Alexandria, Louisiana.

The chorus goes: "Judge Lee, he has set the people free. Judge Lee, it's the only way to be." Not Noel Coward, *for sure, but successful enough* to rise quickly to the top of the hit parade in a town where a car wash displays the heartfelt sign: "Thank God for Dick Lee."

Judge Richard Lee became an instant celebrity last week not just in central Louisiana but across middle America. He is the first authentic hero of the Reagan era, a conservative standing alone and squaring his shoulders against the all-conquering liberal aggressor: a latter-day Canute but with, as he and his friends see it, a real chance now of turning the tide.

An elected State Judge, he defied the ruling of a Federal Judge and ordered the all-white high school at Buckeye, 25 miles from Alexandria, to admit three white *girls* who under the Federal Judge's desegregation order should have gone to a mixed-race school in the twon.

To get them readmitted to Buckeye, which they had all attended before the desegregation order, their parents had ceded legal custody to friends in the Buckeye attendance area. The Federal Judge, Mr Nauman Scott, declared the device illegal this week. Mr Lee, the girls' *parents* and the school headmaster *are to be asked in* Federal Court to show cause why they should not be fined for contempt.

To write of a reemergence of conservatism in the South is misleading, because there it never really went away. White conservatives in the South resented many of the moves by the Democratic Administration in Washington, but until November saw no prospect of resisting them effectively.

The election of Mr Ronald Reagan, an arch-conservative, has emboldened them to fight. School bussing to promote desegregation is a classic example of the evil they see in government do-goodism, interference that forces people to act in a way they do not want to.

Alexandria is a town of 50,000 people in the middle of Louisiana. It is the rough dividing marker between the northern part of the state, whose people are mainly protestant in the traditional mould of the American South, and the southern part, where Catholics predominate, many of them Cajuns descended from the early French settlers and still speaking French among themselves. *In the town itself* nearly half the people are black but hardly any blacks live in the surrounding country districts.

Race relations here seem neither especially good nor especially bad. Black and white live in carefully defined separate areas but there is little open hostility.

There is a small cell of the Ku-Klux-Klan in Alexandria. A few months ago, soon after Mr Scott introduced his desegregation plan, a half dozen hooded people burnt a cross outside the office of Mr Louis Barry, a black lawyer. He had acted on behalf of the group to introduce the original case




here in 1965, seeking greater integration with the schools in accordance with the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Mr Barry was born in Alexandria and has practised law there since 1948. His view on race relations in the district differs from the benign opinions of most whites I spoke to.

"There is a strong right-wing movement here", he said. A lot of people who don't belong to the Klan or agree with them in everything have some of the philosophy of the Klan.

"It's subtle. It's not overt but covert. There's a lot of tokenism and it's hard for blacks to get jobs. The race problem still exists here. There are still three single-race schools in the district and two of them are black.".

Responding to Mr Barry's suit, the Federal Government hired an expert in desegregation to draw up a plan for the Alexandria area. Ironically, when Mr Scott saw the plan, he set to work modifying it. It was much more radical than the one he finally introduced, and, in his opinion, would have caused even greater offence.

Knowing the feelings of local people and the antipathy to bussing children to school, he excluded some rural schools from the plan. Buckeye high, *although more than a hundred* of its pupils were assigned to other schools, was among those exempted. No black students were required to be bussed the 25 miles from Alexandria to balance its rolls.

Yet he could not avoid the anger of white parents. Under the plan, another white school was closed altogether. Parents kept it open by organizing classes themselves. Until Mr Scott served an order on them to stop.

While the Buckeye dispute derived from the Scott desegregation plan, Mr Lee and the girls' parents insist that race is not the issue. Mrs Ina Laborde, the mother of Michelle Laborde, one of the "Buckeye three", *pointed out that Michelle and* her older sisters have previously attended mixed-race schools and the family had no objections to it.

"I have black friends over here this morning offering me support," she said.

But Mr Barry says: "Basically there is a racial angle. It's been my experience that white parents always resist sending their children to school in a predominantly black area."

*One reason Mrs Laborde took* so strong a stand on behalf of her daughter is a peculiarly southern one, hard to understand if you are unfamiliar with the region. At Buckeye, Michelle had been head cheerleader, a position carrying high social cashe. Sports are an obsession here, especially football. Last week's newspaper filled page after page with reports and pictures reviewing important weekend games involving Dallas, from neighbouring Texas.

American football is not a game girls can comfortably play, even if you stretch sexual equality to its limits. Instead, they participate by performing indescribable gyrations on the touch line to goad their team's supporters to frenzy.

It is all highly organized and the head cheerleader bears significant responsibility. When Michelle first had to leave Buckeye under the desegregation plan, her parents sent her to a private school which, horror, was too small to field a football team. Cheerleading at basketball games is not at all the same thing.

So she pleaded with her mother to find a way to send her back to Buckeye. Then the plan to hand her over to surrogate parents was devised.

Many feel deeply that Mr Scott's refusal to recognize the transfer as legitimate was insupportable intervention in a personal matter. Michelle's father, Mr Nelson Laborde, bank cashier, said:

"I'm not a crusader. I'm a law-abiding citizen who wanted to do what the law said could be done . . . the good Lord entrusted me with a child and wants me to protect her to the best of my ability . . . if the feeling of the people of the United States aren't to be respected, what is the government for?"

Mrs Laborde's sister, Mrs *Diane Bell, said: "It's just like* a communist country if they don't let her go to the school she wants."

These arguments have been rehearsed many times. In 1954 the Supreme Court decided that a child's right to go to the school of its parents' choice must be subordinated to the general interests in giving that, after 26 years, this decision has yet to be fully implemented is a measure of the resistance to it. Those who have never accepted it hope that at last, after so long, they will soon have an administration in Washington interested in helping them resist.

**Michael Leapman**

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# MR MUGABE'S GAMBLE

In the reshuffle of the Zimbabwean abinet Mr Mugabe has taken a calculated risk with apparently great dexterity. On the one hand, putting Mr Tekere out to grass simultaneously disposes of an embarrassment in dealing with the jittery white skilled cadres and with the little less jittery foreign investors and at the same time reduces the power and intrigues of the Zanu (PF) extremists inside the government. It reduces the ever-contingent threat to Mr Mugabe's supremacy. On the other hand, the demotion of Mr Joshua Nkomo removes the hand of the Patriotic Front (Zapu) from a lever of power, the para-military police. At the same time Mr Mugabe has attempted to appease that party's wrath by offering it another cabinet post which raises its quota of ministers, and the corresponding advantages of office, slightly above its proportion of parliamentary strength.

To his own activists Mr Mugabe can say that to further reduce Mr Nkomo's power he had to remove Mr Tekere temporarily as a means of saving the coalition for the time being. To Mr Nkomo's alarmed supporters he can say that he has removed Mr Nkomo's greatest enemy, which could not be done without some quid pro quo. And to the whites he can say that he has disarmed both duellists—and has not had to touch the two quite important white ministers.

Whether this sleight-of-hand will prove to be too clever by half will soon be seen. With Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa in charge of the new national army and Mr Richard Hove, as Mr Nkomo's successor, in charge of the police, there has been an unmistakable shift of power to Mr Mugabe's party—albeit to its pragmatic and moderate wing. Moreover, these changes follow Mr Shamyuirira's take-over of the South African owned newspapers—whose loss of independence Mr Nkomo saw as a threat to himself—and the rioting in Bulawayo in December in which Mr Nkomo suffered a serious political setback.

Mr Mugabe must have considered the possibility that Mr Nkomo would be forced to withdraw from the coalition. Such a break-up would at this early stage hardly suit him. It would re-emphasize tribal animosities and sharpen white fears of civil war between the Shona and Ndebele. So he presumably thinks he has taken Mr Nkomo's measure—remembering that Mr Nkomo barely committed his guerrillas to the shooting war and left the fighting mainly to Zanu's men. At the outset Mr Mugabe showed some of his feelings by not making Mr Nkomo his deputy. He may calculate that Mr Nkomo will back down after some bargaining over the status of the new portfolios.

Mr Nkomo is in trouble. If he pulls out of the coalition he becomes the official opposition, which in Africa rarely becomes the government. He is not young, and more rebuffs would lower his standing with his young Turks. His party would cling even more to its residual source of leverage, its 15,000 well armed guerrillas. They would hardly see Mr Nkomo as their real leader. So Mr Nkomo may decide some status in cabinet is better than the darkening wilderness outside.

But Mr Mugabe is taking a real risk. Mr Nkomo is the most pliable Ndebele partner he could have. His successors will be harder men. It will then become more difficult to proceed with the process of returning the Ndebele guerrillas to civil life or integrating them in the national army; and that will have repercussions on the Shona guerrillas. In western eyes Zimbabwe's best hope of reconstruction, with a successive land resettlement to remove the basic sources of black discontent, is to keep a front of unity at the centre and gradually reduce suspicion and tension in the countryside. In time the guerrilla forces would then melt away.

But that is not necessarily how African politicians see the issues. In the majority of African states the dominant tribal group rules and enjoys the lion share of the sweets of office, while the minority or minorities either submit or rebel and secede. The Ibos in Nigeria took the latter course but failed; the prospects for the Ndebele are not significantly better. (A situation perhaps not to be lost on the minority tribes and parties negotiating with Swapo, the party of the Ovambo majority, in Geneva.) Mr Nkomo's party, of course, is not likely to raise an insurrection soon. There are many ways in which the Ndebele can make a nuisance of themselves to Salisbury if they really want to. But if the coalition breaks up, then a drift towards a violent confrontation becomes a real possibility.

# THEY ARE NOT ON A RISING TIDE

Since it is often necessary to deplore the way unions connected with passenger transport tend to go on strike just at holiday time, professedly by pure coincidence, it is fair to give members of the National Union of Seamen a word of credit for not having disrupted seaborne Christmas reunions and winter sports excursions last month. The campaign of selective stoppages in ferry services decided on earlier in December has got off to a slow start. The decision to intensify it from today, with additional sanctions, will no doubt cause inconvenience to a larger number of travellers. But it is a mark of the decline of the British merchant marine that effects of this kind seem likely to loom larger than any threat to the national economy. British ships no longer carry enough trade to be able to strangle our commerce.

No group of workers should inflict serious inconvenience on innocent members of the public in a trade dispute without having a major grievance as justification. The seamen's union does not have much reason to feel aggrieved at the offer made to it, and there are a number of signs that many members of the union themselves are not aggrieved. The proposals rejected by the union's leaders on Saturday represent a rise of 12 per cent on the employers' calculation. This is well in advance of the current going rate for settlements, which seems to be lower than 10 per cent at present. Car workers at Ford's for instance, seem likely to accept an offer close to 9.5 per cent shortly.

When members of the seamen's union in Britain were balloted over the 10.5 per cent offer that the shipping employers made in November, the offer was rejected, but only by a majority of 12 per cent, on a low poll. Crews have responded lukewarmly as yet to the invitation to mount selective stoppages. It is likely that they see more clearly than the leaders of their union the danger in which they stand, in an industry which has seen the loss of 8,000 jobs in the last three years, half among ratings, only 19,000 of whom now have jobs in British ships.

The last year or two would in any case have been difficult ones for the merchant navy, because the rising value of the pound has directly affected its competitiveness. But wage costs, which represent roughly half the cost of running a ship, have in addition risen 54 per cent for British ships in the last three years, while in West German ships they have risen scarcely half as much, and in Dutch and Japanese ships only 13 and 15 per cent. There is growing competition, besides, from subsidized East European fleets, and from the Third World. The merchant navy is in no state to make further concessions, and many British seamen know it.

# IS EL SALVADOR THE NEXT IN LINE?

In launching what they call their "final offensive", the guerrillas in El Salvador are deliberately drawing a parallel with the uprising in Nicaragua in 1979 which led to the overthrow of President Somoza. They have made concerted attacks in several different parts of the country, and they hope that, as in Nicaragua, the guerrilla forces will attract an increasing amount of support from local people. It is inevitably something of a gamble, because the situation in El Salvador is very different from that of Nicaragua two years ago; there is nothing, for instance, comparable to the Somoza dynasty, which succeeded in uniting Nicaraguans of all classes in a desire to see it go. But whether the final offensive succeeds or not, it has raised the already high level of violence in El Salvador and added to the preoccupations of its neighbours.

El Salvador is important because it is seen as possibly being part of a process of revolutionary change in Central America as a whole. These small countries have traditionally been under American influence, and many of them have had repressive military governments. The Somoza regime was the first to go, replaced by a leftist revolutionary regime. El Salvador, which has been ruled by the armed forces for many years and has one of the worst reputations for repression, could be next, to be followed by Guatemala.

In an attempt to prevent this process, reformists in the Salvadorean armed forces, backed by the Carter Administration, seized power in 1979 and announced that there would be changes; agrarian reform would be introduced and human rights respected. Quite far-reaching agrarian reform was in fact instituted, and has begun to be implemented. But the new policies were vitiated by the refusal of the far left to accept the reforms, and by the inability of the reformists in the government to control the activities of the armed forces, dominated by the right. The activities of the guerrilla groups increased, and so did repression by the armed forces, with the result that more than 9,000 people are estimated to have been killed in political violence last year, most of them at the hands of the armed forces and rightist groups associated with them.

Today the leftist politicians who originally joined the military government in 1979 have long broken with it; and even Colonel Adolfo Majano, one of the authors of that year's coup, is in hiding. The moderate leftists have joined the guerrillas of the far left in an opposition front, the Democratic Revolutionary Front. Only President Duarte, a leading Christian Democrat, has remained with the military.

Faced with the collapse of its attempt to encourage, or rather to create, a centrist force in Salvadorean politics, the Carter Administration has persisted in its support for the military regime. The general expectation is that Mr Reagan, when he takes over, will do the same, and will step up American assistance considerably. But any attempt to intervene more actively in Central America—by propping up the Salvadorean and Guatemalan governments or by trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan regime—could well backfire on him. It would not only be condemned by influential governments in Latin America, but could lead to the setting up of just the anti-American leftist regimes it was intended to avoid.

## Passing-out parade

*From Mr Jonathan Paget*

Sir, Yesterday (December 19) you published the names and nationalities of those who have recently passed out from Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. The list contained several officers from Iran and Libya.

Both of these nations have acted outrageously by routinely flouting international law and can hardly be said to be friends of ours or our military allies.

What possible excuse can there be for training their military officers in this country?

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN PAGET,
61 Westlecot Road,
Old Town,
Swindon,
Wiltshire.

## The flow of blood

*From Dr E. L. Harris*

Sir, As chairman for the management committee for the Blood Products Laboratory at Elstree, I feel I should respond to some of the assertions made by Mr Brian Meakin (January 2) concerning the arrangements for manufacturing blood products in the United Kingdom.

First, I should like to correct a serious inaccuracy in the letter. Mr Meakin claims that "the output from Elstree is limited by the plant and process which are largely outmoded and inefficient by modern standards".

Whilst acknowledging the inadequacies of the buildings at the Elstree plant, I must point out that it is entirely wrong to describe the manufacturing processes used by the Blood Products Laboratory in these terms. On the contrary, the technology used by the Blood Products Laboratory is entirely up-to-date and is, according to the department's expert advisers, likely to remain valid for some years to come.

Similar processes are in operation in the majority of blood products manufacturing facilities built in the last decade. Further, as a measure of efficiency, the yields of blood products which the Elstree plant achieves are as good as, or better than, those of many other—including more modern—plants.

The Blood Products Laboratory currently processes all the plasma supplied by the regional transfusion centres in England and Wales. The laboratory is at present being upgraded at a cost in excess of £1.25m to enable it, amongst other things, to handle substantially increased volumes of plasma. This will increase the output of certain of its major products by up to 100 per cent.

The question of coordinating the facilities at Elstree with those of the Protein Fractionation Centre at Edinburgh is one which has been receiving urgent attention. I can assure Mr Meakin that the United Kingdom health departments are working closely together to establish a unified structure for blood products manufacture. This will ensure that the best possible use is made of the existing production facilities at Elstree and Edinburgh.

Yours faithfully,
E. L. HARRIS,
Deputy Chief Medical Officer,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant and Castle, SE1.
January 7.

## Subsidies for the arts

*From Mr James Lipscombe*

Sir, Further to Sir Ralph Richardson's letter (January 7), few object to subsidising the National Youth Theatre. Many object to subsidising opera, ballet and concerts where leading performers are paid very high salaries. If these performers can command these wages in a free market, well and good. But there is no justice in removing a slice of my modest wage to keep a large soprano in luxury in Switzerland. If her supporters wish to do so, that is their business entirely.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES LIPSCOMBE,
Thankerton,
Biggar,
Lanarkshire.
January 7.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Clarification of criminal law

*From Mr A. T. H. Smith*

Sir, You report this morning (January 9) that the Attorney General is to bring a "test case" to determine the scope of the Auction (Bidding Agreements) Act 1927. His action in doing so raises a question of fundamental importance for our system of criminal justice.

At present, we have no mechanism for determining the scope of the criminal law other than the process of prosecution. This runs entirely counter to the principle that the criminal law should be both certain and ascertainable in advance. Is it right that the good name, property and even liberty of individuals should be jeopardised for the sake of clarifying inadequately drafted laws?

An alternative declaratory judgment procedure should be available, so that the citizen can discover whether or not what he proposes to do is criminal without having to endure the costs and tensions of a criminal trial.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. H. SMITH,
Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge.
January 9.

## Principles of justice

*From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper*

Sir, Lord Rawlinson prefaces his letter (January 7) on this topic with the words, "Once upon a time . . .", words traditionally associated with the opening of a fairy story. He continues ". . . there was an old British principle that a man was presumed innocent until proven guilty". This principle, as part of our criminal law, did not enter upon the legal scene until comparatively late on in its history, possibly in the 17th century.

When it did become established its consequences were for a long time singularly unfortunate for the luckless accused faced with a serious criminal indictment. The view was taken that as the prosecution had the burden of proof the defence need do nothing. This meant that the accused could not call defence witnesses, have the benefit of counsel or be competent as a witness for his own defence. This last impediment was not removed until 1898. Counsel could not be assigned, generally, to him until 1837, and witnesses were not compellable for him, generally, until 1702.

The reverse principle to that referred to by Lord Rawlinson, namely, that it was for the accused to prove his innocence, formed part of the canon law and was still operative in church jurisdiction in this country until the 18th century. The consequences of this principle were highly beneficial to the accused.

The canon law view was that since the accused bore a burden of proof, he was entitled to call witnesses for his defence. The prosecution having a purely passive role, could call none. The result was that accused were acquitted with monotonous regularity. (Plucknett, *Concise History of the Common Law*, 5th edition, 1956, p438.)

Life, unlike fairy stories, is full of surprises.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Lewes, Sussex.

## Medical redundancies

*From Mr A. D. Cheesman and others*

Sir, We are members of the academic board of the Institute of Laryngology and Otology and have been horrified that the current problems over university finance have resulted in the committee of management of this Institute retiring or making redundant six senior and junior members of this staff.

This has meant that an established university reader in virology and senior lecturer in microbiology have been given three months notice. Apart from the personal humiliation and financial stress this will impose upon two men of established reputations, one with an international reputation, such cuts may have endangered the viability of the Institute itself, its research programmes, cross-infection and routine bacteriological and virological tests on patients who may be referred for specialist opinions to the associated hospitals of the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, and the Institute of Laryngology and Otology. We do not know whether a similar situation apertains to other institutes in the University of London.

The manner in which these cuts have been applied at short notice has made us anxious that colleagues elsewhere and appropriate departments might be similarly affected. We feel that the readers of *The Times* should know this.

Yours faithfully,
A. D. CHEESMAN,
W. GIBSON,
DAVID T. KEMP,
GLYN A. S. LLOYD,
J. ANTHONY MARTIN,
N. SHAH,
LEONARD SINCLAIR,
S. D. G. STEPHENS,
The Royal National Throat, Nose & Ear Hospital,
Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

## Job for the jobbers

*From Mr C. L. Fox*

Sir, You report (January 8) that directors of Messrs Akroyd & Smithers, the stock-jobbers, paid themselves almost doubled salaries last year, each receiving between £80,000 and £100,000.

May I suggest that these gentlemen could now serve their country well, and help Mrs Thatcher, by travelling up and down the land explaining to mass meetings why all industrial workers should settle for single-figure wage rises, and giving pep talks to gatherings of the unemployed on street corners in South Wales and North Britain.

Yours sincerely,
C. L. FOX,
Heatherbrow,
The Ridges,
Finchhampstead, Berkshire.

## Israel and 'The Land of Palestine'

*From Mr Anwar Nashashibi*

Sir, As a Palestinian who, in common with hundreds of thousands of other Palestinians, has endured the fate of the Damianis, the Zamzams and others mentioned in your recent series of "The Land of Palestine", I beg to dispute your assertion that "many Palestinians . . . have chosen . . . not to start new lives".

In point of fact, almost all Palestinians despoiled of their homes and properties in Palestine, who could, did start new lives; witness the fact that in most of the Arab world, and in other countries, Palestinians have done and are doing remarkably well.

But, of course, as in any community anywhere there were among them the old, the infirm and the unskilled. There were also those who, being strangers in other countries, competing with the local work force, have seen opportunities closed to them. Most of these have been and are still living in refugee camps.

However, if you imply that for the Palestinians starting a new life should include relinquishing their civil and political rights in the land of their birth, settling and melting among other peoples, permanently losing their identity and, as Palestinians, disappearing, I beg, again, to differ.

It may be said, of course, that such a "new life" would be in the Palestinians' best interests as it would, among other things, restore to them the peace of mind which they have lost. But such a "new life" would be the result not of a free choice, but of the fact that they have been deprived of their fatherland, their private properties and all the rights concomitant thereto unjustly. And, for the Palestinians, to forgo the right to keep their properties in their country and to accept to lose their identity is to accept injustice.

Injustice, I submit, is always difficult to accept and when it has been inflicted by force with great cruelty, injustice is impossible to accept: in the case of the Palestinians, the wound is too deep. That, I believe, is the most important reason for the Palestinians' profound attachment to the title deeds of their properties in Palestine.

This injustice, this wound, is, of course, the root cause of the perennially dangerous tension in the Arab Middle East.

If, however, the Palestinians can have their own independent and sovereign state in the Israeli-occupied territories of Palestine (although it would be in only one fifth of the original Palestinian area), their amour-propre will be partly restored, and having recovered their identity, they will be amenable to start life on a new acceptable basis and live peacefully with their Jewish neighbours.

Yours faithfully,
ANWAR NASHASHIBI,
Chelsea Cloisters,
Sloane Avenue, SW3.
January 6.

*From Mr John Reddaway*

Sir, Many Palestinians and many of their supporters would not dissent from the general proposition in your editorial "The human beings of Palestine" (December 23) that "the passage of time eventually brings a point where to reverse a conquest becomes more expensive in life and happiness than to accept it". But where they might differ from you is in the implication that the choice in such circumstances is limited to either reversal or acceptance.

There are serious difficulties about the line of argument you take. Once the world begins accepting that the passage of time renders conquest irreversible, where and how do we draw the line and tell the conqueror "enough is enough"? In the present case, are you saying that the Palestinians should accept as irreversible the Israeli conquest in 1948 of the area allotted to the Jewish State in the United Nations Partition Plan? Or, in addition, its conquest at that time of half of the area allotted to the proposed Palestine? Or its retention of part but not all of its 1967 conquests (in addition to those of 1948)? Or its conquest in 1967 of all that remained of Arab Palestine?

Again, in the course of time is any conquest irreversible? Your line of argument leads many Palestinians to conclude that what has been taken by force can and should be regained by force, whenever they may have the power to do so.

Thirdly, if conquest has created a state of affairs that is manifestly and intolerably unjust to the defeated party, it is futile for the rest of the world to try to convince them that it is irreversible. Indeed that may well be contrary to the real interest of the victors since in that way they will never be able to secure a durable peace.

The Palestinians have put forward as their preferred solution, the reunification of Israel/Palestine under a secular, democratic form of government. However impracticable that may be, it does address the essential problem of trying to find a compromise between reversing conquest and accepting it. But many Palestinians do now understand that they cannot impose their "dream" on the Jewish people of Israel—any more than the Israeli Jews can impose their "dream" of Eretz Israel on the Palestinian people.

If reunification is not the answer, perhaps the world ought to be looking afresh at repartition. Not of course, the absurd Allon Plan of a "territorial compromise"(!) which would divide up between Israel and Palestinians even the meagre remnant (less than a quarter) of the Palestinian homeland which remained in Arab hands after the fighting ended in 1948; but a genuine compromise which would try to do justice between the two peoples as they exist today and within the land which they both claim as their own. A suitable instrument for re-examining repartition as a solution to the conflict already exists within the United Nations. The Palestine Conciliation Commission, consisting of the United States, France and Turkey, has been moribund for some years past, but it is not yet defunct. Why should not the General Assembly reactivate it and instruct it to propose a new partition plan as the basis for "a just and lasting peace"?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN REDDAWAY,
19 Woodsyre,
Sydenham Hill, SE26.

## Hard choices on defence

*From Mr Alan Lee Williams*

Sir, Brigadier Bidwell (December 31) quite rightly draws attention to areas in the defence budget where sensible economies could be made without detriment to military capability. Other aspects of the United Kingdom defence budget which amount to as much as one-tenth of the total expenditure can be regarded as fulfilling "social needs".

The defence budget for last year included £110m on medical services, £70m on education, £95m on housing for married people and £300m on service pensions. Costs of this order of magnitude if they were not included in the defence budget would be an additional burden on Britain's health, social security and education services, and on the resources available for house building and local authority housing.

Besides these considerable items, the defence budget carries the expense of other services which do not count strictly as matters in the field of defence but which the armed services carry out to the ultimate benefit of the nation as a whole.

The Hydrographer of the Navy, for example, whose ships survey the waters round Britain's coast and in many other parts of the world, constitutes the backbone of an organization which provides an unrivalled chart service used by mariners throughout the world. The £9m or £10m it costs each year to run yields as much benefit for the United Kingdom's shipping and trade interests as it does for purely strategic purposes; and as ship sizes increase so does the importance of the Hydrographer's work to the civil maritime interests.

Also of importance is the Meteorological Office, whose annual cost of £22m is borne by the defence budget, and again contributing to the life of the nation in a variety of ways, some of which have a direct bearing on Britain's economic prosperity.

The United Kingdom fisheries regulations, which were designed to control fishing around our coasts, are national interests enforced by the Royal Navy. Ten ships were engaged at Ministry of Defence expense at the height of the Icelandic fishery dispute protecting United Kingdom fishermen. More ships patrol the areas of oil and gas exploitation upon which Britain's economic future depends.

Five new ships are being built for off-shore tasks, and these will operate with four RAF Nimrod aircraft for surveillance. The Ministry of Defence are bearing on defence votes the capital costs (at present about £5m a year) of these new ships, which when deployed will essentially be employed on civil-orientated tasks. These are clearly important natural resources, of oil, gas and fish, and it is obviously essential that the Government should do whatever is necessary to protect them.

But should all this be borne on the defence vote?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
December 31.

## The value of music

*From the Master of Music, Winchester College*

Sir, I hope that I am not alone in being saddened by Mr Kinnear's letter (January 2) about instrumental music teaching in Somerset schools. Must we really accept that the marvellous vision of such people as Bernard Shore, Dame Ruth Railton and a host of devoted music advisers and teachers after the war will now prove only to be a mirage? Their vision was to bring instrumental music within the reach of everyone. They believed in the young, and they believed that young people could aspire to and often reach the highest standards.

The results nationally have been truly remarkable. The European Youth Orchestra, with its high proportion of British musicians; the National Youth Orchestra; the youth orchestras in Scotland and Wales, in counties and schools playing at levels of talent and enthusiasm undreamt of thirty years ago, testify that instrumental music has been one of the few undisputed successes in our national education.

It is now fairly generally accepted that exceptionally talented young musicians should be provided with specialist music schools. But there are a large number of others, perhaps less outstanding or not necessarily committed to a musical career, for whom musical education is still of the greatest importance.

Rather than destroying instrumental music in schools, county education authorities should surely be thinking of ways to make it more effective, at least for such children. This could perhaps be done by incorporating instrumental class teaching more completely into the primary school curriculum, and by selecting those who show obvious talent and enthusiasm for further teaching at secondary level, with parental contributions if fair and necessary.

Instrumental music may not be a curriculum subject, but it does play an important part in O and A level syllabi, and it would be sad indeed if many children were unable to benefit from these courses.

For the 10 instrumental teachers of Somerset and for their pupils, the county's decision is a catastrophe. If other authorities follow their example, the long-term prospects for music and musicians will be bleak indeed—yet another victory of the Philistines over the Davidites. . . .

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS WATSON,
9 Kingsgate Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
January 2.

## Conservation of the wetlands

*From Mr John Parslow*

Sir, The declared intention (December 24) of Algeria, India, Chile and Thailand to sign the "Ramsar" convention, so pledging support for the conservation of wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat, is to be applauded. However, it is erroneous to suggest that Britain a contracting party, has made a meaningful commitment. Although it has listed 11 wetlands to be protected under the convention, all are wholly or largely in the ownership of nature conservation organizations, so no actual additional responsibility has been accepted. Furthermore, successive governments have failed to add to the convention any of Britain's 86 sites of international importance for wildfowl, most of which are unprotected: seven years have elapsed since the original 11 sites were designated.

Except in the case of the purchase as a national nature reserve of part of the Ribble estuary, we in Britain—in contrast to many other countries—have shown a marked reluctance to commit public funds to wetland conservation. Indeed we continue to encourage the destruction of wetlands by providing large subsidies for land drainage. The Somerset Levels, Derwent Ings, North Kent Marshes and Yare Marshes are but a few of the international waterfowl sites threatened with drainage paid for with public money.

As currently drafted, the Wildlife and Countryside Bill will do little to remedy this situation. It is earnestly hoped that the Bill will be amended to provide a mechanism whereby the Secretary of State will be empowered to prevent harmful land use changes on such wetland sites (and indeed on all sites of special scientific interest).

British wetlands form the main winter home for populations of waterfowl from many parts of the northern hemisphere. Only when we cease the destruction of the remaining important wetlands can we be said to have fulfilled our obligations to conservation and the international community.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARSLOW,
Director (Conservation),
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds,
The Lodge,
Sandy,
Bedfordshire.

## Farm labourers' wages

*From Mr G. Scales*

Sir, Having taken the trouble to present the farm workers' case in a better than usual light, (article, January 5), it is a pity that you had to go and spoil things by illustrating the article with a photograph of a herdsman shifting a substance as valueless as slurry with a tool as unsophisticated as a muck-scraper, when in reality, the herdsman's skills rest in his ability to extract an article of food as valuable as milk from an animal as unpredictable as a cow with machines as complicated as you'd expect to find in the intensive-care unit of your local hospital.

But that apart, on a rate for the job basis, even as a sewage shifter, today's farmworker is still grossly underpaid!

Yours truly,
G. SCALES,
Coopersale Hall Farm,
Epping, Essex.

## Television gift horse

*From Mrs Elisabeth Pezzani*

Sir, Television is criticized so often for having a bad effect on children that I should like to record one instance of the good influence it can have.

For twelve years I have tried cajolery, threats and bribery to make my son clean his teeth properly, with no result. However, after he watched a programme on television showing a magnified picture of the bacteria on teeth, he was so horrified that he has cleaned his teeth thoroughly twice a day ever since. Perhaps this item should be repeated on breakfast television so that the nation's school-children start the day with clean teeth?

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH PEZZANI,
27 Grena Road,
Richmond, Surrey.
January 8.

## Nothing fishy

*From Mr David Wolfe*

Sir, Your *Good Food Guide* correspondent who wrote on Hongkong restaurants (January 3) is to be congratulated on the delicacy of his palate. To detect fish (even though it was "hardly detectable") in egg-plant with fish sauce is a remarkable feat. It shows the superiority of the British gourmet over the French variety who come here and complain that they cannot taste the shepherd in shepherd's pie.

"Egg-plant with fish sauce" is one of many Chinese dishes in which the name of the sauce refers to its normal use rather than to its ingredients.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WOLFE,
13 Greycoat Gardens,
Greycoat Street, SW1.
January 6.

## Grace note

*From Mr Geoffrey Lovett*

Sir, After reading his admirable report on the new production of "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" at Florence (January 7) may I assure John Higgins that he need not be surprised that the programme describes Antonia as living in Monaco, as that, in fact, is how Munich is known to the Italians, just as London is known as Londra, and Paris as Parigi.

Confusion would seem unavoidable. Do Italian travellers to the Bavarian capital, I wonder, find themselves with a ticket to the Côte d'Azur?

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY LOVETT,
17 The Ridgeway,
Nelson, Lancashire.
January 8.



# COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 10: The Queen was represented by the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar (Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal) at the Dedication of the Banners over the tomb of Queen Catherine of Aragon, which was held in the Cathedral Church of St Peter, St Paul and St Andrew, Peterborough this afternoon.
January 11: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Parish Church this morning.
The Reverend Canon Roger Pott preached the sermon.

A memorial requiem Mass for the High Commissioner for Malta, Mr A. J. Scerri, will be celebrated by the Right Rev Victor Guazzelli, Bishop in East London, in Westminster Cathedral on Wednesday, January 28, 1981 at 11.15 am.

## Birthdays today

Sir Charles Ball, 57; Mr H. G. H. Barratt, 76; Lord Black, 88; Air Vice-Marshal S. O. Bufton, 73; Mr James Byam Shaw, 78; Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Elkins, 78; Miss Anne Howells, 40; Sir John S. Rennie, 64; Lord Russell of Killowen, 73; Major-General F. J. Walsh, 81.

# Four churches in search of the keys to unity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

A church conference some years ago set 1980 as the year great things should be aimed for between the churches, if not complete unity then not far short of it. That rather naive goal may turn out to have a sadder side to it: that history may judge 1980 as a turning point away from unity, at least for the present.

This year's Week of Prayer for Christian Unity has little excitement to it, and some foreboding: the proposed Covenant for Unity has a precarious near future.

The General Synod of the Church of England has to make a decision probably in February, and it was clear by the end of last year that Anglican opinion has not reached the sort of strong settled state in favour of the covenant that is necessary if the scheme is to have further life. There are rational arguments about why that is so; but more significantly there is a general "gut feeling" of uneasiness on the matter. Those committed to the covenant seem rather unhappy; and a little touchy.

The proposition is that the Church of England and three of the main Free Churches should bind themselves in a committed partnership, the key to which would be mutual *recognition, and hence complete* interchangeability, of ministers. For the Free Churches that meant "taking episcopacy into the system" so that the *fundamentals of ordination* were the same in each church.

Further steps towards unity would follow after the covenant, and would probably come quite smoothly and rapidly once the covenant itself had removed doctrinal and structural obstacles, such as the episcopacy problem.

The grave question the Church of England will have to answer is not really focused on possible anomalies concerning women ministers or the phasing in of bishops in the Free Churches, though those are points round which more diffuse anxieties have crystallized.

It is, rather, whether the bond the covenant is designed to create will be a real one or an artificial one. It is whether that method and that means will bring into existence a new reality, churches-in-covenant, or a courteous fiction, separate groups pretending to be inseparable.

Which it is will depend only partly on intention, sincerity, and the degree of unanimity. There are other decisive factors, concerning the nature of a true covenant. Not everything called by that name will necessarily have that quality.

The Church of England has always had an intuition that bishops *were an indispensable* component of its structure and that without bishops it would not be a "real" church but a Christian society merely calling itself a church. To have a covenant with other churches, they too would have to be "real" in that Anglican sense: hence the covenant is intended to make good that defect in the Free Churches.

It is cleverly designed to achieve the result without requiring the Free Churches to admit that they have a deficiency: they will participate, if they do, simply because they know it is an Anglican non-negotiable condition.

Anglican unease seems to hinge on that point. Is it sufficient for "taking episcopacy into the system" that leading Free Churchmen should go through an "episcopizing" process they do not really believe in, or see the need for except to oblige the Church of England?

The motive would be charity and a desire for unity, not hypocrisy; but all the same are disposition and internal intention quite irrelevant? Does not the taking in of episcopacy require the taking in of a doctrine of episcopacy, some minimum theological conviction that it means something?

The Free Churches are inclined to be impatient with such doubts, and it is frequently *said in such circles that the* Church of England's own doctrine of episcopacy is vague enough to cover a multitude of disagreement.

But it is not impossible that that was a misjudgment prompted by ecumenical impatience, and that Anglicanism does somehow possess below the surface, as an essential implicit part of its belief in itself as a church, some universal intuition that bishops are more than senior administrators known by a technical name; and that their special status is a doctrine of the church?

The covenant arose as a means for leaping over obstacles caused by different doctrines of the Church, so that at the far side of the leap, the differences would be overtaken by common practices in all the covenanting churches and cease to matter. A "Free church" bishop could be accepted by Anglicans as a true bishop, whatever his private opinion of the meaning of such a view.

It is true that there may be no logical flaw in that resulting situation, and that it would be quite sound: a bishop is not "deconsecrated" by adopting a non-episcopal attitude towards himself.

It is not impossible, however, and that is what Anglican misgivings may amount to, that there is indeed a logical flaw in the process proposed, or in any possible process devised as an alternative.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr G. Chowdharay-Best and Miss M. E. Rhys-Williams**
The engagement is announced between George, son of the late Dr D. S. Chowdhary, and of Mrs Chowdhary, of Basildon, Essex, and Elspeth, daughter of the late Sir Rhys and Dame Juliet Rhys-Williams, of Westminster.

**Mr N. J. Reid and Miss E. F. C. Clark**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas James Reid, Royal Green Jackets, elder son of Mr and Mrs Donald Reid, formerly of Hartfield, Sussex, and now at Chantry Cottage, Hill Deverill Manor, Warminster, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth Frances Catherine, daughter of Sir George and Lady Clark, Tullygirvan House, Ballygowen, co Down, Northern Ireland.

**Mr M. Munckton and Miss S. Pilkington**
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Munckton, of Wattle Park, Broadford, Victoria, Australia, and Serena, daughter of the late Sir Richard Pilkington and of Lady Pilkington, of 1 Ilchester Place, London W14.

**Mr A. H. Boulton and Miss L. E. R. Berry**
The engagement is announced between Arthur, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Boulton, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, and Lucy, only daughter of Mr Norman Berry, of New York, NY, United States, and Mrs Sonia Berry, of Walmer, Kent.

**Mr A. W. Clark and Miss V. F. Bradley**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs L. G. Clark, of Bushey Heath, and Vanessa, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. D. Bradley, of Toys Hill, Kent.

**Mr D. G. Coleridge and Miss N. J. White**
The engagement is announced between David, second son of Mr and Mrs A. D. Coleridge, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and Naomi, second daughter of Mr and Mrs H. V. White, of Maidstone, Kent.

**Mr L. van Praag and Miss S. Reynolds**
The engagement is announced between Lucas, eldest son of Mr Louis van Praag, of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, and Mrs Angela van Praag, of Athelington, Suffolk, and Susan, only daughter of Mr Charles Reynolds, Jr, of Mantoloking, New Jersey, and Mrs Janet White, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

**Dr W. C. Crozier and Miss S. M. A. Moore**
The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. W. Crozier, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Susan, only daughter of Dr and Mrs W. P. N. Moore, of Bentley, Farnham, Surrey.

**Mr A. P. Dobson and Miss H. C. Bradley**
The engagement is announced between Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Dobson, of Wivenhoe, Essex, and Hilary Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr W. J. Bradley and of Mrs K. M. Bradley, of Addiscombe, Surrey.

**Mr R. S. Fleming and Miss P. M. Stanton**
The engagement is announced between Robert Sutherland, only son of Mrs M. R. Fleming and the late Mr R. S. Fleming, of Catter House, Croftamie, by Glasgow, and Patricia Mary, elder daughter of Major-General and Mrs A. F. Stanton, of Wooperton Hall, Alnwick, Northumberland.

**Mr C. A. L. Hardwick and Miss C. J. E. Marlor**
The engagement is announced between Christopher Hardwick, of Stewarton, Newton-Stewart, younger son of the late Mr H. J. Hardwick, MC, and Mrs H. J. Hardwick, of Elie, Fife, and Christine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs N. E. Marlor, of Heswall, Wirral.

**Mr R. D. Hewitt and Miss P. C. Baker**
The engagement is announced between Robert David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. F. Hewitt, of Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, and Philippa Charlotte, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. A. Baker, of Kloof, Natal, South Africa.

**Mr C. R. Malkin and Miss L. M. B. Miller**
The engagement is announced between Christopher Robert, elder son of Mr H. Malkin, Vancouver, Canada, and Mrs Joyce Malkin, 40 Baret Road, Walkergate, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Louise Mary Bruce Miller, BA, daughter of Mr Kenneth B. Miller, Auchenlea, Rhu, Dunbartonshire, and of the late Mrs Elspeth Miller.

**Mr P. M. H. Ovans and Miss E. S. Davidson**
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Ovans, MC, and Mrs D. E. Steele and stepson of Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Steele, of Montacute, Somerset, and Sarah, elder daughter of the late Mr M. N. Davidson and Mrs H. A. Dunlop and stepdaughter of Mr S. W. C. Dunlop, of Lovington, Somerset.

**Dr P. M. Kingston and Miss M. E. Duffin**
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Kingston, of Wolverhampton, and Marjorie, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Duffin, of Scalford, Leicestershire.

**Mr K. D. Morris and Miss H. E. Dyson**
The engagement is announced between Keith, son of Lieutenant-Commander W. D. Morris, RCN (ret'd), and Mrs Morris, of Hambledon, Surrey, and Hazel, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. G. Dyson, of Windlestraw, Godalming, Surrey.

**Mr J. E. Owen and Miss P. A. Carmichael**
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Ellis, elder son of Professor and Mrs G. E. L. Owen, of Lower Heyford, Oxford, and Patricia Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Carmichael, of Beckenham, Kent.

**Dr S. M. E. Solomon and Miss A. J. Ramirez**
The engagement is announced between Stephen Solomon, MBBS, elder son of Dr and Mrs Terence Solomon, of The Farmhouse, Northwood, Middlesex, and Amanda-Jane Ramirez, BSc, daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs Robert Ramirez, of All Seasons, Cumnor, Oxford.

**Dr J. C. Stocker and Miss A. F. Combes**
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Stocker, of Parkstone, Dorset, and Alison, younger daughter of Mrs A. Combes, of Bramshott, Hampshire, and of the late Mr G. N. Combes.

**Mr B. M. E. Tengelin and Miss B. J. M. Curling**
The engagement is announced between Björn, only son of Mr and Mrs Eskil Tengelin, of Hovås, Gothenburg, Sweden, and Belinda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs B. W. R. Curling, of Fullerton Manor, Andover, Hampshire.

**Mr G. W. Wynne Willson and Miss C. M. Blackett**
The engagement is announced between George, son of Dr and Mrs W. Wynne Willson, of Henley-on-Thames, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. G. Blackett, of Regional Planning Team, PSA Hannover BFPO 33.

**Mr T. H. Yates and Miss S. L. Hughes**
The engagement is announced between Timothy Hilton, elder son of Dr and Mrs Anthony Yates, and Sally Linda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs K. H. Hughes, of Earle, Reading.

## Marriages

**The Hon Jonathan Forbes and Miss N. F. Hawke**
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Helen's, Tarporley, between the Hon Jonathan Andrew Forbes, younger son of Lord and Lady Forbes, of Balforbes, Alford, Aberdeenshire, and Miss Nichola Frances Hawke, eldest daughter of the Hon J. S. T. and Mrs Hawke, of The Old Mill House, Cuddington, Northwich, Cheshire. The Rev C. W. J. Samuels and the Rev Basil Jones took part in the service.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream moiré silk and a Brussels lace veil held in place by a diamond tiara. Fiona Davidson, Joanna Forbes, Anastasia Dewhurst, Emily Bromley-Davenport, and Michael Foster attended her. The Master of Forbes was best man.
A reception was held at The Old Rectory, Tarporley, and the honeymoon is being spent in Ceylon.

**The Hon George Fergusson and Miss M. S. Wookey**
The marriage took place on Saturday in St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough, Hampshire, between the Hon George Fergusson, son of the late Lord and Lady Ballantrae, of Auchairne, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, and Miss Margaret Sheila Wookey, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. Wookey, of Camberley, Surrey. Dom David Higham, OSB, officiated assisted by Father Crispian Hollis and the Rev John Miller Scott.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Sarah Wookey, Miss Rosemary Wookey, Victoria Smith, Charles Donald, and Hugh Campbell. Mr J. G. Fergusson was best man.
A reception was held at Farnborough Hill.

**Dr G. Caldwell and Mrs C. Gibbs**
The marriage took place in Ludlow on January 10, 1981, between Dr Guy Caldwell and Mrs Camilla Gibbs, daughter of Herr and Fru Georg Johnsson, of Stockholm, Sweden.

**Mr B. Balbernie and Miss E. Gregory**
The marriage took place in Bangkok on Tuesday, January 6, between Mr Barry Balbernie and Miss Elizabeth Gregory. They will return to Dartmouth in the spring.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr R. P. (Bobby) Jaye to be head of BBC Radio Light Entertainment in succession to Mr David Hatch, who is to be Controller Radio 2.

Latest wills

# Woman who fell from aircraft leaves £1,422,604

By a Staff Reporter

Mrs Isabel Ritblat, who fell to her death from an aircraft over Hertfordshire, has left £1,422,604 net in her will to her husband, Mr John Ritblat, chairman of British Land.

Mrs Ritblat, aged 42, was returning from St Moritz on December 2, 1979, in her husband's company aircraft, a twin-engined Beechcraft, when she fell 800ft from the doorway as the plane approached Leavesden airfield, near Watford, Hertfordshire.

Her psychiatrist told an inquest, which returned an open verdict, that she might have fallen because of a condition called hysterical fugue, in which people do things without knowing what they are doing.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Baker, Mr George, of Newton Abbot, Devon .. .. £147,379
Cato, Mr George, of Streatham, London, chartered accountant £209,508
Cohen, Mrs Mary Henrietta, of Merton, London .. £367,137
Dods, Mr George Randle, of Canterbury, Kent .. £130,259
Hughes, Mr John James, of Leominster, Herefordshire £273,409

## Appointments in the Forces

**Royal Navy**
CAPTAINS: H. M. White, Avenger in Cmd as Capt F4, March 3; E. Maclean, Nelson for duty with Gen Mngr HM Dkyd Portsmouth as Production Mgr, April 10.
ACTING SURGEON-CAPTAIN (D): B. Robinson, promoted Surgn Capt (D), Dec 31, 1980.
COMMANDERS: Promoted Capt, Dec 31, 1980: G. W. R. Biggs, J. D. L. Backus, D. Hart-Dyke, P. B. Rowe, R. M. Lawson, R. B. Mortlock, D. Whitehead, P. C. Abbott, J. F. Stewart, J. A. L. Myres, J. T. G. Bowen, A. K. Potter, D. L. Rees, R. E. MacLachlan, T. J. Meadows, D. K. Bawtree, J. Cunningham, C. G. Allen, R. K. Arthur, J. Carine, M. M. Barnett; A. H. F. Wilks, Aurora in Cmd, April 3; M. S. Ashley, Osprey for duty inside MOD(PE) with DGW(N)/DSWS, in rank of Captain, Jan 19; R. H. Nicholas, for Staff of Cincnavhome, Feb 17.
SURGEON COMMANDERS: Promoted Surgn Capt, Dec 31, 1980: J. B. Gornall, W. Whittrow; R. J. W. Adamson, Daedalus as PMO, March 28; R. C. Clark, Invincible as PMO, May 11.
SURGEON COMMANDERS (D): D. M. Lindsay, promtd Surgn Capt (D), Dec 31, 1980.
ACTING COMMANDERS: Promoted Cdr Dec 31, 1980: C. D. D. Colby, R. P. P. Burgitt, N. J. Reagan, J. A. Benyon, J. M. Collard, D. C. Murray
ACTING SURGEON COMMANDER: S. H. Vincent, Warrior as PMO in rank of Surgn Lt Cdr, May 22.
ACTING SURGEON COMMANDER (D): J. Hargraves, Promtd Surgn Cdr (D), Dec 31, 1980.
Retirements
CAPTAIN: G. J. Byers, April 3.
COMMANDER: A. Mancais, Feb 3.
CHAPLAIN: Rev I. N. M. Thompson, March 1.

**Royal Marines**
LIEUTENANT COLONEL: H. J. Flamank, to be Col, Dec 31, 1980.
ACTING LIEUTENANT COLONEL: A. F. Whitehead, to be Lt Col, Dec 31, 1980.
ACTING MAJOR: G. D. B. Keelan, to be Maj, Dec 31, 1980; D. M. Parkinson to be Maj, Dec 31, 1980; P. M. R. Dunn, to be Maj, Dec 31, 1980.

**The Army**
BRIGADIER: B. C. Ridley, HQ BAOR as DQMG, Jan 16.
COLONELS: D. W. Hanson, HQ UKLF as AMS, Jan 16; J. M. Jones, RSA as CI (Tactics), March 3; J. Nicholson, HQ 1(BR) Corps as Comd Corps Army Pay Services, Jan 14.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: R. H. de R. Channer RHF, HQ W Dist as GSO1, Jan 13; H. Jones PARA, 2 PARA as CO, Jan 16; B. F. Kavanagh R SIGNALS SHAPE as GSO1, Jan 16; J. D. Macdonald RCT, BDLS (Army) Canberra as GSO1 (DS) Australian Staff College, Queenscliff, Jan 16; P. D. Pettigrew 6GR, 6GR as CO, Jan 14; D. E. Smith RAPC, MOD as SO1, Jan 16.
Retirement
BRIGADIER: D. F. Ryan, Jan 9.

**Royal Air Force**
AIR VICE-MARSHAL: H. A. Merriman, MOD as Military Deputy to Head of Defence Sales, Jan 12.
AIR COMMODORES: T. P. White, RAFG as A O Eng and Supy, Jan 17; J. M. Pack, HQSTC as Air Cdre Opt, Jan 17.
GROUP CAPTAINS: J. M. McMinn, HQ Air Cadets as SASO, Jan 16; M. J. W. Lee, UKCICC as DD Plans (Exercises), Jan 16.
WING COMMANDERS: D. M. Smith, MOD(CVE) as SCPL1, Jan 5; J. A. Chantell-Green, RAF Halton as OC 2 TW, Jan 12; B. J. Cowling, OCS Henlow as Group B Director, Jan 12; D. E. Larlan, TWU Brawdy as OC Admin, Jan 12; J. K. Sim, MOD (AFD) as Ops (OS 3)(RAF), Jan 12; D. H. Wood, HQ 38 Gp as SPSO, Jan 13; J. Farwell, MOD(AFD) as Ops (AEES)(RAF), Jan 12; J. C. Watts-Phillips, MOD(AFD) as DORS3(Air), Jan 16; R. P. Skelley, HQ SHAPE as SO Crisis Management, Jan 17.
SQUADRON LEADERS (acting rank wing commander): R. J. Barrett, 3FTS as CI, Jan 16; D. J. Lindsey-Halls, MOD(AFD) as OR42(RAF), Jan 12; D. E. Mawdsley, RAF Wattisham as OC Eng Gp, Jan 12.

# Prescott paintings sold in New York for £533,541

Christie's New York held a most successful sale of Old Master paintings over the weekend, totalling £1,465,958 ($3,518,000) with 10 per cent unsold.

The most notable work was "Auberge Saint-Michel" by Pieter Breughel the younger, which sold for £145,833 ($350,000). The picture was among 22 from the collection formed by the late Mrs Marjorie Wiggin Prescott, daughter of Mr Albert Wiggin, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The 22 paintings sold for £533,541 ($1,280,500). The rest of her collection, which includes some fine English furniture, silver, and books will also be sold by Christie's in New York over the next two weeks.

The collection was acquired by Mrs Prescott during annual trips to England. After her first venture at bidding at an auction on her own she returned triumphantly to tell her father that she had bought the Kipling book she wanted. He is reported to have replied: "I hope you enjoy it. The man you were bidding against was bidding for me."

The sale of Old Masters included a fine portrait of two apostles by Peter Paul Rubens which sold for £133,333 ($320,000) to a private European buyer. An American buyer paid £104,166 ($250,000) for a Pieter Breughel the younger panel entitled "The Preaching of St John the Baptist".

A fine winter river landscape with figures on the ice by Hendrick Avercamp sold for £79,166 ($190,000) and a river landscape with figures in a horse-drawn sled by Jan Van Goyen sold for £50,000 ($120,000).

A portrait of a boy of the Barwell family by Francis Cotes, RA, proved to be one of the surprises in the sale when the London dealer Richard Green paid £31,250 ($75,000) for it, against an estimate of only £4,000.

## Dover College

Term begins today. Mr B. Wiltshire joins the staff as head of mathematics. The Old Dovorians hockey match will be on March 1. Confirmation, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be on March 8. *The Happiest Days of Your Life* will be produced by Mr Michael James in the refectory on March 18, 19, 20 and 21. Half-term is from February 20 to 24 and term ends on March 27.

## Malvern College

Lent Term at Malvern College begins today. M. J. Hall is senior chapel prefect and A. S. H. Woolhouse is junior chapel prefect. The half term exeat is from February 14 to 17. The scholarship examination takes place from March 1 to 4 and entries must reach the school by February 9. The Ledbury Run is on March 12. A joint performance of *The Messiah* with Malvern Girls' College will take place on March 25. Term ends on March 26.

## Moreton Hall

Spring Term opens today with 305 girls on the roll, 75 in the sixth form. Rosamund Evans continues as head prefect with Sarah Parkes as second prefect and Lucy Pilkington captain of lacrosse. Confirmation will be on Friday, February 27 and will be conducted by the Bishop of Shrewsbury. Term will end on Wednesday, March 25.

## Repton School

Lent Term at Repton School begins today. The head prefect is J. S. Frost (The Priory) and the captain of hockey is A. M. Kirk (New House). The President of the O. R. Society for 1981 is the Hon F. F. Fisher. The Musical Society will perform *A German Requiem*, by Brahms, in Pears School on March 22. Term ends on March 27.

## St Edward's School

Spring Term begins today. J. C. Peyton-Jones is head of school. The Bishop of Dorchester will hold the confirmation service at the school on Friday, February 27. Term ends on March 21.

## Premium bond winners

The winning numbers in the Premium Savings Bond weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000, and £25,000 prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000, 4WS 101661 (winner lives in co Down); £50,000, 12XS 815339 (Middlesex); and £25,000, 5ZP 569495 (Norwich).

## Dulwich College

Lent Term begins tomorrow. S. J. C. Gardner is captain of hockey. The school play *Wild Oats*, by John O'Keeffe, will be performed at the school on the evenings of March 19, 20, and 21. Half Term will be from February 21-24 inclusive, and term will end on March 26. From April 4-19 the college drama group will tour Canada and the United States with a production of *The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs*, by David Edgar.

## Dinner

**Medical Officers of Schools Association**
The Medical Officers of Schools Association held its annual dinner in the Great Hall at St Bartholomew's Hospital on Saturday. Dr Joan Ferreira, president of the association, was in the chair and Sir John Dewhurst, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at London University, proposed the toast. Sir John Ellis, Dean of the London Hospital, and Mr Bryan Markwell were guests.

## Church news

**Appointments**
The Rev J. Astill, Vicar of the parish of The Saviour, Blackburn, diocese of Blackburn, to be also Priest in Charge of Christ Church with St Matthew, Blackburn, same diocese.
The Rev P. Barratt, Vicar of St Mary, Rawtenstall, diocese of Manchester, to be also Area Dean of Rossendale, same diocese.
The Rev W. Blathwayt, Vicar of Horning, diocese of Norwich, to be also Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

## Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:
Today: Opens the new offices of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, Cobham House, Blackfriars Lane, EC4, 5; attends Plow Monday dinner, Mansion House, 7.
Tomorrow: Presides at Court of Aldermen, Guildhall, 12.45.
Wednesday: Visits Smithfield Market, Hart's Corner, EC2, 7.30 am.
Thursday: Presides at Court of Common Council, Guildhall, 1.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, Jan 11, 1956

### Extremism in Iran

From Our Middle East Correspondent

Such are the maze-like channels of the Persian character and so splendidly unforeseeable (though by no means inconsequential) the turns of Persian policy, that the political life of the country has a misty and dream-like quality. At the head of the state stands the Shah-in-Shah, successor of monarchs who ruled one of the mightiest of empires; but below him there move in a mazy motion, like performers in some carolean quadrille, a bewildering succession of figures and influences. Where are they now, these prime movers of a year or two ago? Some in prison, some assassinated, some executed, some gone abroad, some lonely and forgotten. This is a relatively stable period in Persia in which the forces of extremism are generally held in check, but it is still a country of latent violence and sudden fluctuations in fortune. In the drab and monotonous bazaars that cluster around the refinery of Abadan almost every fancy goods store sells (muddled up with its powder puffs and nail files) its knuckle-dusters; and in Teheran you must never be surprised if a gentle acquaintance lets it slip that he murdered a general or a mullah in his youth.

## Parliamentary notices

**House of Commons**
Today at 2.30: Fisheries Bill, second reading. Motions on local Authority Grants (Termination) (Scotland) Order and on the undertakings relating to the Highlands and Islands Shipping Services.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Transport Bill, second reading. Motions relating to the Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations and on the Heavy Goods Vehicles (Drivers' Licences) (Amendment) Regulations.
Wednesday at 2.30: Motions on the Rate Support Grant Report (England), the Rate Support Grant (Increase) Order, the (Increase) (No 2) Order and the (Principles for Multipliers) Order. Motion on the Rate Support Grant Report (Wales).
Thursday at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion. Motion on European Community Documents on production quotas for steel and on social measures for the steel industry.
Friday at 9.30: Private Members' motions.

**House of Lords**
Tomorrow at 2.30: Social Security (Contributions) Bill, second reading.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on International Year of Disabled Persons. Bill of Rights Bill, committee. Debate on Council of Europe recommendation on schools in Syria and Jordan run by United Nations agencies.
Thursday at 3: Contempt of Court Bill, committee (first day).



## Today's engagements

Exhibitions: Works by Jack B. Yeats, 1871-1957, Theo Waddington, 2 and 34 Cork Street, Westminster, 10-5.30; Science-fiction illustrations, Centre 181, 181 King Street, 9.30-5.30; Art from Africa, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10; Ulster Television hobbies and holidays exhibition, King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast, 2-10; Welsh harps, Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, 10-5; Princely Magnificence, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5.30.

Talks: A journey through the Balkans, by A. D. Richards, Friends Meeting House, Goldwell Hill, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 7.30; "That crime is a natural response to an unjust society", Sylvan Debating Club, Swedenborg House, 20 and 21 Bloomsbury Way, 6.30; Cylinder seals, by Dominique Collon, British Museum, 11.30.

Films: The Louvre, and Chardin, National Gallery, 1.

Lunchtime music: Beaux Arts Trio, St John's, Smith Square, 1; Piano, Paul Berkowitz, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Murray Stewart, organ, St Michael's Cornhill, 1; Organ, Harry Bramma, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.

The Farming and food feature will appear again next week.

# OBITUARY

## THE RIGHT HON MALCOLM MacDONALD

### Distinguished services to the Commonwealth



The Right Hon Malcolm MacDonald, OM, who died yesterday at the age of 79, had a remarkable career first as a highly promising young Cabinet Minister between the wars and then as a distinguished Commonwealth statesman. When he entered the Cabinet in the late 1930s there were experienced observers who predicted that he would emulate his father, Ramsay MacDonald, in becoming Prime Minister. But it is for his services to the Commonwealth that he will be particularly remembered.

As a young Cabinet Minister before the war he had held responsibility for Commonwealth affairs, but it was later when he held diplomatic posts in a number of Commonwealth countries that he was outstanding. The enthusiasm and idealism that he brought to the process of decolonization were of great value to a number of new nations, and were incidentally a reassurance of the integrity of British intentions. He was probably most at home in south-east Asia and in Africa, but wherever he was posted he demonstrated an intense interest in the lives of the people. He valued the countries for themselves, not just as factors on the international scene.

Malcolm John MacDonald was born at Lossiemouth, Scotland, in August, 1901, the son of James Ramsay MacDonald, who was to become Britain's first Labour Prime Minister. He went to the co-educational school Bedales, at Petersfield, Hampshire, and then to Queen's College, Oxford. He began political activity while still at the university and contested Bassetlaw unsuccessfully in both 1923 and 1924.

He then began the foreign travel which was to take up so much of his time later and to give him so much pleasure, touring the United States, Canada and Australasia in 1924-25 as one of an Oxford debating team, and visiting Honolulu and Manchuria a little later. In 1929, at his third attempt, he was elected to Parliament as Labour Member for Bassetlaw.

After the Labour split in 1931, when he went with the National group, he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Dominions Office—not without some accusation of nepotism, which was soon met by his obvious success in office. At the 1935 election he lost Bassetlaw but was returned at a by-election in Ross and Cromarty early in 1936, and shortly afterwards entered the Cabinet, first as Secretary of State for the Colonies and then as Dominions Secretary. From November, 1938, he combined the two posts, and when they were again separated in 1939 he retained the Colonial Secretaryship. He led the prewar discussions on a much more vigorous policy of assistance towards colonial development and was responsible for the drafting of the Bill which became the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940.

In the Churchill Government of 1940 MacDonald was made Minister of Health, but in February, 1941 Churchill asked him to go to Canada as United Kingdom High Commissioner. In that post he was able by his sympathy with Canadian feelings and his ability to make contact with all sections of the population to serve admirably as an interpreter both of British feelings to the Canadians and of Canadian views to the United Kingdom Government.

In 1946 MacDonald left Canada for the sphere where he was to work longest and most distinctively. The postwar plans for Malaya envisaged separate governments for mainland Malaya and the island of Singapore, with a Governor-General as coordinator. To that post MacDonald was appointed, with persuasive rather than compulsive powers. The structure was changed in 1948 when, after long discussions in which MacDonald took a leading part, the initial Malayan Union was replaced by the Federation of Malaya under a High Commissioner, but MacDonald stayed on. Simultaneously he took over the role which Lord Killearn had played as Special Commissioner of coordinating diplomatic activity in South-East Asia as a whole, assuming the new title of Commissioner-General for South-East Asia.

In this post he continued without specific over-ruling powers to act as a higher level coordinator between the Governments of Malaya, Singapore and the three British Borneo territories on the administrative side and the British Ambassadors in the emerging or developing countries of South-East Asia on the diplomatic side. He travelled constantly and developed a strong interest in the culture and art as well as the politics of this highly mixed area. His obviously sincere interest in these emerging countries helped to convince them of fundamental British sympathy with their political aspirations. MacDonald worked in Malaya through all the most anxious years of Communist terrorist activity there and the ultimate smoothness of the transition to independence in Malaya and internal self-government in Singapore owed much to him. But as that movement progressed MacDonald found a diminishing scope for his coordinating activities within the Malayan area itself, particularly as the local political groups with which he had worked most closely turned out not to be the first wielders of power in the early stages of self-government.

He turned his personal attention more to the residual problems of colonial administration in British Borneo and to the diplomacy of Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and the former French territories of Indo-China, where inevitably he was much involved in the negotiations which culminated in the agreement of 1954 and the division of Vietnam. By 1955 it was clear that his particular role in the area was coming to an end and he was transferred to the post of High Commissioner in India, which he occupied until 1960.

His work there was inspired by the same sympathy with the political aspirations of a newly-independent nation, which helped him to act as a mediator between London and Delhi during the Suez crisis, but he never appeared to be as much at home in India as he had been in South-East Asia and to outward appearance had less opportunity of influencing events during the greater part of his High Commissionership.

In 1961 he was asked to be head of the British delegation to the conference in Geneva summoned to consider the crisis in Laos. Here his talents and knowledge were particularly useful. He knew the area well and had followed events in French Indo-China since the war. He established good relations with his Russian opposite number, the late Mr G. Pushkin and was also successful in his relations with the Chinese delegation led by the Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi. Thanks as much as anything to MacDonald's patience and goodwill the conference reached agreement after a year of wayward negotiation.

Throughout his years in Singapore his interest in all aspects of Chinese civilization had steadily deepened and he was especially pleased to be invited by the Chinese to pay a visit to Peking when his official duties were ended. It was unfortunate that his trip coincided with the Chinese attacks on Indian troops in the North East Frontier Agency in October and November, 1962, though even in this situation he was able to act as a mediator. While absent on this visit he was once again appointed to official office as the Governor of Kenya with the task of bringing in a self-governing constitution and seeing the country through into independence.

It had become obvious that the only way in which this could speedily be done was to reinstate Mr Jomo Kenyatta, who had been imprisoned for his alleged involvement in the Mau Mau rebellion, and who was rejected by Mr MacDonald's predecessor as the "leader to darkness and death". MacDonald with great skill brought Kenyatta into parliament and into leadership—and through the constitutional negotiations and the rivalries of the Kanu (Kikuyu-Luo) party and the Kadu coalition of minor tribes, which was generally preferred by most white settlers. Kenyatta triumphed in the elections and after, and the wisdom of MacDonald's guidance was seen in his transmogrification into "Mzee" and "the Squire" beloved by the remaining settlers and his own countrymen alike. Modern Kenya's prosperity and moderation owes something to MacDonald's efforts; and he was not responsible for the subsequent less attractive developments of black rule.

After Kenya's independence in 1964, he became Governor-General and subsequent British High Commissioner. During this period the greatest challenge was the military revolts in East Africa, and though he exercised only a behind the scenes influence, his presence in Nairobi was invaluable in getting the agreement of all the African leaders to bring in British troops to crush the mutineers in all three countries.

His last post was his appointment by Mr Wilson as Britain's roving envoy in Africa, with the particular function of reducing the disruptive effects upon the Commonwealth of UDI in Rhodesia in 1965. Again his work was mostly behind the scenes, but from 1967 onwards he was constantly in the air between African capitals, and in holding the Commonwealth association together he did more than was generally realised, sharing the credit for turning many adversaries into friends with Arnold Smith the Secretary General with whom he often worked closely. He relinquished the post in 1970—still a full eight years before the final resolution of the problem. But he returned to Africa frequently, and notably to work on an ambitious survey of third country problems under the auspices of Sussex University. He himself became Chancellor of Durham University.

During his periods of service abroad MacDonald found time for interests quite outside his political duties. One was the study of birds, which he pursued in Canada, Malaya, Borneo and the Himalayas and on which he wrote several books alone or in collaboration with a Singapore Chinese enthusiast in the same field, Mr Loke Wan Tho. Another was the collection of objects d'art, particularly ceramics, for which he naturally found many opportunities in South-East Asia. The pursuit of these interests as well as the making of contacts at all levels of the communities in which he worked benefited by his great liking for informal social contacts. He was always happier having supper in a Chinese restaurant in Singapore or travelling in the forests of Borneo than attending formal diplomatic functions. Characteristic also was his great interest in young people, which gave him an especial delight in going back regularly to Singapore for the discharge of his duties as the first Chancellor of the University of Malaya. His taste for informality increased the breadth of his local contacts but perhaps reduced the weight of his influence with the governments with which he had to deal.

He was made an OM in 1969 and had been made a PC in 1935.

He married, in 1946, Mrs Audrey Fellowes Rowley. They had one daughter.

## MR RONALD BRITTAIN

Mr Ronald Brittain, MBE, who as Regimental Sergeant-Major Brittain was reputed to have the loudest voice in the British Army, died on January 9 at the age of 81.

As a Coldstream Guards NCO Brittain with his stentorian voice and massive parade ground presence, came to epitomize the British Army sergeant. Though he himself denied ever using it he was associated with the celebrated parade ground expression. "You 'orrible little man"—in some quarters indeed was reputed to have coined it. His celebrated voice, which was reckoned to be able to carry from Chelsea Barracks to Victoria above the roar of traffic and trains, was heard and obeyed by successive generations of officer cadets who passed through his hands in a service career which lasted nearly forty years.

Ronald Brittain enlisted in the Army in 1917 and was drafted into the South Wales Borderers. He transferred into the Coldstream Guards in 1919 and swiftly rose to become an NCO. It is estimated that over 40,000 officer cadets passed through his hands during his career on the parade ground. His "Wake Up There!" to the somnolent after a command had in his opinion been inadequately executed was legendary—doubtless the ancestor of all the Wake Up Theres which have succeeded it. "Tibby" and "The Voice" were only two of the epithets which stuck to him. In due course he became the senior Regimental Sergeant-Major of the British Army.

Brittain was appointed MBE in 1949 and awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in 1951. After his retirement from the Army in 1955 he had a number of jobs; he was a security guard; did publicity and sales work for outsize men's clothes and in 1969 drilled 22 actors for their roles as RAF recruits in a production of Arnold Wesker's *Chips with Everything*. He also gained some celebrity himself when he appeared in the film *They Were Not Divided, the story of the Guards*.

In addition, he was a member of the Society of Toastmasters and, with his 6ft 3in frame unbowed by age, continued to be in great demand at functions. Of himself, his opinion was that such soldiers were born, not made, and he always had a reputation for scrupulous fairness on the parade ground.



RSM Ronald Brittain.

## RICHARD BOONE

Richard Boone, the craggy American character actor who was widely known for his "tough guy" roles in a succession of Westerns and war films, died on January 10 at the age of 63. He had been suffering from cancer for some time.

Boone's burly figure and menacing mien made him an ideal foil to the celluloid heroes of the 1950s and 1960s and he specialized in playing villains.

He began acting after wartime service in which he spent nearly four years as an air gunner with the US Navy in the South Pacific. His debut was in *Montezuma* in 1951; thereafter he featured in many well known films including *Rommel, Desert Fox* (1951); *Battle Stations* (1955); *The War Lord* (1965); *Hombre* (1967) and *Little Big Man* (1970).

He was also well known as a television actor from his role in the TV series *Have Gun Will Travel*, produced by CBS from 1957 to 1961, in which he played Paladin, the loner who hired out his shooting skills.

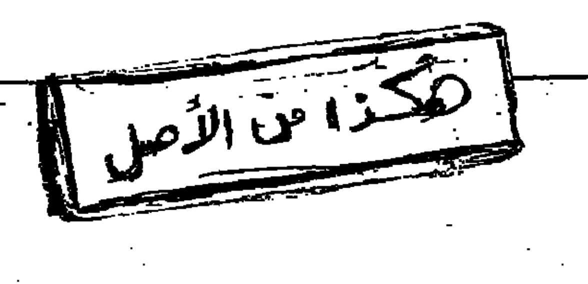
Boone was chosen three times by American TV critics as Best Actor and was nominated Best Actor five times by America's National Academy of TV Arts and Sciences.

Sir Alan McLeod, KCVO, Surgeon Dentist to the Queen 1952 to 1975 and previously to King George VI, died on January 9 at the age of 76.

Mr Alan Hedley Norris, chairman of the North Eastern Electricity Board from 1969 to 1977, died on January 8. He was 67.

**The switchover to current cost accounts, page 14**

# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS




**Clouds on the package holiday trade's horizon, page 15**

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 46.2
  FT Gilts 68.63
- **Sterling**
  $2.3965
  Index 79.1
- **Dollar**
  Index 86.2
  DM1.9722
- **Gold**
  $577.50
- **Money**
  3 month sterling 14¼-14⅛
  3 month Euro $ 18⅛-18⅝
  6 month Euro $ 17⅛-16⅞
  *Friday's close*

# British Airways brings in tough cash-saving plan as £60m loss expected

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways is introducing a series of unusually tough measures in an effort to solve a serious shortage of working and long-term investment funds.

*The state airline is expected* to report a loss of around £60m for the year 1980-81 as the world civil aviation recession bites more deeply.

Measures either already in force by British Airways or planned for the near future include: instructing sales staff *to match cheap fares offered* by other airlines, however low they may go; postponing delivery of a number of new airliners; and asking staff to defer their annual wage increase until after the start of the new financial year in April.

The airline's legal borrowing *limit was recently raised* at its request from £800m to £1,000m and sources in the City say that the extra leeway was taken up in a few days. The City now believes that the airline will go back to the Government for a further increase of £100m in its cash limits.

*Mr John Biffen, the new* Secretary of State for Trade, is expected to make a statement on the serious state of British Airways' financial affairs in the Commons this week.

Not all of the airline's "belt-tightening" measures *have the support of its staff, however.* A group of senior employees is furious over the decision to cut fares against the opposition airlines, believing that financial disaster rather than *salvation* lies in that direction.

Other airlines which are sticking to fares agreements made within the International Air Transport Association, of which the state airline has always been a pillar, are protesting bitterly at British Airways' *marketing tactics.*

The dissident employees have written to protest to the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, whose nominee, Sir John King, takes over as chairman of the airline on February 1 with the brief to pull it round financially and to reduce staff numbers.

Shop stewards have also reacted sharply to proposals to freeze pay. Three of the airline's 17 unions have called a mass meeting for tomorrow at *which a 24-hour strike in support* of the 1981 pay claim will be discussed. An offer of 8 per cent postponed for three months while the money crisis ise met has been rejected as unacceptable.

As another way of raising cash with which to pay the day-to-day running costs, including wages, British Airways is looking for buyers of several large blocks of property, including hotels and its old air terminals at *Victoria and West London.* It would like to cancel some aircraft orders, but the Boeing company in the United States will *only* allow deferments, fearing that other airlines also


Mr Biffen: Commons statement expected this week.

in bad shape because of the recession would want to follow.

The package holiday subsidiary, British Airtours, has denied that it is trying to sell brand new Boeing 737s for which it has little work. Airtours, which has been highly *successful but which is now* also in the financial doldrums, has tried to lease some 737s to its parent company, but British Airways cannot find jobs for them either.

# Call for curbs on 'cowboy' builders

By John Huxley

New moves aimed at tackling tax avoidance and evasion by "cowboy" construction companies are proposed in a memorandum submitted by the building industry to the Chancellor today.

It is estimated that the *revenue loss caused by the* operation of the "black" economy is between £2,000m and £3,500m a year.

The memorandum says that there is mounting concern among law-abiding companies at the growth of the black economy on the fringes of the construc*tion industry.* "During the *past* decade, this has led to increasingly damaging distortion of competition between the reputable, well-established building firms who fulfil all their taxation and other statutory obligations, and the less reputable elements who operate on a cash-and-no-questions-asked basis", the memorandum says. "It is common knowledge that the latter type of individual is positively flourishing in certain sectors of the economy, especially the private, domestic sector of construction."

The memorandum has been prepared by a joint committee representing the National Federation of Building Trades Employees, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, the Committee of Associations of Specialist Engineering Contractors, and the Export Group for the Constructional Industries.

Describing the situation as "most disturbing and objectionable", the industry blames the present difficulties, in part, on the imposition of VAT on repair and maintenance work. At present VAT is not paid on new building work.

It adds that the black economy not only brings the law into disrepute, but results in an extra tax burden on all honest taxpayers.

The industry would prefer that the Government zero-rated repair and maintenance work. Failing this, it urges the introduction of a special relief from income tax for householders. Under this, they would be allowed to claim a reduction in tax covering the cost of building repair and improvement work which is carried out by a builder holding an Inland Revenue exemption certificate (No 714).

The memorandum also criticizes the Government's continuing inability to meet its *spending targets without resort* to cutbacks on capital projects, the imposition of sudden moratoria on public expenditure plans, and its failure to provide incentives for private investment in building.

"This Government has particularly underestimated the *damage to the economy of the* swingeing housing cuts, the crisis in our neglected sewerage system, and the potential for greater investment in new *forms of energy creation*

Altogether, public expenditure has been halved in the past seven years, according to the memorandum. This has contributed to an almost unbroken slide in construction output over the past 10 years. The result *is that the construction* industry is now experiencing the worst recession and the highest level of unemployment, about 275,000, since the war.

Total building output is expected to fall by about 6 per cent in real terms this year, to a level 18 per cent below that of a decade ago. A *further fall* of 9.5 per cent is forecast for 1982, pulling activity down to only three-quarters of its 1970 level, which is regarded by the industry as the benchmark for output and capacity.

Among several other changes sought by the industry are the *doubling of the present £25,000* limit for mortgage interest relief, the introduction of 100 per cent depreciation allowances for commercial and industrial building, and a reduction in the National Insurance surcharge paid by employers.

## IN BRIEF

# Saudi delay on renewal of 'war relief' oil deals

Saudi Arabia has yet to renew contracts for extra "war-relief" crude oil supplies for any period of 1981, and nervous recipient governments are scrambling for more secure longer-term direct deals, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* reports from New York.

*It is uncertain whether* any realignment of volumes or clients is planned among the 12-15 countries receiving 500,000-600,000 barrels daily of make-up oil, or whether the time-lag is due to administrative delay.

Agreements made last October and November after the Iraq-Iran war cut their exports had been limited to two or three months of 1980, pending a better view of the war's effects.

*Servicing of the incremental* crude supply had been handled by the Aramco partners under instructions of the Saudi government, which specified destinations, quantities and terms. Pricing has been $2 over Saudi Arabia's own market level, now $32 a barrel.

## Venezuelan fuel

El Universal reports from Caracas that Venezuela has *raised* its prices for *residual* fuels by between 50 cents and $2.50 a barrel, effective immediately. The energy ministry was closed over the weekend, but an official announcement is expected today.

## £2,000m deflation

A net deflationary Budget of some £2,000m will probably be needed this spring to reduce the 1981-82 PSBR to £10,000m, *according to stockbroker* Laing & Cruickshank's latest Economic and Monetary Review.

## US budget hitch

America's President-elect Ronald Reagan told journalists at Beverley Hills, California, that the projected $80,000m (about £34,000m) deficit in the 1981 budget is making things tougher for his economic recovery plans, but he would not say he had changed his plans for a tax cut this year.

## Spanish contracts

Laing SA, the Spanish member of the John Laing Group, has won construction contracts worth about £12m. The largest, valued at £4.5m is to build 196 homes in Madrid. The company is also modernizing the Mostoles hospital in the Spanish capital and building a £2.5m *football stadium* at Valladolid.

## First chairman

Mr John Jarvis will be the first chairman of the Refrigeration Industry Board, set up by the Institute of Refrigeration, the British Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association *and the Heating* and Ventilating Contractors' Association.

## Concession talks

The United Auto Workers Union said in Detroit that its negotiations with Chrysler Corporation will be moved to Washington today, and the Federal Loan Guarantee Board will begin to take part in the talks sometime next week. Chrysler wants the union to give up $673m (about £280m) of concessions.

## Mr Tanaka in Canada

The visit to Ottawa by Mr Rousuke Tanaka, the Japanese international trade minister, today is not expected to settle al differences between Japan and Canada, which provides Japanese industry with vital raw materials, but needs to sell Japan more finished goods.

## China joint venture

China's first foreign partner in offshore oil drilling is Total *China Hongkong,* a French company. The initial drilling will be in an area of 10,000 square miles in Chinese waters off Tonking Bay.

# ICL likely to request state aid

By David Hewson

Britain's largest computer company, ICL, is expected to apply for government aid shortly to enable it to continue operating after a disastrous year's trading.

But ICL denied reports yesterday that it had formulated a formal approach for state assistance for the company, which last month reported a 46 per cent slump to £25.1m in pretax profits.

The company said that reports that it was seeking state *aid* in addition to a reported £50m cash injection from the City were "speculation".

ICL is thought to feel that, *without* help from the Government, the company's research and development programme, which it sees as the cornerstone to its future prosperity, cannot compete with those of its rival companies abroad.

In common with other international computing companies, ICL has experienced a downturn in demand in recent months. After much infighting, it won the Inland Revenue computer contract worth between *£40m and £50m, but even this* success did not boost the flagging view the market held of the company.

On announcement of ICL's results, the share price fell 24p to 79p and the slide has continued since, to a close of 57p on Friday. In October last year the company had been trading at 172p.

ICL is clearly ruling out no source of finance for the future of its research and development programme. But the company *is not looking for further* redundancies at the moment. It announced last November that it was seeking 2,500 redundancies, mainly from its manufacturing base at Winsford, Cheshire.

ICL's net debt rose by £44.4m last year, fuelling the market's *lack of confidence.* Its main problem lies in funding its technological programmes. According to one executive: "We simply cannot compete with


Mr Baker: ICL deny formal request for state aid

what other countries posses in terms of research budgets."

But though there are no immediate requests for government finance, such a move is not thought to be far away. A company spokesman said last *night that the prospect of raising* money from the City or the Government had not been ruled out, though no firm decision had yet been made.

He discounted reports that ICL would make an application to Mr Kenneth Baker, the new Minister of State at the Depart*ment of Industry, for state aid* this week.

There is some uncertainty over what sort of reception such an approach from ICL would get. The Government agonised for many months before deciding to award the important Inland Revenue contract to ICL under the policy of "enlightened public purchasing". Future orders for computers will, however, be put out to international tender.

ICL may decide to seek aid as a special case, citing the fact that the money is needed for vital research work rather than as support for an uneconomic manufacturing organization.

But the Government may decide that Britain's future research programmes should *be undertaken by smaller* companies without state assistance.

IBM's Europe fight, page 15

# Grays' auditor barred by accountancy body

By Margaret Stone

Mr Arthur Nudd, the accountant who was in charge of auditing Grays Building Society, where a fraud was discovered in 1978, has been excluded from membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

The Institute's Professional Standards Committee, reporting on its own inquiry into the highly critical conclusions of inspectors appointed by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, agrees with the inspectors' criticism of both auditors and audit.

The inspectors, who reported in 1979, said that there was "a consistent failure of the auditors to discharge their professional duties properly", and concluded that "the auditors were negligent".

After studying the inspectors' report and interviewing Mr Nudd, who audited Grays' accounts from 1949 until the failure of the society and the discovery of the fraud in March 1978, disciplinary pro*ceedings against him by the* institute resulted in his exclusion.

The Grays fraud was the biggest in the history of the building society movement, amounting to an estimated *£7m, including interest lost.* Mr Harold Jaggard, chairman and secretary of the society, was held responsible for the fraud and associated forgeries, but he committed *suicide* in March 1978.

In its report, the institute says: "The fraud perpetrated *at Grays was of a type that is* easily bred in a business that involves large over-the-counter cash and cheque transactions and in which one person, having a dominent influence over the staff, is in a position to play a direct and unsupervised part in the handling and recording of the transaction."

The statement from the institute comes within days of another single branch building society calling in police to investigate alleged irregularities.

Since the Registrar's inspectors submitted their report over 18 months ago, the accountancy bodies have offered draft auditing guidelines for building societies to improve their financial controls.

One of the controls introduced was a series of checks by the Registrar's officials on the accounts of all societies with assets of between £2m and £25m. It was in the course of such checks that the recent alleged irregularities came to light.

Mr Arthur Nudd: auditor of Grays' accounts since 1949.

# Europe move to halt fake car parts from Taiwan

The directors of Europe's car *accessory manufacturers* are meeting in Rome this week to select a team to go to Taiwan later this year to try and catch companies that are faking car parts.

The activity is estimated to be costing Britain alone £100m a year, and the car part manu*facturers are now desparate to* track down the main offenders in Taiwan. The four-member team's visit will coincide with the All-Asia Automotive Accessories Exhibition, to be held in Taipei from June 10-13.

Mr Peter Crockford, legal adviser to the Society of Motor *Manufacturers and Traders,* said: "The experience of large and reputable firms can best be portrayed by that of one company, which has seen sales in an African market drop from £300,000 a month in March 1980 to just £1,500 a month

The SMMT has managed to *change the Government's line,* that it cannot complain officially to a government which is not recognised. Because of the increasing loss of sales, and threats to jobs, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of Trade, has warned the Taiwan authorities that if they want their *country to continue to be seen* as a legitimate member of the international trading community, they should clamp down themselves on the forgers. Europe's patience, he added, was fast running out.

Members of the team going to Taiwan feel they may even see *at the exhibition some of the* fakes or copies of the European originals, being sold throughout the world. The copiers even use BSI, EEC and other international approval marks on their products, but they are often of inferior quality—and have been returned in many cases to the companies that originally designed them as being faulty.

An SMMT leaflet now being distributed warns motorists: "These parts are not the real thing. They can fail in days. They can kill. They are ruining the reputations of some of the world's leading companies. "Certainly they are costing jobs in Britain."

# Permission sought to order US reactor

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Formal permission to order Britain's first American-designed pressurized water reactor for a site at Sizewell, Suffolk, is to be sought by the Central Electricity Generating *Board within the next few* weeks.

Before the construction of the £1,000m station goes ahead, the Government has promised a full public inquiry, expected to be held in mid-1982. The formal application to build the station, however acts as the *first step in the long process of* gaining all the necessary consents.

The National Nuclear Corporation (NNC), the partly-government owned contractor, will have full responsibility for building the PWR, but will not be the main contractor, as had originally been intended.

Legal difficulties connected with the NNC's small capitalization of £10m in comparison with the size of the contracts *it would have taken on, has* meant that its contractual arrangement with the CEGB is likely to be that of an agent. However, it will have total management responsibility.

There remains some doubt as to whether the PWR will ever be built. A full public *inquiry, and the subsequent* consideration given by the inspector and by government, could take the ordering of the 1,200 MW station perilously close to the next general election. The Labour Party's attitude to the American design is ambiguous.

*Sizewell is already the site* of an old-style Magnox gas cooled reactor. There is space for two more stations and the CEGB is expected eventually to want to build two PWRs there.

# 'Buy British' emphasis in state purchasing policy

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Government efforts to widen its public sector purchasing *policy are being stepped up* with the introduction of a new standard procurement form for Whitehall departments.

*The new form will require* companies tendering for contracts being let by government departments and agencies to provide more detailed information. Among information required will be details of the proportion of imported materials being used in their products and the extent to which their products are "British made".

The public sector—central government departments, agencies, local authorities and the state industries—represent a huge concentration of buying power, estimated at about £22,000m a year. The encouragement of what the Prime Minister and Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, have described as "enlightened public sector purchasing" has been one of the government's basic aspirations.

Development of the new standard form stemmed from attempts by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Minister for Trade, to meet complaints from the ever-vocal textile lobby that British companies were losing out to foreign competition when bidding for government contracts. Much of the refinement of the new document has been carried out by the procurement executive of the Ministry of Defence, *one of the biggest single government buying organizations.*

The move forms part of a much wider policy which has been developed over the past 12 months by Sir Keith and his departmental officials. This has been geared to persuading the Treasury and other departments to adopt a more flexible attitude towards public purchasing

# Sir Keith faces engineering clash

By Derek Harris

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of *State for Industry, who is* expected to announce this month the detailed structure and board membership for the new engineering watchdog body, could be heading for a final clash with the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI). One result could be that the government's new chartered body would be denied the right to confer the title of Chartered Engineer (C Eng).

Worries over Sir Keith's *plans* for the operation of the new body are spelled out in a confidential briefing from the CEI which has gone out to its member institutions warning of likely changes in the way the C Eng title will be used if taken over by the new body.

The C Eng link with institutions probably would be ended and would in future denote technical competence rather *than professional commitment,* the CEI brief says. It is likely that there will be *no* provision for removing a holder of C Eng from the register of engineers for a breach of professional ethics, claims CEI, which feels that this would debase present C Eng standards and undermine the concept of professionalism.

The new body's governing council, to be entirely appointed by Sir Keith, is expected to show a heavy rep*resentation from industry,* more in line with the demands made particularly by the Engineering Employers Federation and also by the Confederation of British Industry.

Unless a good number of the industrialists are also professional engineers and may be thought to reflect professional opinion there could be a strong clash with the profession over *the composition of the board.*

The problem for Sir Keith is in persuading CEI to pass over its register of engineers, operated by the Engineers' Registration Board that is part of CEI especially ceding dispensation of the C Eng title. A decision on C Eng could go to a meeting of all members and a two-thirds majority vote would be needed to get agreement to passing over the C Eng title to the new body.

Although organizations such as the Institution of Electrical Engineers may agree to cede C Eng, if necessary, others may be less inclined to do so.

*If that happened,* and not all the 16 institutional members of CEI recommended ceding C Eng, the necessary two-thirds majority vote from all members seems unlikely.

# Tinplate men fight shutdown

Shop stewards representing more than 6,000 tinplate workers in South Wales yesterday promised to seek official backing for any industrial action taken by workers at the British Steel Corporation's plant at Velindre, near Swansea.

The plant faces up to 1,500 *redundancies under the steel* corporation's survival plan.

The workers unanimously vote "no" in a ballot on the plan and have backed moves by union leaders to fight to save as many jobs as possible.

The Transport and General Workers' Union shop stewards *met in Swansea today and* urged British Steel to settle the Velindre jobs isue "as a matter of urgency".

It involves a scheme to share work with other Welsh tinplate plants and a system of regular short-time working until order books improve.

They maintain that Velindre has a solid economic record and say there is no need for the corporation to insist on a cut*back of more than half its* workforce.

Mr Derek Driscoll, TGWU national executive member for *the area, said*: "What we are saying is that there is still room for a negotiated solution, and the talks are the next step in that procedure.

"But if they are forced to take industrial action they would receive official support of the union."

# Huge growth in printing to 1980 expected to falter

Productivity in the printing and publishing industry has grown three times as fast as the rest of the economy, says a report from Cambridge Econometrics, the Cambridge University-linked forecasting *group.*

From 1975 to 1980 the industry has seen productivity rise 18 per cent compared with 6 per cent for the United King*dom as a whole.*

Little further productivity growth is expected until 1982, because depressed market conditions reduce the incentive to install new technology, and monetary control will limit the cash available for investment.

However, if the Government seeks to stimulate consumer spending before the next election, this could trigger a steady upswing in demand for all *forms of printed matter, says* the report which is published today.

Productivity will then rise over 50 per cent before the end of the decade.

In general printing, the report adds, almost all of the productivity growth will come about as 30,000 operative jobs are lost while in newspapers and periodical printing and publishing both the operative and non-operative labour force will decline.

Despite the bright long-term prospects for productivity, the report is no more optimistic about sales and output than previous forecasts for printing and publishing.

Printed exports are severely depressed by the exchange rate, American and Third World competition.

This makes book printing—the most export-oriented sector—the most depressed sector of the industry.

Output of newspapers and periodicals is expected to *stagnate through the recession.* Most of the real growth after 1982 is expected to come from advertising revenue rather than increased spending by the public.

## THE POUND

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 2.10 | 2.02 |
| Austria Sch | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Belgium Fr | 78.50 | 75.00 |
| Canada $ | 2.91 | 2.83 |
| Denmark Kr | 15.10 | 14.40 |
| Finland Mk | 9.61 | 9.16 |
| France Fr | 11.22 | 10.77 |
| Germany DM | 4.88 | 4.66 |
| Greece Dr | 132.50 | 125.50 |
| Hong Kong $ | 12.65 | 12.05 |
| Ireland Pd | 1.32 | 1.26 |
| Italy Lir | 2330.00 | 2220.00 |
| Japan Yn | 511.00 | 485.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.30 | 5.07 |
| Norway Kr | 12.79 | 12.24 |
| Portugal Esc | 134.00 | 126.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.11 | 1.98 |
| Spain Pta | 194.50 | 186.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.90 | 10.40 |
| Switzerland Fr | 4.41 | 4.20 |
| USA $ | 2.45 | 2.38 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 84.00 | 79.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

US computerized system proves profitability of buying by telephone

# Entering the era of electronic shopping

Stamford, Connecticut, Jan 11.—If Mr Walter Forbes is right, the future of retailing is taking shape on the fourth floor of a nondescript office building in downtown Stamford. There, at the hub of an electronic shopping service offered by Comp-*u-card of America Inc, teams of people* man telephones and scan price lists on computer terminals in a system that enables 1.5 million members to shop from home by telephone, reversing the call charge.

"We've put all our efforts into being the number one electronic shopping service for the 1980s, the 1990s and thereafter", Mr Forbes, the company's chief executive, said.

In addition to the 1.5 million members who shop by phone, some 5,000 other home *computer owners* with access to the company's Comp-u-star system have been able to shop by computer for the past 18 months. An expansion of Comp-u-star and a cable television shopping service are scheduled for the next few months.

Two big companies *have entered into* agreements with Comp-u-card in recent months. Federated Department Stores of Cincinnati, the retailer that owns Bloom*ingdales* in New York, purchased a minority interest of less than 10 per cent in the company in October. In early December, the Times-Mirror Satellite Programming Company, a subsidiary of the California-based communications company that owns the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper, formed a joint venture with Comp-u-card for a televised home shopping *service on cable. That is scheduled to begin* this spring.

Comp-u-card's telephone shopping service is available to individual members for $18 (£7.50) a year, while group membership costs about half that. Citibank sells a private branded version of the service, and Gulf Oil and Atlantic Richfield have promoted it to their credit card customers. In Connecticut, Hartford Federal savings bank offers the card as a premium for its new account holders.

Members gain access, by reverse-charge telephone call, to Comp-u-card's computerized data bank.

When it records a sale, Comp-u-card receives a commission of 3 to 5 per cent. Although he would not disclose sales *figures,* Mr Forbes *said* the company received "tens of thousands" of phone calls a month, and the annual sales volume nationwide was "in the tens of millions and growing fast". But he added: "We're just now becoming profitable."

Having proved that this kind of buying service can work, Mr Forbes said it was time to develop a service for the two emerging electronic systems—home computer terminals and two-way cable television.—New York Times News Service.

## MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

# The day of reckoning . . .

Inflation accounting has finally arrived. Or has it? While 1980 accounts should include current cost-adjusted profit and loss accounts and balance sheets in addition to conventional historic cost figures, The Stock Exchange is likely to defer for a year its insistence that public companies should provide CCA information in 1981 preliminary and interim statements. Nevertheless, most public companies are expected to produce inflation-adjusted figures in their accounts this year and in many cases they will not make optimistic reading. Martin Gibbs, who has been at the centre of the argument and debate leading up to the adoption of inflation accounting in this country, assesses the likely impact.

The long-awaited transition to current cost accounting is about to begin. Under SSAP 16 (the accounting standard issued last April) all companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange, other than property and insurance companies and investment trusts, will have to include CCA profit and loss accounts and balance sheets with their annual reports for accounting years ended December 31, 1980, and thereafter. The penalty for non-compliance will be a qualified audit report.

If there is any substantial non-compliance it is likely to be among the smaller listed companies, who may feel that they have not had time to make adequate provision for *the introduction* of CCA, and in special industries such as shipping. Three quarters of the large industrial and commercial companies have already published some form of CCA information.

From about *April onwards* investors will therefore be receiving an increasing flow of CCA figures in annual reports. These reports will not make cheerful reading. My firm has estimated that aggregate CCA pre-tax profits for 1980 were little more than half the conventional historic cost figures, which are in any case likely to have fallen significantly in 1980. Almost half the com*panies will be paying dividends* which will not be fully covered by CCA earnings for 1980 and a fifth will have made losses in CCA terms.

With this background it seems unlikely that many companies will follow Kalamazoo's lead and treat their CCA figures as the main accounts for 1980. SSAP 16 gives companies the option of choosing whether to publish their main accounts in conventional or CCA terms. In the former case a CCA profit and loss account and balance sheet must be published as well; in the latter case it is sufficient to include a certain amount of historic cost information in the notes.

The bias towards CCA in these requirements came about partly as a result of government pressure. The *Government*, as opposed to the Inland Revenue, is keen to see CCA adopted as widely as possible. It has, for instance, adopted CCA bases for the target returns on capital for many nationalized industries.

One of the main questions being debated at the moment is the treatment of CCA in interim (ie, half-yearly or quarterly) statements. SSAP 16 *merely said that* it was "expected" that, having published their first CCA accounts, companies would disclose CCA information in their interim accounts and preliminary annual statements. On November 5, however, the Stock Exchange announced that it planned to require companies to publish CCA information in preliminary and interim statements from 1981 onwards.

This announcement led to a number of complaints from companies. GEC, in particular, was reported as having said that it would refuse to produce CCA interim figures. The Stock Exchange therefore drew back and in a statement issued on November 20 said that it had decided to "defer" implementation of any requirements for CCA information with preliminary and interim statements.

Its lame excuse for doing this was that companies needed time to assess the im*plications of the Inland* Revenue's latest proposals on stock relief.

The fact that the Inland Revenue is proposing a new method of taxing companies, which still does not involve charging tax on the published CCA profits, is no reason for delaying the introduction of CCA as a method of reporting to shareholders. Investors will need CCA figures whenever *profit statements are pub*lished, not just in the annual reports, if share prices are to be assessed on a CCA basis in future. They should therefore be encouraged to hear that The Stock Exchange plans to reconsider the question later this month.

The most likely outcome is that CCA information will be *required in interim and* preliminary statements from 1982 onwards. In other words, a year's deferment will be granted, compared with the original proposals.

It is fair for companies who are faced with the cost of introducing CCA to ask why investors want the information. There are two answers. The first is that CCA gives a much more significant picture of *what is happening* to companies during a period of inflation than conventional accounts do.

For example, it shows that many companies, although reporting good profits in conventional terms, have in reality been paying dividends out of capital for several years. To remain in business, they have either had to run down the scale of their operations or to *raise new money or both.* Rights issues by such companies have, in effect, been a way of making shareholders pay their own dividends.

This is a situation which clearly cannot last forever. The crunch came in 1980 when profitability fell severely and some of the companies which had long been worst affected by CCA, such as GKN and Courtaulds, felt obliged to cut their dividends.

The second answer is that CCA has been a surprisingly good predictor of share price movements. In October, 1976, when the first exposure draft *on CCA was issued,* my firm published a list of CCA relative "gainers" and "losers". (Relative gainers were defined as companies whose profits were scarcely affected by the introduction of CCA.) Since *that date, the gainers* have outperformed the *FT* All-Share Index by 25 per cent and the losers have underperformed by 15 per cent.

Such relative price movements far exceed the results which can be expected to be achieved by conventional methods of portfolio selection. One cannot claim that they are solely a reflection of CCA (for one thing, the "losers" contained a high proportion of manufacturing companies which have been hit by the rise in the level of sterling) but they illustrate the value that CCA statements would have been to investors during the last four years.

The next few years will be a period of transition during which time investors will have to get used to analysing two sets of figures from most companies—CCA and historic cost. This is bound to cause confusion. It must therefore be hoped that the transition period will not last too long.

The long-term aim, unless inflation disappears, must be to forget the historic cost system and adopt CCA as the prime method of reporting to shareholders.

*The author is the Partner in charge of corporate finance at Phillips & Drew.*

# Two-way benefit of the Teaching Company Scheme

*An already popular venture* will be further extended when the linking of 17 company manufacturing development programmes with universities and polytechnics is announced by the Department of Industry and the Science Research Council's Teaching Company Scheme later this month.

The aim of the programmes is to develop active partnerships between industry and academics in order to improve both manufacturing techniques and the quality of academic training.

Administered by the Science Research Council, but with half of the funds coming from the Department of Industry, the *Teaching Company Scheme* was set up in 1974-75 with a target of initiating 20 company programmes by 1981, within a budget of £2m. While it has stayed within the budget, it has more than doubled the number of companies in the original target and probably as many more again have expressed an interest in taking part.

The programmes—with the latest additions there will be 49 of them—are tailored to each company's specific requirements. The fact that each one is different makes the task of an eight-man SRC team, which is at present reviewing the work of the venture, extremely *difficult.* The review will determine the future of the scheme and is expected to be completed with in the next three months.

Dr John Wallace, the scheme's director, describes its work as a catalyst between industrial *and academic work. It provides* a seedbed for the application of new ideas in manufacturing and gives academics access to equipment and case studies on which to base research. Practical "on the job" experience is seen as helpful in bringing young engineers up to professional standards.

Programmes are aimed at helping companies which have identified a requirement for a *major change in manufacturing* operations and are intended to be of a sufficient size to absorb a fairly large academic team for about three years.

As originally envisaged only companies with between 500 to 2,000 employees could benefit, but several recent projects involve groups of smaller companies.

One of the 17 new entrants is Plessey Avionics and Communications, which has linked with Cambridge University in developing techhology for a process to use computer-aided design equipment for direct numerical control of machine tools.

As operated at present, the scheme *funds* the cost of the academic team which, in Plessey's case, will consist of a senior assistant and three graduates in mechanical or production engineering. The company provides the equipment and supervision at senior management level.

Each programme is controlled by a local management committee consisting of university and company representatives and usually chaired by the company managing director. Most companies who have taken part in programmes are enthusiastic about the results and several, including GEC, have extended them at their own expense.

**Patricia Tisdall**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Postal services and finance

*From the chairman, Post and National Girobank*

Sir, May I comment on a number of the points made in Mr Johnstone's article (January 7) about postal finances and price increases? It is, I think, rather unusual to read of misgivings about a limitation on the scale of price increases by a public corporation and about an undertaking to freeze prices. (We undertook in May of last year to freeze postal prices until the end of December, 1980). Businesses are more commonly assailed for increasing their prices too much and too frequently.

The economics of the postal business are very closely tied to letter volume. Our purpose in announcing the price freeze was to give our customers the stability and confidence they sought and thereby to minimize the fall in volume that might be expected during economic recession. The outcome has completely justified our hopes for volume; in the nine months until the end of December in spite of the recession we have held our volume at last year's level.

As to our performance against the government financial targets this year, I made clear to the Government when we were discussing our price *increases that, while we expec*ted to remain in the black and to make a small positive contribution to government financing this year, the scale of the price increases would mean that we would fail short of our financial targets.

Many businesses, in private and public enterprise, are currently in a similar position. We, like they, are seeking to minimize the shortfall. We are en*gaged in serious* detailed discussions with our unions about measures to improve efficiency, to secure economy, to help provide new services and to maintain our volume. The way traffic was handled this Christmas with *14,000 fewer* casual workers than last year, and a much reduced provision of overtime for a volume of mail which matched that of last Christmas, indicates what the Post Office is about.

On our capital programme, the article says that the profit target "was to have raised a large amount of the £40m needed for the proposed automation programme". It goes on *to refer to a widely held* view that the price increases will be too low to meet the Corporation's "ambitious automation programme". In fact, our overall capital expenditure of £76m this year will be more than the amount we originally planned and we are financing the excess by disposing of buildings and sites for which we have no further use.

Turning to next year, we are having to prune the very large increase in investment in post offices and on the mechanization programme we had planned because the Government has not agreed the £44m external financing limit (ie, borrowing) we sought and has cut this to £10.5m. With this cutback, and the many economic uncertainties, we shall have to exercise caution. But certainly we hope and expect to *spend more* on capital account next year than this year.

What we are seeking to do is certainly difficult. But very many other businesses are making difficult decisions and developing initiatives to safeguard their *long-term* future and serve their customers. I am sure our customers will welcome our endeavours.

Yours faithfully,
RON DEARING,
Chairman,
Posts & National Girobank,
Post Office Headquarters,
St Martins le Grand,
London EC1A 1PG.

# Dose of shock treatment

*From Mr M. Matthews*

Sir, May one suggest that your report from Tokyo, "Strike-free Japanese car firms grow rich with new technology" (December 30), might have been your most prominent page one article? "BL ready to produce Metro without strikers" could have taken the page *four position instead.*

This sort of shock treatment may be the only way of bringing the realities of the wider world to some of your readers in the English Midlands and elsewhere: corporate bodies like human ones are surely mortal. Metro transplants are clearly not enough to save chronically diseased bodies. This is evident from your report, "£1,500m aid only way to save BL, report says" (same day). This seems to be much closer to Longbridge than to Tokyo.

*It begins to look as though* we can soon expect the Secretary of State for Industry to be enunciating a new law which holds that expensive (unprofitable) industry drives out the good (profitable) as some sort of variation on Gresham. Perhaps it is time for economics to find its Toynbee, or at least its sequel to Rostow: "Stages of economic decline"?

Yours faithfully,
M. MATTHEWS,
Tanglewood,
Sandy Lane,
Cobham,
Surrey.
December 31.

# Inflation and rent levels

*From Mr Peter Chapman*

Sir, As a schoolteacher, I cannot resist the temptation of correcting the schoolboy howler made by Mr Shear in attributing inflation to the level of commercial rents (January 6).

Rent levels are determined by the pressure of demand by firms for a finite, limited supply of accommodation. If rents are controlled this will result in, (i) a shortage of accommodation, as occurs in the *market* for rented housing, and (ii) a transfer of profits in the short run from *property* companies to occupants. Unlike artificially low administered oil prices, rent control would make no contribution to moderating inflation.

Yours sincerely,
PETER CHAPMAN,
Cheadle Hulme School,
Claremont Road,
Cheadle Hulme
Cheadle,
Cheshire SK8 6EF.
January 6.

# Helpful bureaucracy

*From Miss Sarah Benson*

Sir, While on a walking holiday in the Lake District last May, I lost my *purse containing* a considerable sum of money, my driving licence, student rail-card, etc. Within two weeks I was delighted to receive my purse, carefully enclosed in a package, from Ribble Motor Services, Preston, an employee of that company having found it on a bus. Not only had they gone to the trouble of tracing me and returning the purse, but the cash it *contained* had been transferred into a cheque for the sake of safety.

I then compounded my carelessness by mislaying this cheque while believing it to have been paid into my account. Ribble Motor Services eventually wrote to me again, requesting presentation of the cheque, and, on being acquainted of the position, promptly and ungrudgingly *provided a duplicate.*

At a time when criticism of personal dishonesty is as frequent as disquiet at unfeeling and inflexible bureaucracy, this example of the opposite is heartening and deserves publicity.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH BENSON,
270 Wendover Road,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
January 5.

## Public and Educational Appointments

also on page 20



## Appointments Vacant

also on page 21

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Japanese prospects

Wall Street's nervousness last week was in sharp contrast to the steady advance of the Tokyo stock market. The Dow-Jones Average in Tokyo at 7,248.13 hit a new peak with broad improvements in both domestic and export oriented sectors. So the market appears to be maintaining the bull phase which stretches back to the trough of 3,817 in 1974. Last week Yamaichi Securities was in London confidently extrapolating the graph to 12,900 in 1985.

Against such optimism scepticism would appear to be obligatory but it is difficult to sustain. Last year saw steady reratings of the high technology stocks as Japanese investors switched from the resource companies they had favoured in 1979. Such rerating appears likely to continue in spite of the recent strength of the domestic issues.

This strength has been supported by generally improved forecasts of consumer spending in fiscal 1981. The spring wage round should result in settlements in excess of an inflation rate that will soon fall substantially below its present 8.4 per cent.

Rowe & Pitman, lending London brokers, take the view that the excess will go towards correcting the historically low savings ratio which in turn will go to private housing, also at an historically low level, rather than into equities. Either way, uncertainty about the domestic outlook will tend to reinforce the existing British institutional prejudice towards the high technology export stocks.

On the face of it the outlook for a strong yen and a substantial fall in the rate of export growth from this year's level of 30 per cent would represent an argument

TOKYO DOW-JONES

7250
7000
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J F M A M J J A S O N D

against further exposure in this sector. In the case of Sony, whose shares doubled between March and August last year, that would now appear to hold good with its substantial overseas assets and earnings potentially damaged on translation.

Elsewhere, however, the intrinsic growth prospects would appear to overwhelm any harm the yen can do. Canon, for example, has pushed large portions of its borrowings into overseas subsidiaries while Minolta now reckons to be a net gainer from a strong yen.

Both are installing considerable new capacity to meet apparently unstoppable growth in plain paper copiers. Video tape recorders, the other principal area of high technology hyper-growth, are still providing huge export margins in the absence of any serious overseas competition.

Against this background the downside risks appear small against almost any other world market, particularly with Japanese interest rates likely to follow Wall Street down after the recent cut from 9 to 7.25 per cent. Yet, by the same token, the rewards may well appear modest on an international scale if other markets, inspired by falling interest rates and glimmerings of a climb out of recession, really begin to take off.

US interest rates

## A confused picture

Trying to predict dollar interest rates has been one of the more unprofitable exercises of the past year and international financial markets, having been led up the garden path too many times before, are still reserving judgment on whether United States domestic rates are finally on the way down. Although the United States money supply indicators are looking more encouraging and there were further prime-rate cuts last week to 19½ per cent, two points below last month's peak, in the background there is still the sheer size of the Federal budget deficit to keep the pressure on interest rates. The Federal Reserve, too, is not losing any opportunity to reaffirm that it will stamp on any inflationary moves by the new Administration; even when other rates are coming down this week it has been keeping the heat on the Federal Funds rate by draining reserves from the system.

All the same, the Eurodollar bond market has been using the window opened by the easier trends in United States domestic rates to release the floodgates on another round of new issues. Last week was no exception, taking the week's calendar over the $1,000m mark. Yet again, however, it is looking as though borrowers and issue managers are trying to anticipate events too far ahead with very fine terms which are already meeting some resistance.

Coupons of no more than 13 per cent in most cases compare with Eurodollar deposit rates a good 3 points higher and sizable discounts have emerged in premarket trading as bond traders try to place all the new paper on offer. It will take more confidence on the United States interest rate front to cure the inevitable indigestion that has come over the market and again last week there was pressure on prices in the secondary market.

Certainly, other bond markets around the world are not taking the apparent easing of United States rates at face value. German bonds, for example, are following the drop in United States bond prices after earlier confidence, seemingly backed up by the authorities in the Bundesbank's move to cut the yield on Federal notes.

Stock relief

## Opposition to the Revenue

The Inland Revenue is coming in for a lot of flak over its proposals for reform of the stock relief scheme. While there has been general recognition that something needed to be done urgently, if only to avoid the serious short-term difficulties a number of companies were facing as the fall in their stock levels was leading to the possibility of clawback of earlier years' relief, both the principle and practice of the Revenue's approach has come under attack.

So far as the principle goes, that of ignoring current cost accounting as the basis of determining relief, there seems little chance of budging the authorities. Not only have they made it clear that their Green Paper will be implemented but several companies have already started to operate as though the Revenue's plans had the force of law. For the accountancy profession, which has been arguing its way towards an acceptable form of inflation accounting for the best part of a decade, the Revenue's view that the new CAA standard is too subjective to be used as the basis for tax has come as a slap in the face.

With the support of the Society of Investment Analysts as well last week, the accountants argue that the Revenue's proposals are a retrogade step in the sense that they seem to be based on a form of current purchasing power accounting, with the use of an "all-stocks" index rather than a specific measure of inflation.

Indeed, the SIA went even further, charging the Revenue with drawing up its index in such a way that it understates the rate of inflation as measured by more conventional indices. What also worries the accountants is that the Revenue's approach on stock relief may also reflect its thinking on the wider subject of corporation tax and that when the Revenue's plans on the reform of company tax are published later this year CCA profits will get similarly short shrift.

Where there does seem more chance of shifting the Revenue's approach is over the credit restriction proposal, whereby relief will be reduced to the extent that stocks are financed by borrowings. Because on its present definition of gearing the Revenue fails to distinguish between borrowing that is part of a company's capital structure and that which is part of the working capital and that no account is taken of monetary assets either.

On this basis companies with high fixed assets to stocks stand to gain most and that includes retailers with sizable property assets, the very group the new proposals are intended to penalize since at present they enjoy relief on stocks largely financed by trade creditors.

# A European irritant for IBM

**'Having been locked in combat for 12 years with the United States Justice Department in a still unresolved anti-trust suit, the company's lawyers now find themselves fighting a similar action in Europe'**

New York

The lawyers who work for International Business Machines (IBM), the American computer giant, ought by now to have an unrivalled knowledge of anti-trust law—and they are about to add a whole new chapter.

Having been locked in combat for 12 years with the United States Justice Department in a still unresolved anti-trust suit, they now find themselves fighting a similar action in Europe.

This latest development surfaced just before Christmas when the European Commission delivered a voluminous document to the company's Armonk, New York, headquarters, accusing it of abusing its dominant position as a supplier of computer equipment within the Community.

But while the European case will take up a lot of expensive legal time in the coming months it is generally considered here as something of a minor irritant when compared with the Justice Department battle.

"The Commission had gone too far to let the issue disappear", says a leading stock analyst who specializes in computer companies. "They felt they had to do something, but what they have done doesn't amount to much."

IBM came under the commission's scrutiny six years ago because it is the leading supplier of computing equipment in Europe. Although estimates vary, the company is thought to account for between 50 and 60 per cent of the computers installed in Europe. In 1979 IBM's sales in Europe were close to $8,000m.

That investigation has now culminated in four charges involving IBM's pricing and marketing policies—a far cry from the sweeping issues involved in the suit brought by the United States Justice Department, which alleged that the company had monopolized the general purpose computer systems market.

Two of the European Commission charges concern the software, or instructions used to run IBM computers. The commission maintains that IBM ought to make some programs, which are now proprietary, available to everyone. It also takes issue with the fact that IBM now includes some software in the basic price of the computer. Competitors would prefer all software to be priced separately so that there is more room for competition.

Likewise, the commission says that IBM ought to price separately the memory used to store data in its computers. At present some of that memory is included in the purchase price.

But the most controversial point concerns the practices of the company when it releases the specifications of new machines. At present the company waits until it has shipped its first orders before it releases the technical details that other manufacturers need to make equipment for attachment to new IBM products. The commission maintains that this is too late, because it gives IBM as much as a year advantage over competitors.

IBM will respond with a written statement, probably within the next two months, and sometime after that will reply verbally to the charges. Although the company refuses to comment beyond saying that it is confident that it has fully complied with the rules of the community IBM is expected to bring the same legal power it is using in the American case to bear in Europe.

Indeed, it is likely to use the same lines of defence that it has already employed in the United States. IBM has successfully argued, in a case brought by the American company Memorex, that it has a position of dominance—more than 51 per cent—only if the market is limited to IBM and the so-called plug compatible companies which make computers that operate on IBM software at a lower cost than IBM.

At least two such companies Memorex and Amdahl, filed complaints about IBM with the commission in the course of its investigation.

In addition, IBM will claim that its pricing and marketing practices are standard in the highly competitive computer industry, an argument that has also stood the company in good stead.

Even if the commission does not accept IBM's defence entirely, there is room for compromise on some points. IBM is thought to be willing to price memory separately, for instance.

In any case, the process is not likely to be as drawn out as many of the other suits in which IBM has been involved, since there is only one level of appeal at the Court of Justice in Luxembourg. So the net result of the commission's actions will probably be a fairly inexpensive slap on the wrist. "I can't see any substantial constraints or any structural changes coming out of this", says one top executive in the industry.

"The EEC can't afford to do much because all those people in Europe using IBM equipment are using it because they want to."

Robert Hobbs

David Hewson

# Clouds on the summer holiday horizon?

Next summer, when unemployment may well pass the 2½ million mark and gross domestic product fall by 2 per cent compared with 1980, more aircraft than ever before will be jostling at British airports ready to take what the tour operators hope will be a record number of holidaymakers abroad.

Last week Sir Freddie Laker took delivery of his first Airbus A-300 and inaugurated, as he is wont to do, a new era in aviation. From June his package tour division will be flying solely in wide-bodied jets, DC-10s seating 345 and Airbuses seating 295—the only such company to do so. The decision means that Laker has 135,000 charter seats on the market for Europe and 45,000 for America, an increase of a half over the company's budget for 1980.

Britannia Airways, the charter subsidiary of Thomson Holidays, Britain's largest tour operator, will increase its fleet of 130-seat Boeing 737s by three, Intasun's charter operation, Air Europe, will add on two 737s and Horizon's Orion Airways will enlarge its fleet of four 737s to seven.

It is probable that the number of charter seats on the market this summer will be about 20 per cent higher than last year.

Where will the extra business come from? By the end of this month, when the picture of summer bookings should be clear, that is a question which may well be asked in many airline company board rooms.

Most companies have put on capacity because of demand from their parent holiday companies. Thomson has increased its number of holidays available by 25 per cent, declaring that it would increase its market share through an aggressive sales policy. Laker, committed as it was to moving into Airbuses, has increased its holiday programme by half, and most other companies went up by about 20 per cent.

On the face of it there were good reasons why the tour operators should have thought it wise to increase capacity. Package tour business out of West Germany and Scandinavia had fallen along with their currencies, enabling British companies to negotiate new, highly competitive, deals covering hotels, notably in Spain.

It also seems to have been true in recent years that the economic climate has not had as detrimental an effect on the package tour business as on other kinds of spending, at any rate while the pound has been strong. Indeed, in the eyes of many people holidays appear to have changed from being luxuries to being necessities.

Besides this change of attitude there is the fact that those receiving redundancy pay have a very real incentive to spend it, possibly on holidays. To retain their final pay-off could reduce the amount of money available to them through state benefits.

Most companies therefore increased capacity and at the same time have been able to maintain prices at 1980's levels or actually reduce them.

This is the background against which the number of aircraft seats available is being increased. But have the companies got their calculations right? Winter bookings for most package tour companies were disappointing, not so much in the traditional skiing areas but in the Mediterranean destinations.

The summer period is likely to prove the most significant. Thomson and Global created something of a stir within the industry when they announced that there had been a rush of holiday sales in late November and December. Thomson claimed a 40 per cent increase on the same period last year and now Laker is saying that its sales are up 52 per cent.

But their experiences are not matched by many travel agents, particularly in areas which have been badly affected by the recession. Miss Margaret Jobling, chairman and managing director of The Travel Centre, Stoke, which has four agencies in the town, is typical. She says that industry in the area is very depressed.

"As of last Saturday three of our offices were anything between 7 and 12 per cent down in bookings for next summer and one of our offices, in an end of the city where there have been many redundancies, is as much as 35 per cent down.

"Our gut feeling is that business is picking up. This week last year was a good week anyway. I am quite optimistic. We expect business to be at least at the level of last year and possibly slightly up." She does not, however, expect any substantial increase.

Miss Jobling believes that the larger tour operators will increase their market share at the expense of the middle range operators who cannot compete against them on cost.



A beach in Majorca, one of the most popular destinations for Britons: this year many tour companies have increased the number of their overseas holidays.

There are signs within the charter airlines, too, that expectations are being adjusted. Last week it was disclosed that British Airtours, the British Airways subsidiary, was expecting a 20 per cent fall in traffic and to move into a loss after making £4.2m last year after interest and before tax.

Cosmos, Britain's second largest tour operator, has stayed clear of making claims about increases in its traffic next year and its sister airline, Monarch, which flies for many other operators as well, is actually reducing capacity next summer.

Two Monarch 737s will be operating out of Berlin from March flying West German holidaymakers to and from their destinations in the kind of deal which other operators may soon start to seek.

According to Monarch's sales director, Mr Peter Dorrington, "there is a lot of available seat capacity on the market and that position will remain substantially the same for the rest of 1981. I don't think anybody would say it has been a good winter for the charter airlines. All of us are experiencing a degree of cutback depending on who we are flying for."

A measure of how overcapacity is affecting competitiveness for the summer is the level of prices the charter airlines are charging small independent tour operators. According to one small operator, seats are being offered at present at no more than 5 per cent more than the independents were paying last summer.

When the pattern of summer booking becomes clear at the end of this month, the big tour operators will know where their programmes stand. If there is a shortfall in bookings, they may have been caught in a vicious circle of their own making.

Last-minute discounting in recent years has led many holidaymakers to believe that there is little reason to book early. Late booking not only deprives the tour operators of early deposits but leaves them in the dark over which programmes to cancel or merge with others—"consolidate", to use the industry euphemism.

A combination of low early bookings and high overcapacity could lead to widespread concentration of programmes into the most popular resorts, an orgy of last-minute discounting, which would hit the medium-size operator, and a field day for the more flexible small operators who could pick up seats at very low prices to fit into their programmes.

But in spite of the problems, the large tour operators should look forward to a profitable, if not sensational year. If Intasun, which jostles with Horizon for third place in the tour operator's league table, comes to the market shortly, as some expect, we may see how much of this confidence is reflected in the public.

Many brokers believe that if Intasun takes the plunge we are likely to see that, in the face of the recession, there is a great deal of faith around in a sector of British industry which might have been expected to suffer more than most from recent economic trends.

# An object lesson in specialization

Industry in the regions

## Bolton

Surgeons involved in planning a £7m private hospital being built at Cheadle, on the Cheshire outskirts of Manchester, have insisted that its operating theatre should have the totally sterile environment produced by a unique system which has been developed by the Lancashire company, Howarth Air Engineering of Bolton.

The hospital is being built by American Medical International and the choice by its senior medical advisers of the Howarth system is yet another accolade for a family concern which began its industrial life amid the Lancashire cotton mills of the mid-nineteenth century.

Within the span of three generations the company has made the jump from the earthy realms of spinning and weaving to the high technology of medical science. On the way it has won a worldwide reputation for excellence in both.

Howarths of Bolton was founded by James Howarth in 1858 to manufacture ventilating systems for the booming Lancashire cotton industry. As it turned out, he established not simply a thriving company but also a remarkable line of inventors and designers.

James Howarth himself invented the multi-vane fan and the Howarth systems for treating mill air—very largely a question of keeping moisture in and taking "muck" out—became universal.

James's son, Mr F. C. Howarth, followed him into the firm which had established itself as the leader in its field. In the 1920s he was approached by a brewing concern over the problems of airborne bacteria in fermenting rooms. Another Howarth invention, the first bacteria-free air system, was born and it, too, quickly became standard throughout the industry.

Mr Hugh Howarth, the present chairman and managing director, found himself in sole control of the company while still in his early twenties. Although he had been reared in the business he had had little opportunity to gain practical experience because his university days had been immediately followed by wartime service in the army.

After almost a century Howarths was a name of distinction in textiles, brewing and a number of other industrial fields, but rapid changes were on the way—in textiles especially. Man-made fibres and a new generation of textile machines had arrived.

Mr Howarth looked at these machines, identified some of their special problems involving air treatment, mostly resulting from high-speed operation, and came up with the answers. Again, a Howarth invention became universally applied.

"Our equipment went all over the world", Mr Howarth says.

But the boom in textile machinery was bound to end and Mr Howarth knew that his company must find other areas in which to apply its design and manufacturing skills. In the early 1960s an almost chance encounter took Howarths into the field of hospital engineering. Today this represents more than three quarters of its total business and it is an area in which Mr Howarth has become not only totally absorbed but a figure of international repute.

He received a call from Professor John Charnley at Wrightington Hospital, in Lancashire, saying that there was an urgent need for a system that would prevent airborne infection of wounds during surgery. Mr Howarth explained that he knew nothing of medical requirements but would "come and have a look at it".

The outcome was that he designed, and his company built, a prototype system that was subsequently presented to Wrightington Hospital. It was soon attracting medical attention throughout the world.

In almost two decades since that first visit to Wrightington Mr Howarth has become immersed in the subject and his company is again a world leader.

Mr Howarth, a past-president of the Institute of Hospital Engineering, has lectured to the Royal College of Surgeons on the airflow patterns in operating theatres and he spends much of his time travelling the world addressing medical audiences on the subject.

More than two hundred operating theatres throughout the world have now been equipped by Howarths.

Near his home at Ollerton in Lancashire Mr Howarth has set up the Howarth Air Engineering Research Laboratory. He and his wife have become experts in the highly specialized techniques required to produce films demonstrating the Howarth systems.

There is now a fourth generation Howarth in the company.

The manufacturing base at Bolton remains fairly small, though constant, with about 90 employees, all with a high degree of skills. "We like to do the difficult bits ourselves and sub-contract the easier ones. It makes life a lot more interesting", Mr Howarth says.

R. W. Shakespeare

# Business Diary profile: Keith MacMillan, Henley ragazzo

Henley conjures up visions of summer and swans, of Brakspear's ales which so beguilingly slip down the throat, and above all, of four days in July when the world's rowers strive for honours in the annual Royal Regatta.

That is not all there is to Henley, of course: there is, for instance, the Administrative Staff College, which at 34 is much younger than the regatta (142 this year) and is thus still making its mark.

So, too, is its new Professor of Management Studies, Keith MacMillan, who is only a year older than his college and thus has some way to go. He is an economist and not a rowing man: certainly he is not in the same boat as those economists, older but newly fashionable in Thatcher Britain, men such as Friedman and Hayek. MacMillan, who does not believe unemployment is A Good Thing, is in economics terms rowing against the current.

By the time this summer's regatta gets under way MacMillan will have embarked upon another session as director of studies of Henley's Masters' Programme. Though, at 34, new by the standards even of redbrick universities, Henley claims to be "the longest established management school in Europe".

The Masters' Programme with which MacMillan is associated, is seen by him as an antidote to American-style courses at the newer British management schools, where men and women straight from university are versed in the corporate arts.

Most of the people on the Henley course have had between five and 15 years' experience in management. They spend much of their time on the course dealing with consultancy projects in their own organizations. The average age is 34—that of the college itself.

MacMillan, however, is not only one year older than the average, but other than a few bureaucracy-ridden months in market research at ICI after graduation has had no management experience outside consultancy linked to his academic work.

He sees his job, therefore, as not so much to teach the students their business as to "try and sharpen them up intellectually and to broaden them", leaving more practical stuff to those with business backgrounds in the Henley team.

MacMillan is very much a teamwork man: only one of his four books, the most recent *Education Welfare, Strategy and Structure* (Longmans, 1977) is a solo effort: the rest were written with colleagues past and present from Henley or from Bradford University's Management Centre.

He has yet to come up with the catch phrases that help to make a guru of a Friedman or a Galbraith — although at 35 there is still time. Nevertheless, he has a word for the "disease" he would like most to cure through his writings and consultancy. This he calls "monetary myopia", a term applied not to monetarist economists but to British companies he accuses of "lack of social responsiveness".

The chief symptom he sees as "concentration on short-term monetary performance at the expense of innovation and attention to people's changing aspirations and needs".

In MacMillan's mind the principal aspiration and need—and one that is unlikely to change this decade—is freedom from unemployment. "I've got a sort




Rowing hard against the current fashion in economics? Professor Keith MacMillan (centre), of the Administrative Staff College, Henley, and Professors Friedman (left) and Hayek.

of cultural memory of unemployment", he says. "My father was unemployed for quite a while in the thirties—he was a joiner in the shipyards in Sunderland."

His father retired as a local government education officer and although, as befits a man who has made professor at 35 MacMillan *fils* has an abiding faith in the efficacy of education, a decrease in government employment, especially local government employment, is one benefit he sees as arising from the application of his theories on "social entrepreneurship".

A written statement of these is to be seen in his latest effusion, a chapter contributed to the forthcoming *Research in Corporate Social Performance and Policy* (JAI Press). It is entitled "Corporate Social Responsiveness to the Unemployment Issues".

British companies, he says, would do well to emulate the Americans by involving themselves in social issues. Backing new small firms, for instance, would not only create new jobs; it could also create new takeover prospects in due course, provide new commands for promising managers denied opportunities by the contraction of the big companies and limit the size and role of Government.

For MacMillan is not a knee-jerk opponent of the apostles of less Government. "I don't believe you can create new jobs by the Government's throwing money at the problem", he says. "I think the jobs have to be created by new business ventures."

In saying this, he may be rowing against the current, but he is not alone. A business government committee, the Community Involvement Unit, is to report later this year and a number of companies, among them BSC, Lucas, Pilkingtons and Shell are experimenting singly or severally in backing new firms.

So far, however, the effort amounts to little more than "tokenism" in relation to what is needed, MacMillan says. Can big companies, he asks, work together to spread the risk in backing new small firms or are they too bureaucratized to understand how small business works?

Professor MacMillan keeps on rowing hard against the current. "I'm trying to get new business created and people thinking about new business creation now — that's my main purpose.

"It's easy to be erudite in observations about unemployment trends and to decide in which stage of the cycle we are—but actually to try to change people's perceptions about what they might do to generate more business opportunities at a time when everybody is pessimistic is a very lonely job."

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

# Accountancy body fearful of effects of EEC proposals

By Our Financial Staff

Proposals for an EEC directive on auditors' qualifications, if enacted, could jeopardize the accountancy profession in Britain and Ireland, the Consultative Committe of Accountancy Bodies says in a letter to Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary.

The committee, which represents The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ireland, and The Association of Certified Accountants, says there are four areas of concern.

The first, and most important in the committee's view, is the directive's articles dealing with the independence of auditors. On one interpretation these could prevent an auditor from giving tax and other advice to clients.

In its letter the committee comments: "Auditors have traditionally provided such services in this country. . . . To change this system in a way that requires a company to employ one firm of accountants to audit the accounts and another to provide tax and other advisory services cannot, we think, be in the best interests of the public."

A second problem is the directive's proposal that accountancy students should have a minimum of three years' practical training "involving principally the statutory audit of the annual accounts of companies".

The committee argues that the clause is too restrictive. Not all accounts are statutory, and no allowance seems to be made for time spent on other aspects of accountancy and tax questions.

On another issue, article seven of the proposals, which deals with the rights of existing auditors (the "grandfather" clause), the committee feels that many accountants who qualified as members of one of its constituent institutes before the directive and who at present carry out statutory audits could lose those rights.

The committee complains that although the matter has been taken up with the European Commission "no satisfactory answer has been received".

The last point is that article 10 appears to make no provision for mutual recognition of qualifications acquired in other member states of the EEC. The commission intends to deal with this in a separate directive, but it points out that if the two directives do not appear at the same time there is a risk that accountants practising in other countries may have to stop.

# SGB expected to show increase despite caution

The building and construction industry takes top billing this week with full-year figures from SGB Group and an interim statement from Magnet & Southerns.

Grand Metropolitan also rounds off the brewery reporting season with full-year figures in the wake of a recent report from the Customs & Excise which shows beer volume down by between 7 per cent and 8 per cent. Full-year figures are also expected from S. & W. Berisford, the commodity trading group currently bidding for British Sugar.

It is a busy week on the economic front, starting today with the Central Government borrowing requirement for December from the Treasury, along with housing starts, and completions for November from the Department of the Environment and the retail sales for November from the Department of Trade.

This is followed on Thursday by the UK bank's assets and liabilities and the money supply for mid-December from the Bank of England.

Finally, on Friday, the Department of Employment releases the retail prices index for December and the Department of Trade/CSO give the balance of payments for December.

After a good first-half performance, full-year figures from SGB Group tomorrow are expected to range from £16m to £17m compared with £14.5m last year.

This is in spite of increased interest charges to finance capital expenditure and the cautious statement issued by the company at the half-way stage. Nevertheless, the improvement has been achieved

## This week

against the continued depressed conditions of the construction industry as a whole, which has put margins under pressure.

The group's trading cash flow remains strong and its diversification programme continues apace. But the plant hire side has continued to suffer with rates unable to keep pace with replacement costs and the DIY activities have continued to feel the pinch with the downturn in consumer expenditure.

A healthy increase is expected in the dividend, with expectations of 7.9p gross compared with 6.6p last time.

On the other hand, Magnet & Southerns' interim figures out on Wednesday are likely to show a downturn to £11.5m from last year's figure of £12.8m.

The chairman stated at the group's annual meeting that an increase in turnover had been experienced but this had been accompanied by a downturn in volume.

Once again the recession in the construction industry has been mainly responsible, with the slowdown in housing starts particularly damaging to the group. At present more than 60 per cent of building work is confined to repair and renovation work.

In addition, the DIY side has been another casualty with the cutback in consumer spending. However, the building supplies activities have held up fairly well.

With a strong balance sheet, shareholders can expect at least a 10 per cent increase in the interim dividend which last year stood at 3.2p. Analysts are going for a total dividend for the year of 7.8p compared with 7.1p, while full-year profits should rest at £21m, against last year's figure of £25.8m.

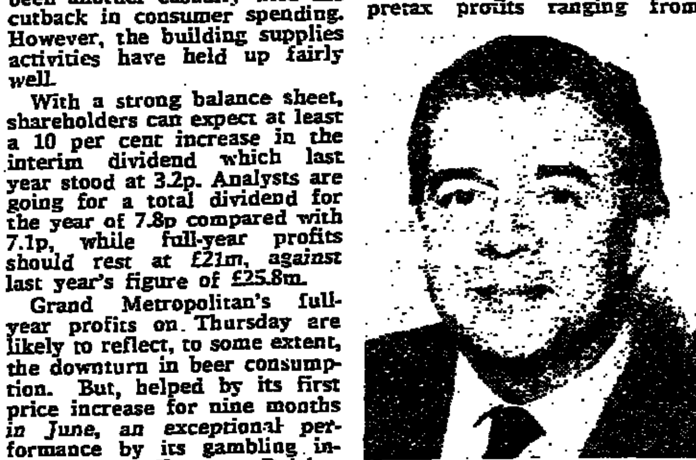
Grand Metropolitan's full-year profits on Thursday are likely to reflect, to some extent, the downturn in beer consumption. But, helped by its first price increase for nine months in June, an exceptional performance by its gambling interests and Express Dairies, profits should still be well up.

Most analysts expect profits to be around the £150m mark which compares well with the corresponding figure of £136m. The final dividend of 9.47p gross has already been forecast, following the offer document for Coral Leisure, and is in addition to the 4.1p paid at the interim stage.

The figures are also likely to be boosted by a last quarter contribution from its latest United States acquisition, Liggett.

Finally, on Tuesday, S. & W. Berisford, currently awaiting the findings of the Monopolies Commission's inquiry into its bid for British Sugar, unveil full-year profits.

These are expected to reveal pretax profits ranging from



Mr Neville Clifford-Jones, chairman of the SGB Group.

£35m to £37m compared with £32m.

Once again most of the group's progress, or lack of it, will depend on the commodity market.

The cocoa market during this period remained flat and rumours continue to circulate that two recent deals on the Ivory Coast may have cost the group dearly.

A total dividend of 13.93p is anticipated compared with 10.7p last time.

TODAY—Interims: Astra Industrial, Carclo Engineering, Ellis & Everard, Hogg Robinson, Murray Northern Investment Trust, Ratners Jewellers, F. H. Tomkins, Rosgill Hldgs. Finals: Bett Bros, Birad Group, Brentnall Beam Hldgs, Claverhouse Investment Trust.

TOMORROW—Interims: A. & J. Gelfer, Jones Stroud Hldgs, Somportex Hldgs. Finals: Investors Capital Trust, SGB Group, Reo Stakis Organisation.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Allied Colloids Group, Centreway, Diamond Stylus, Linfood Hldgs, Magnet & Southerns, Woodrow Wyatt. Finals: Brooke Tool Eng, Thos French and Sons, Kenning Motor Group, M. & G. Dual Trust.

THURSDAY—Interims: Dixons Photographic, London & Montrose Investment Trust, Henry Wigfall. Finals: S. & W. Berisford, Dewhurst & Partner, Grand Metropolitan, Greenfriar Investment, Kennings Estates, Muirhead.

FRIDAY—Interims: British Benzol Carbonising, Caledonian Associated Cinemas, Cantors, Letraset, Western Board Mills. Finals: Grange Trust, Phoenix Mining & Finance, Raeburn Investment, United Guarantee Hldgs.

Michael Clark

# Sime Darby gives up bid for Guthrie

Sime Darby is ending its attempt to gain control of the Guthrie Corporation. Both hold rubber, palm oil and other plantation interests in Malaysia and elsewhere and Sime made an all out bid to gain control of Guthrie last year, but failed to gain the necessary shares.

A statement by Sime Darby said: "Sime Darby announces that, at an extraordinary general meeting held Friday, an ordinary resolution was passed authorizing directors of the company and its subsidiaries to sell the entire holding of the company and its subsidiaries in 8,616,500 ordinary shares in the Guthrie Corporation Limited for 37.22 Ringgit ($16.84) per share in cash."

Some officials said the shares are being distributed among three Malay companies.

Other corporate officials said there was nothing to prevent Sime from making another takeover attempt at a later date with the assistance of the Malay companies that are taking over its Guthrie shares.

## Bank Base Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank ...... | 14% |
| Barclays ........ | 14% |
| BCCI ............ | 14% |
| Consolidated Crdts | 14% |
| C. Hoare & Co .. | *14% |
| Lloyds Bank .... | 14% |
| Midland Bank .... | 14% |
| Nat Westminster .. | 14% |
| Rossminster ...... | 14% |
| TSB ............ | 14% |
| Williams and Glyn's | 14% |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

# The quiet revolution in investment trusts

The last year has seen a quiet revolution in the investment trust movement which has suddenly shaken off its cautious habits and found new confidence. Trust performances have improved, and share price discounts to net assets have narrowed to an average of 22 per cent, compared with 32 per cent a year ago. The quality trusts have been trading even closer to their net asset values.

The change of mood was thrust upon the movement by the removal of exchange controls in October 1979, and pressure from institutional holders to improve performances.

When exchange controls came off, most fund managers were dazzled or just plain bewildered by the immense choice suddenly opened to them. Since then, many trusts have made a virtue of necessity, cultivating the art of specialization. Energy and high technology trusts are particularly popular and geographical specialization has been taken further than before.

The latest newcomer to the energy field is Winterbottom, a Baillie Gifford trust, which has decided to concentrate on the oil industry. On the high technology front, there is the Independent Investment Trust, floated off as a rights issue to shareholders of Atlantic Assets, which also pursues selected energy stocks.

Concentration on smaller companies is also popular. Unusual plans are afoot at Throgmorton Trust to use its February 1980 acquisition, Capital for Industry, to take controlling stakes in small companies and develop them with a view to flotation later.

Not all trusts decided to specialize in such narrow fields, but many of the broad-based

## Briefing

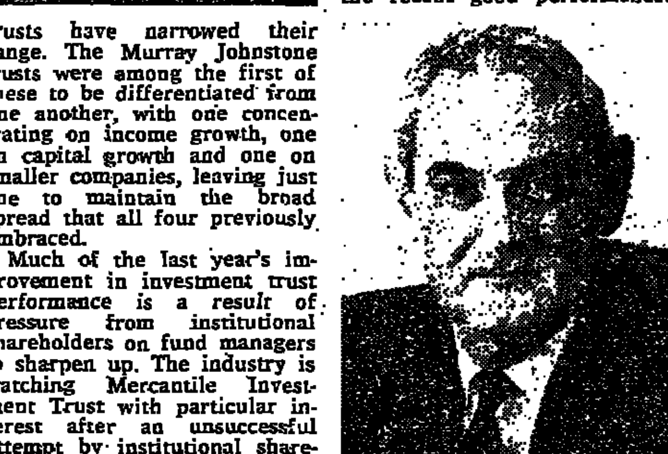
trusts have narrowed their range. The Murray Johnstone trusts were among the first of these to be differentiated from one another, with one concentrating on income growth, one on capital growth and one on smaller companies, leaving just one to maintain the broad spread that all four previously embraced.

Much of the last year's improvement in investment trust performance is a result of pressure from institutional shareholders on fund managers to sharpen up. The industry is watching Mercantile Investment Trust with particular interest after an unsuccessful attempt by institutional shareholders to realize its funds. Instead the trust is considering Save & Prosper's suggestioin that it divided in two, one part to be unitized and one to specialize. A decision is due at the annual meeting in April.

Better performances have contributed to narrower discounts. So has last year's capital gains tax change, which removed the CGT advantages of profits on investment trust shares over other shares.

That has lessened the incentive to sell investment trust shares among private investors raising cash, and reduced the pool of shares available to buyers, while the marketability of the quality shares has been helped by the introduction of Akroyd & Smithers's leader board in investment trusts.

According to Mr Edward Sellers of Laing & Cruikshank, the recent good performances



Mr John Storar, chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies.

now show signs of tailing off, as the recession makes itself felt in trust portfolios. But income from investment trusts remains safer than other dividends. Though investment trust dividends are expected to grow by a lower percentage this year than in 1980, projections of 15 per cent growth in the first quarter of 1981, and perhaps 10 per cent by the year-end, are still above the 6 per cent growth forecast for equities generally.

Meanwhile, many investment trusts are still feeding through their higher dividend receipts from 1979-80, so investment trust shares should still provide some income protection in the first part of this year. The quality high yielders are top of the analysts' lists just now, along with a few carefully selected specialist and capital trusts such as Ivory & Sime's Atlantic Assets and British Assets, Edinburgh Investment Trust, RIT and a handful of others.

Recommended high yielders are Globe—recently floated off by Electra—Temple Bar and Throgmorton. The Association of Investment Trust Companies itself, whose chairman is Mr John Storar, wants to direct investors more towards the split trusts, which offer a bit of both worlds with capital as well as income shares.

Mr Sellers is also expecting some increase in corporate activity this year—meaning mergers and takeovers. The capital gains tax changes may have been hailed by the AITC as a disincentive to pension fund bids for investment trusts, but the trusts still have other attractions—as Guthrie Corporation proved last April, when it bought up City and International and effectively staved off any further bids for Guthrie itself.

Catherine Gunn

Business appointments

# Changes at Imperial Group

Sir Robin Haydon has been appointed director of group public affairs of Imperial Group and is relinquishing his non-executive status. Mr James H. Higgins has joined the board of Imperial Group as a non-executive director.

Four new departmental directors have been appointed by Sainsbury's. They are: Mr E. A. Q. Davidson, Mr N. F. Matthews, Dr R. Spencer and Mr K. C. Worrall.

Mr D. A. Davis has been named director-designate of a new headquarter's department which the Central Electricity Generating Board is to set up on April 1 as a successor to its planning department. Mr Davis is at present director of production in the CEGB's north eastern region.

Mr P. R. Gibbens has been made joint investment manager of Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr T. K. Murray becomes mortgage secretary, responsbile for the new mortgage department which will administer mortgage lending by the society.

Mr John Hone and Mr Trevor Ashby have joined the board of Arlington Property Services as chairman and joint managing director respectively. In addition Mr Hone joins the board of Arlington Securities.

Mr Howard F. Elkins has been appointed to the board of Holt Lloyd International.

Professor Sir Denis Hill has been appointed chairman of the Medical Sickness Annuity and Life Assurance Society, after the death of Dr T. C. Hunt. Sir Hugh Lockhart-Mummery becomes vice chairman.

Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP for West Bromwich West, has been appointed to the board of Thorn Lighting as a non-executive director.

Mr J. R. Sclater has been appointed a director of the Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust Co.

Mr Peter Breeze has been appointed a director of Ultramar Exploration and Ultramar North Sea.

Mr Eric L. Cooper has been appointed managing director of Joseph Mason & Co with effect from February 1.

Mr P. L. A. Jamieson has been appointed chairman of the Sterling Trust. Mr D. W. J. Garrett has been appointed a director.

Mr H. C. Jamieson has become the northern region director of AFA-Minerva (EMI).

Mr Barry Parsisson has been appointed by Perkins Engines as director of marketing. He replaces Mr David P. Allen, who has been appointed managing director of the European operations of Antiphon, a Swedish company specializing in noise reduction products.

Mr David W. Livingstone, deputy chairman and managing director of Albright & Wilson, has been appointed a member of Legal and General Assurance Society's Midlands advisory board.

# Glimmer of hope in the engineering field

The general tone in the engineering sector remains as depressed as it was last year, but there are hopes that recovery will start late this year.

The fall in interest rates and a weakening in sterling do not change the picture dramatically. Some glimmers may come from companies which have got over the worst through redundancies and slimming down.

One company believed to have escaped the vicious circle of high borrowings and little capital expenditure is Peter Brotherhood recommended by brokers, Henderson Crosthwaite. Following the rights issue last November and Brotherhood's marriage with Thermo Electron Corporation of the United States, the group is expected to show pretax profits of between £1m and £2m in 1981 to 1982 after last year's half-year losses. On a yield of 3 per cent, next year's fully-taxed earnings probably represent a multiple of around four times, at present prices.

Dowty has seen a decade of growth which was lifted two years ago by a £100m order from China but it is obviously in for a further struggle this year. The position has been aggravated by restraints on the National Coal Board's (NCB) cash limits. The implications, suggest Henderson Crosthwaite, are that the mining equipment division, despite attempts to boost export business, will again be down.

With the industrial division also down, there is some cheer from electronics which should increase its contribution. But, again, defence expenditure cuts are bound to have an effect. Its aerospace business might provide the balance with orders last year increasing by 56 per cent. But it is doubtful that this will make up for the support given by the Chinese order.

After all the fears of dividend cuts, the brokers suggest that investments at Barker Perkins are relatively safe. Dividends are expected to be paid with the company expecting profits of £9m in the 1982 to 1983 year. Profits this year will be earned overseas which takes 80 per cent sales. The first-half loss is expected to be compensated for by better second-half figures. Although it is unlikely to break even this year, a return to profits is forseen for next year.

Brokers Henry Cooke, Lumsden, recommend holding on to Dobson Park Industries shares because of the long-term prospects in mining machinery and the benefits from the Wolf acquisition.

With a net asset value of 101p, the shares should justify their rating at the recent price of 114p. Current profits may be marginally down due to NCB spending, but this is seen as a temporary hiccup. Long-term in mining machinery, despite the expected drop in first-half profits to £2.4m against £4.6m, is thought to yield growth

## Brokers' views

again next year when the NCB resumes spending patterns. Second-half profits are expected to be similar to last year's £3.6m, with full-year results at around £15m pretax.

The Wolf Electric Tools acquisition, although putting pressure on margins, achieved profits of £2.7m in 1979 but is unlikely to give more than a £1m this year.

Recovery is expected at Normand Electrical Holdings and shares, recently at 32p on a net asset value of 69p, are recommended as a hold or a buy by the same brokers. The profits decline in the first six months, although more severe than expected, covered redundancy costs for cutting the workforce by 20 to 25 per cent. Full-year results are expected to be poor but the brokers are looking for a maintained dividend.

They pick out WGI as a buy. With profits down by 22 per cent at the halfway stage, and short-term prospects difficult to assess, the group is still seen as offering scope for capital appreciation. The recent price of 98p compares with net asset value of 160p, and a maintained dividend is expected.

In the longer term, Rowe & Pitman recommend engineers Wolseley-Hughes as a buy. Last November, the group reported results of £15m pretax despite the engineering strike, the British Steel Corporation strike and a sharp downturn in most manufacturing concerns from April.

Wolseley shares are described as attractive because of the potential for profits growth in the heating equipment concern — W. H. Merchants and K. S. Pipelines, specializing in domestic and industrial markets. Profits of £16m are thought "easily achievable" by the group, giving a fully taxed price earnings ratio of 5.

Margareta Pagano



# Malaysia transfers shares to citizens

Malaysia's prime minister, Mr Hussein Onn, has begun a new phase in the government's New Economic Policy by transferring 1,500m ringgits (about £300m) worth of government-owned shares in private companies to the Malays.

The transfer is to fulfil the government's promise that by 1990 the Malays, who form 55 per cent of the 13 million population, will own at least 30 per cent of corporate wealth.

Malays now own about 4 per cent of the nation's corporate wealth in shares listed on the Malaysian Stock Exchange. Non-Malays own 40 per cent and foreigners 48 per cent.

## International

### Oerlikon-Buehrle

Oerlikon-Buehrle Holding's 1981 group net profit will not exceed the 200m francs expected for 1980, Swiss Bank Corporation says.

In an investment study the bank said 1980 group net profit should fall to around 200m francs from the 1979 level of 243.9m francs.

### Getty budget

Getty Oil Co said in Los Angeles its board had approved a $2,240m capital expenditure programme for 1981 operations.

Getty said about $1,160m would be allocated for exploration and production.

### No Mitsui forecast

Mitsui and Co, the Japanese trading concern, said it was unable to predict consolidated business results for the year to March 31 because of uncertain world economic trends and the yen's sharp appreciation against the United States dollar.

Mitsui announced a consolidated net income of 28,400m yen for last year on sales of 10,660bn.

Mitsui also reported a 41.5 per cent rise in first half consolidated net income to September 30 of a record 15,300m yen from 10,800m a year earlier on record sales of 7,340bn.

Mitsui said the record half-year business performance came mainly from increased offshore and import transactions, especially of non-ferrous metals and foodstuffs.

### Japan shale project

The Japan National Oil Corporation will start long-term oil shale development projects in the fiscal year beginning in April aimed at supplying the country with 44 million barrels of oil in fiscal 1990

# Burnett and Hallamshire acquisitions

Burnett and Hallamshire has purchased on behalf of its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Mining Investment Corporation, the issued share capital of Rushcliffe Fuels and Pineholt Development for £1.6m and a deferred consideration of up to £600,000 based on profits for the year to next September 30.

The purchase includes Pineholt's wholly-owned subsidiary, Trigg Plant. The vendor is Speedwell Commercial Leasing and Securities, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Clumber Holdings.

The deferred consideration will be payable subject to combined pretax profits of Pineholt, Rushcliffe and Trigg this year being not less than £850,000.

# New Life Business

Scottish Mutual Assurance Society: New annual premium income written was £8.2m (£8.4m in 1979) and single premiums and annuity considerations £6.2m (£6.2m). Corresponding net new life sums assured, £373.0m (£347.0m) and new pensions and annuities £19.0m per annum (£18.2m per annum).

Crusader Insurance: Crusader Insurance reports the following results for new life assurance and annuity business completed in 1980 in the United Kingdom and overseas branches. New annual premium income exceeded £10.2m, an increase of over 17½ per cent (£8.7m) of which ordinary business written in the United Kingdom amounted to £3.4m (£2.9m) and group business to £6.7m (£5.6m), increases of 16 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. Single premiums and considerations for annuities exceeded £13.8m up by 45 per cent over the 1979 figure of £9.5m. New records were also set for ordinary and group sums assured which exceeded £1,573m, an increase of 36 per cent over the 1979 figure of £1,157m.

Record bonus from UK Provident: A £90m share-out for policyholders, a record bonus declaration and a future change from triennial to annual bonuses, is the news from UK Provident. The bonus declaration for the three years to December 31 1980 is a record for UK Provident; £5.00 per cent per annum has been declared for with-profit life contracts and £5.75 per cent per annum for the pension business fund. Both the above rates are calculated on the sum assured or annuity and on existing bonuses. These declared rates of bonus compare with £4.30 per cent (life) and £4.80 per cent (pensions) for the 1975/77 period.

Clerical Medical: Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society announces a record annual premium income for 1980. Total new annual premiums of £22.7m, compared with £19.6m in 1979, show an increase of 16 per cent. New single premiums at £13.3m (£13.0m) were 2 per cent up on 1979. Ordinary life new annual premiums £5.3m (£5.6m) were down 6 per cent, but equivalent sums assured increased by 12 per cent to £254m (£227m). Occupational pensions new annual premiums increased by 26 per cent to £17.3m (£13.8m), while new single premiums increased by 7 per cent to £10.9m. There was a substantial increase in 1980 in the number of pension funds for which the society offers individual portfolio management. Total funds now under pension fund management amount to just over £100m.

MGM Assurance: A substantial increase in new premium income for 1980 is reported by MGM Assurance, this being a significant achievement against the market trend. Total new premium income rose by more than 65 per cent to £9.6m (£5.8m). New annual premiums of £2.69m were up 33 per cent over the previous year (£2.01m), much of the growth being due to MGM's successful pension plans. MGM has also declared record bonuses for 1980.

Scottish Amicable Life: Annual premiums for United Kingdom: New individual annual premiums increased by 10 per cent to £16.4m (£14.9m) and group policies reduced by 6 per cent to £4.6m (£4.9m). Australia: New annual premiums increased by 25 per cent to £1.5m (£1.2m). Total: New annual premiums rose by 7 per cent to £22.5m (£21.0m). Single premiums: Individual single premiums increased by 65 per cent to £7.6m (£4.6m) and group single premiums rose by 36 per cent to £1.9m (£1.4m) making total single premiums up 58 per cent to £9.5m (£6.0m).

Cannon Assurance: The number of new policies last year was 26 per cent up on 1979 at 18,300. New net annual premiums were up by 42 per cent to £3.4m. Single premiums were 48 per cent up to £6.8m. New net sums assured went up from £139m in 1979 to £183m in 1980, an increase of 32 per cent.

Crown Life: The Crown Life Group reports results for life and pensions business during 1980. The new annualized premiums gross of reinsurance are £13.7m (1979, £9.6m) and new single premiums £20.6m (£13.5m). The results incorporate a wide range of products—unit-linked life assurance, pensions (both individual and group), group health and group life. The products are marketed through insurance brokers and a direct sales force.

Pioneer Mutual Insurance: The company is again able to report record levels of ordinary branch new business. In 1980, the total new annual premiums exceeded £3.50m (1979, £2.54m) with sums assured of over £307m (£227.2m). Single premiums also showed substantial growth, being in excess of £19m (£5.1m).

Royal Insurance: Royal Insurance, life division, reports increased bonuses on United Kingdom with-profit life and pension policies, in their first annual declaration, following the change from a triennial valuation basis. The declared rates of bonus for the year ending December 31, 1980, on most ordinary United Kingdom with-profits assurance policies are a compound bonus of £4.60 per cent per annum (£4.50 per cent, 1979) calculated on the sum assured and existing bonuses; plus a super bonus of £3.50 per cent per annum (£3.00 per cent, 1979) calculated on bonuses declared at earlier declarations and still attaching to the policy. The declared rates on ordinary United Kingdom pension policies are a compound bonus of £4.70 per cent per annum (£4.60 per cent, 1979), calculated on the basic pension and existing bonuses; plus a super bonus of £4.50 per cent per annum (£4.00 per cent, 1979) calculated on bonuses declared at earlier declarations and still attaching to the policy. Bonuses on other United Kingdom with-profits policies are also improved.

Norwich Union: The annual compound bonus on Norwich Union's current series of United Kingdom whole life and endowment insurance policies has been raised from £43 to £45 per £1,000 of sum insured and attaching bonus. Annual simple bonuses on policies issued before 1965 have been lifted to £70 per £1,000 (previously, £62.50) on endowments and £80 per £1,000 (previously, £72.50) on whole life policies. Annual compound bonuses for exempt approved pension policies and those for the self-employed have been increased from £53.50 to £56.00. Terminal bonuses, attached to policies when the claim is paid, have been increased by about 30 per cent.

National Provident Institution bonuses: National Provident Institution bonuses are declared annually and the following record reversionary and terminal bonuses are declared for 1980: Life assurance policies—Policies issued since 1976 (series 2): For all policies reversionary bonuses, £4.55 per cent (up from £4.45 per cent). For the first time these policies qualify for terminal bonus which applies to the years 1976 and 1977. Policies issued before 1976 (Series 1): Whole life reversionary bonus, £6.65 per cent (up from £6.50 per cent); Endowment maturing at age 70 or more, reversionary bonus, £6.15 per cent (up from £6.00 per cent); Endowment maturing at age 60, reversionary bonus £5.65 per cent (up from £5.50 per cent); Endowment maturing at age 55 or less, reversionary bonus, £5.40 per cent (up from £5.25 per cent).

Terminal bonuses have also been increased to record levels.

Provident Life Association of London: The Provident Life announces new business figures for 1980, net of reassurances, as follows: New annual premiums increased by 11 per cent to £3.39m and new single premiums increased by 55 per cent to £622,000 (1979—£399,000). These secured sums assured of £192m (1979—£165m) and annuities per annum of £679,000 (1979—£532,000). Life assurance business increased only slightly with annual premiums of £2.35m (£2.32m) and pensions business increased by 45 per cent with annual premiums of £1.04m (£716,000).

Legal and General: An £11m increase in worldwide life and pensions new business for 1980 is reported by Legal and General, one of Britain's largest insurance groups. New annual premium income totalled £98.5m (1979: £87.3m), while new single premiums were £36m (£36.5m). United Kingdom company pensions and group life business accounted for £66.2m (£57m) of which £51.7m (£43.5m) came from insured schemes and £14.5m (£13.5m) from managed funds. Single premiums were £18.7m (£15.5m).

During the year, assets controlled by the managed fund, which is the largest of its kind in Europe, rose to £1,703m (£1,269m). Worldwide individual new life business totalled £28.7m annual premiums (£27.3m) and £16.5m single premiums (£20.3m). United Kingdom life figures were £25.8m annual premiums (£24.1m) and £16.5m single premiums (£20.5m). The United Kingdom figures included £19.2m of ordinary life annual premiums (£17.6m).

Britannic Assurane: In the two life branches, total new annual premiums for 1980 were: £25.84m (£22.02m in 1979) and single premiums, £259,000 (£221,000) and secured, £432.96m (£368.5m) sums assured and £862,000 (£748,000) annuities. Ordinary branch new annual premiums, £4.55m (£3.7m), single premiums and annuity consideration, £259,000 (£221,000). The new sums assured amount to £155.76m (£130.01m) and annuities, imediate and deferred, to £862,000 per annum (£748,000). Industrial (home service) branch new annual premiums, £21.29m (£18.32m) for sums assured of £277.2m (£238.48m).

# Giltspur shareholders accept Unigate offer

J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co has announced that in response to its offers on behalf of Unigate to acquire all of the share capital of Giltspur, acceptances have been received in respect of 16,973,416 shares in Giltspur, representing 89.5 per cent of the issued share capital.



## The Over-the-Counter Market

| Capitalisation £000's | Company | Last Price | Ch'ge on week | Gross Div (p) | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,700 | Airsprung Group | 64 | +2 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 5.8 |
| 875 | Armitage & Rhodes | 35 | +2 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 14.4 |
| 11,548 | Bardon Hill | 189 | — | 9.7 | 5.1 | 7.1 |
| 460 | County Cars Pref | 46 | −6 | 7.6 | 16.5 | — |
| 7,385 | Deborah Services | 96 | — | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| 4,387 | Frank Horsell | 117 | −4 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 3.7 |
| 8,523 | Frederick Parker | 59 | −1 | 11.0 | 18.6 | 2.7 |
| 1,597 | George Blair | 75 | −1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | — |
| 2,750 | Jackson Group | 110 | +2 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.2 |
| 16,700 | James Burrough | 121 | −1 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 9.9 |
| 3,366 | Robert Jenkins | 330 | +5 | 31.3 | 9.5 | — |
| 2,650 | Scruttons "A" | 53 | — | 5.3 | 10.0 | 3.3 |
| 3,369 | Torday Limited | 219 | −3 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 3.7 |
| 2,992 | Twinlock Ord | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| 2,129 | Twinlock 15% ULS | 78 | −2 | 15.0 | 19.2 | — |
| 5,646 | Unilock Holdings | 37 | — | 3.0 | 8.1 | 3.3 |
| 12,906 | Walter Alexander | 102 | — | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 5,904 | W. S. Yeates | 253 | −2 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 |

# MARKET REPORTS

## Charterers cautious over strike

### Freight

With the British seamen's strike looming over the freight markets at the start of this week, despite last-ditch efforts to avert the threat, there is a degree of caution among charterers who will be unlikely to fix any United Kingdom tonnage until the immediate situation becomes clearer. The strike, however, is not expected to have any significant damaging effects in either the dry cargo or tanker sectors.

For both areas the last seven days have seen a slow return to a near-normal level of trading after the Christmas/New Year holiday. Tanker chartering started 1981 on a poor note, with demand for oil remaining low, higher prices filtering through from the producers after the Opec meeting, and an over-supply of tonnage in some loading areas, particularly of UL/VLCCs in the Gulf.

With the Iran/Iraq war continuing, supplies from these states are still considerably reduced, although some loading is now taking place in Iran, for which a WS 10 point "bonus" is being offered. Another factor influencing demand for tonnage out of the Gulf is the recent enlarging of the Suez Canal, now making it possible for the waterway to handle larger ships in a laden condition and ULCCs in ballast. This inevitably shortens voyage times, so reducing the demand for tankers.

Such an availability of tonnage in the Gulf means that charterers are able to meet their requirements quickly and also keep rate levels depressed. For a west-bound VLCC about WS 30 is being paid on a slow steaming basis. Socal booked two VLCCs at this level, with an extra two points being offered on one fixture for a speed of 14 knots. Socal also took a ULCC to the United Kingdom/Continent at WS 20 (basis 10 knots) or WS 23 (basis 14 knots).

In the Caribbean, rates declined noticeably and there seems an insufficient volume of business to expect conditions to improve in the immediate future. The Mediterranean, also suffering from overcapacity, shared in this gloomy picture, while Indonesia and West Africa both experienced a quiet week.

The flow of dry cargo fixing improved as the week progressed after a slow start. Over the holiday the market tone and rates have generally remained firm, although some easing is visible.

One such area is North American grain, where rate levels have weakened slightly. This is illustrated by a 75,000 tonner fixed for a United States Gulf to Holland voyage in late January at $21, reflecting a drop of around $1 on pre-Christmas transactions.

However, brokers see this only as a temporary setback, and the general feeling in the market is one of optimism in that the strength displayed throughout the second half of 1980 will be maintained well into this year. The movement of grain, including the strong likelihood that the United States embargo on sales to Russia will be lifted, under the presidency of Ronald Reagan, figures strongly in this forecast.

**David Robinson**

## Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

| | Latest price | Prev price |
|---|---|---|
| Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90 | 67¼ | 67¼* |
| All Ply Hlds 9½ Ln '92-97 | 65 | 69½* |
| All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92 | 59½ | 59½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln '93-98 | 59½ | 58¾ |
| Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 65½ | 65½* |
| AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002 | 20½p | 20½p |
| Assoc Elec 6 '78-83 | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| Do 6¾ Deb '86-91 | 61* | 61* |
| BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 60¾ | 60¾* |
| BLMC 6 '98-2003 | 30½ | 28 |
| Do 7½ Ln '87-92 | 38 | 38 |
| Do 8 Ln '98-2003 | 34 | 34 |
| BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86 | 82½ | 83 |
| Do 9 Tonnage 1988 | 85½ | 85¼ |
| Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91 | 58¾ | 57 |
| Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93 | 66½ | 66 |
| Barclays Int 7½ '86-91 | 65¾ | 65¼ |
| Bass Ltd 3½ Ln '87-92 | 43 | 41½ |
| Do 7¾ '92-97 | 59¼ | 60¼ |
| Do 8¼ Deb '87-92 | 69¾ | 69 |
| Beechams 6¼ Ln '78-93 | 82½ | 81 |
| Do 8½ Ln '84-94 | 67 | 67 |
| Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99 | 78 | 78* |
| Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93 | 63¼ | 63½ |
| Do 9 '92-97 | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| Boots 6 Ln '78-93 | 80 | 81* |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Bridon 8 Deb '88-93 | 67¾ | 67½* |
| Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Brit Shoes 7 '80-82 | 87 | 87* |
| Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08 | 41½ | 41½* |
| Burmah Oil 6¾ Ln '78-81 | 90¼* | 90¼* |
| Do 8½ Ln '91-96 | 62¾ | 62¾* |
| Do 7¾ Ln '81-86 | 73¼ | 73¼* |
| Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '93-2005 | 69 | 69 |
| Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07 | 34 | 34* |
| Do 7½ Ln '90-95 | 56¼ | 56¼* |
| Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09 | 51¼* | 51¼* |
| Do 8 2nd Deb '89-93 | 68¾* | 68¾* |
| Courtaulds 6¼ '94-96 | 46 | 44½ |
| Do 7 '82-87 | 71¾ | 71¼ |
| Do 7¼ Deb '89-94 | 63 | 63 |
| Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb | 55¼ | 60½ |
| Do 6½ Ln '86-91 | 60¾ | 60¼ |
| Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07 | 57 | 57 |
| Distillers 7¼ '88-93 | 60¾ | 60 |
| Dunlop 6½ Deb '85-90 | 67 | 67¼ |
| EMI 7 Ln '87-92 | 60 | 60½ |
| English Elec 6 Deb '80-85 | 82 | 82 |
| Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89 | 64 | 64 |
| GEC 7¼ '87-92 | 61 | 61 |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 66 | 66 |
| Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97 | 58½ | 58½* |
| Glaxo 7½ '85-95 | 30½ | 31½ |
| Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99 | 76¾ | 76½ |
| Grand Met 10 '91-96 | 74½ | 71½ |
| GUS 5½ Ln | 37¾ | 37¾* |
| Do 7½ Ln '83-88 | 73½ | 71 |
| Do 8¼ Ln '93-98 | 61½ | 61½* |
| Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92 | 69 | 69 |
| ICI 5¼ '94-2004 | 42¼* | 42* |
| Do 7¼ Ln '86-91 | 62 | 60½ |
| Do 8 '88-93 | 63* | 62¼* |
| Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95 | 77½ | 76½ |
| Do 7½ 2004-09 | 54¾ | 57 |
| Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93 | 64¾ | 67 |
| Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08 | 57 | 57 |
| Laporte 10¾ Deb '94-99 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Land Securities 8½ '92-97 | 65½ | 65 |
| Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90 | 64 | 64 |
| Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88 | 70 | 69¾ |
| MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05 | 60¼ | 60½ |
| Metal Box 10¾ '92-97 | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98 | 78¼ | 78* |
| Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993 | 69 | 68½* |
| Rank Hovis 6¾ Ln '76-81 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Do 6¾ Ln '85-88 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '86-90 | 65 | 65 |
| Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95 | 65½* | 70* |
| Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98 | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb | 82½ | 82½ |
| Do 7½ Deb '89-94 | 68¾ | 68¼ |
| Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90 | 71¼* | 71¾* |
| Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln | 36 | 36* |
| Spillers 7 Deb '78-83 | 89¼ | 86 |
| Do 7¾ Deb '84-89 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94 | 72 | 72* |
| Do 7¼ '87-92 | 60 | 63* |
| Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94 | 65 | 65 |
| Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb | 37 | 37½ |
| Do 7¼ '85-90 | 66 | 66* |
| Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93 | 65 | 65 |
| Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92 | 66 | 66* |
| UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Do 10¼ Deb '89-94 | 80 | 80 |
| Unigate 6¼ Ln '91-96 | 53 | 53½ |
| Do 7¼ Deb '86-91 | 65¾ | 65½* |
| Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88 | 69 | 69 |
| Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99 | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Do 8 Ln '90-95 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99 | 55 | 55 |
| Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000 | 56¼* | 56¼* |
| **CONVERTIBLES** | | |
| Adwest 10¾ '95-2000 | 210 | 210 |
| AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004 | 345 | 345 |
| BLMC 7¼ '82-97 | 43 | 43 |
| Beecham 5 '84-94 | 220 | 230 |
| Rowater 7 '92-97 | 79 | 88¼* |
| Guest Keen 6¾ 1985 | 70 | 70 |
| Imperial Gp 8 '85-90 | 66 | 66 |
| Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99 | 139 | 149 |
| MEPC 5 '89-94 | 163 | 167 |
| Midland Bank 7½ '83-93 | 70½ | 70½* |
| Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98 | 105 | 112* |
| Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99 | 99 | 95 |
| Temple Bar 6 '87-91 | 95 | 93* |

* Ex dividend

## Prices retreat under glut of new issues

### Euromarkets

A post-holiday rally in the international dollar bond market went quickly into reverse last week as the calendar of fixed-rate offerings expanded to $1,075m from $125m the week before, AP-Dow Jones writes.

Analysts ascribed the abrupt rise in offerings to concern among corporate treasurers and government finance officers about being able to fill their large borrowing requirements for the year.

When interest rates climbed above 20 per cent last spring and winter, bond markets were not able to supply fixed-rate capital at reasonable cost. Some investment bankers asserted that borrowers are worried that markets might again become impaired by high interest rates and were therefore moving quickly to secure funds.

In particular, US corporations are expected to make large demands on the international bond market this year because domestic sources of funds are likely to be preempted by a heavy federal government borrowing requirement.

Of the week's offerings, US corporations accounted for $550m, or slightly more than half the total. Most of the offerings were "bought deals", meaning that underwriters had fixed the terms ahead of the selling period. Consequently, underwriters were unable to adjust further the terms to take into account a rise in short-term interest rates that occurred toward the end of the week.

What was worse, many of the issues were priced at below market yields to begin with. This presumably was done in the expectation of a decline in short-term rates, which failed to materialize. As a result of inaccurate pricing, several offerings traded in the premarket at steep discounts from issue price, indicating that the managers were willing to dump bonds at a loss to avoid getting caught with the paper.

The bellwether issue of the week was IBM World Trade's offering via Salomon Brothers International and its associates. The $200m seven-year note issue was priced at par bearing 12.5 per cent annually. Syndicate sources said the issue was being made available to large investors at a 2 point discount, which more than wiped out the 1.875 per cent gross commission. At 98, the issue was yielding 12.95 per cent.

## Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

**STRAIGHT DEBT**

| | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|
| Sears 9 1982 | 95¼ | 13.43 |
| Australia 8 1982 | 94⅝ | 13.02 |
| EEC 7¼ 1982 | 92⅞ | 13.43 |
| Sweden 7¾ 1982 | 93⅞ | 13.71 |
| BFCE 8¾ 1983 | 93¾ | 12.64 |
| Norway 8¼ 1983 | 90¼ | 13.61 |
| ICI 11 1983 | 95⅞ | 13.18 |
| New Zealand 8½ 1983 | 91⅝ | 12.68 |
| Canadair 8½ 1983 | 89⅝ | 14.05 |
| EIB 8 1984 | 87⅝ | 12.92 |
| Sweden 9¾ 1984 | 90¾ | 13.10 |
| GMAC 11 1984 | 94½ | 12.86 |
| Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 1985 | 84½ | 13.36 |
| Roylease 11¼ 1985 | 95¼ | 13.33 |
| IBM 10½ 1986 | 94½ | 12.12 |
| EDC 9¼ 1986 | 88¼ | 12.87 |
| Australia 8¼ 1986 | 85 | 12.28 |
| Midland 8¾ 1986 | 85 | 12.49 |
| ICI 8¼ 1987 | 82⅞ | 12.49 |
| Eksportfinans 11¼ 1987 | 92¾ | 13.07 |
| World Bank 10¼ 1987 | 89 | 12.85 |
| Ronsteel 11½ 1988 | 85¾ | 14.75 |
| EDF 10 1988 | 85¼ | 13.19 |
| Shell 8¼ 1990 | 80 | 11.99 |
| Anheuser Busch 11¼ 1990 | 88½ | 13.45 |
| Unilever 9¼ 1990 | 84⅞ | 12.61 |
| Utd Biscuits 11 1990 | 82¼ | 14.52 |
| Norsk Hydro 9 1991 | 83⅞ | 11.90 |
| Hydro Quebec 11½ 1993 | 88⅞ | 13.43 |
| Australia 8¼ 1992 | 77 | 12.00 |
| Barclays 8¼ 1992 | 76¼ | 12.27 |
| Hudson Bay 10 1993 | 82⅞ | 12.77 |
| Dow Chemical 9¾ 1994 | 82½ | 12.58 |
| EEC 11 1995 | 87 | 13.02 |
| ECSC 8¼ 1997 | 75 | 12.35 |

**CONVERTIBLE BONDS**

| | Price | Conv Prem |
|---|---|---|
| Apache 8¾ 1995 | 135 | −3.20 |
| Beatrice 4½ 1992 | 70 | 7.77 |
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 | 84½ | 14.18 |
| Enserch 9½ 1994 | 145 | −3.36 |
| Ford 5 1988 | 57 | 68.75 |
| Galveston-Houston 8¾ 1994 | 141 | −2.37 |
| I.N.A. 6 1997 | 120 | −1.39 |
| Lear Petroleum 8 1989 | 113 | 5.12 |
| J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987 | 101 | 2.27 |
| Revlon 4¾ 1987 | 118 | −1.86 |
| Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988 | 120 | 2.71 |
| Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987 | 70¾ | 72.39 |
| Xerox 5 1988 | 70 | 68.60 |
| **DMK ISSUES** | **Price** | **YTM** |
| Renault 7½ 1985 | 93¼ | 9.06 |
| O.K.B. 9 1987 | 100¼ | 8.93 |
| World Bank 7½ 1988 | 92 | 9.25 |
| Kobe 8 1990 | 94¾ | 8.85 |
| Austria 8¼ 1992 | 94¼ | 9.06 |
| **FLOATING RATE** | **Price** | **Current Yield** |
| American Express 1982 | 99¾ | 14.09 |
| B.N.P. 1983 | 100 | 9.69 |
| Bank of Tokyo 1984 | 99½ | 15.58 |
| I.B.J. 1985 | 100⅜ | 17.62 |
| Offshore Mining 1986 | 99⅝ | 9.76 |
| Midland 1987 | 99⅜ | 16.10 |
| Credit National 1988 | 98⅝ | 9.66 |
| G.Z.B 1989 | 98½ | 15.29 |
| Barclays 1990 | 100⅞ | 19.95 |
| B.N.P. 1991 | 97 | 12.31 |
| Midland 1992 | 98½ | 17.45 |
| Chase Manhattan 1993 | 97⅝ | 10.05 |
| Nat West 1994 | 96¼ | 13.77 |
| Barclays 1995 | 97¼ | 10.48 |

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

## The benefits and consequences of the terminal markets

### Commodities

That futures or terminal markets are generally beneficial to commodity producers, users and traders is an article of faith in the markets themselves. So much have the markets changed since the early 1970s that it is easy to forget that futures have not always enjoyed their present ascendancy. But data is now available over a sufficiently long period to draw up at least a provisional balance sheet of the impact of futures.

The critical area, as singled out in a recent report commissioned from the Commodities Research Unit by the Commonwealth Secretariat, is long-run price trends and stability. From the producers' and consumers' point of view this must be the main consideration. The traders' argument that futures provide a hedge and other benefits, while speculators put liquidity into the market, is different if not wholly separate from these activities' effect on price behaviour.

First, it is quite clear that terminal market business has grown rapidly. In the case of copper, for example, the most widely traded base metal, combined turnover on the London Metal Exchange and Comex in New York rose from 2.68m tonnes in 1961 to 21.2m tonnes in 1978. During that period refined copper production outside the socialist block increased from 4.27m tonnes to 6.91 tonnes. Put crudely, terminal market activity was 63 per cent of copper production in 1961 and no less than 307 per cent towards the end of the 1970s.

Softs have undergone a similar transformation. Terminal turnover in coffee soared from 16 per cent of production in 1960 to 223 per cent eighteen years later. Cocoa, which has been an exceptionally volatile market, was even more dramatic. From 105 per cent of production in 1960, terminal turnover rocketed to an extraordinary 1,099 per cent in 1977, although business has been quieter since then.

In fact, the relative importance of terminal markets may have developed faster than these figures suggest because the LME statistics exclude kerb dealings (those conducted outside official trading hours). But what stands out—however one adjusts the series—is that the main and most rapid growth occurred in the middle of the 70s. To take copper again, terminal market turnover was 84 per cent of production in 1972. The big jump was in the following year, to 166 per cent, and after a fall, once more in 1976 to 289 per cent.

Three factors contributed to this change: the breakdown, in the wake of oil price increases, of producer price agreements; exchange rate volatility, which encouraged the use of commodity markets as currency hedges; and wider use of hedging opportunities by producers and users, partly induced by inflation.

But there was also another factor: increased speculative interest. "Speculation" is an emotive word, which some commodity traders prefer not to use or hear. Nevertheless, they agree that in principle a speculator can be defined, although his activities blur into other, more respectable, market operations. Industrial and producer use of the market is chiefly designed to guard against price fluctuations; profit is essentially a welcome side-effect.

By contrast, the speculator risks his capital in the hope of a short-term profit. Different again is the investor, who risks his capital to protect its purchasing power over a longer period.

Unfortunately, there is no reliable way of estimating how much of the increase in terminal market activity stems from speculators and investors. Market authorities are even divided on what level of speculation is desirable. American markets seem to feel that a good deal of speculation is necessary to oil the wheels. In London, the Bank of England, charged with the largely unseen and unheard regulation of the markets, apparently thinks that when the trade, user and producer, interest in the market falls below about 70 per cent of outstanding contracts, a few nudges and winks are called for.

In each case the main concern is too much volatility in prices. The problem is that the argument works both ways. The intensification of volatility caused by economic conditions attracts speculators and investors who cannot make money if prices are stable. That investment, however, can also exaggerate price movements, especially when extensive margin calls are made, precipitating the notorious "bandwagon effect" familiar in many markets.

Whichever effect is dominant, the substantive issue is whether short-term price fluctuations influence long-term trends. There is no obvious reason why an increase in paper contract trading should affect physical demand.

Some leakage occurs when speculators take delivery, adding to stocks, but the quantities are very small, perhaps as little as 5 per cent of turnover. Moreover, this could be offset by producers and users hedging stocks in recessions and so financing their inventories longer than might otherwise have happened.

But one technical function of terminal markets could be seen as stimulating price movements. Partly because of their speculative attractions, terminal market prices tend to rise above producer prices during booms and fall below them during slumps. This characteristic was the chief inducement to Anaconda when it abandoned producer pricing in 1978 and effectively broke up the American copper producers' agreement.

Not only does hitching prices to futures movements bring higher profits in good times, but it also allows producers to evade government controls. Regular use of the markets develops experience in hedging risks, financing stocks, and even selling into the market when the going is really rough. The danger is that production will not be cut back as fast in recession as it possibly should be, and that pricing is largely removed from anybody's control.

The lame conclusion must be that terminal markets are not unmitigated villains, but that not all the claims made on their behalf are proven.

**Michael Prest**
*Commodities Correspondent*

## Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

*FT* Index change on week 461.2 —14.1 (2.57%)

### Authorized Unit Trusts

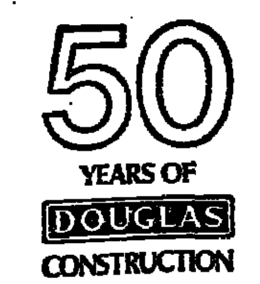
## Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)




| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.3m | Utd States Gen | 251 | +1 | 13.7b | 5.5 | .. |
| 42.4m | Viking Res | 106 | −7 | 1.1b | 1.1 | .. |
| 94.2m | Westpool Inv | 125 | −2 | 7.1 | 5.7 | .. |
| 106.6m | Witan Inv | 125 | .. | 5.1 | 4.1 | .. |
| 15.3m | Yeoman Tst | 251 | −4 | 17.9 | 7.1 | .. |
| 1,580,000 | Yorks & Lancs | 39½ | −1½ | 2.9b | 7.2 | .. |
| 8,064,000 | Young Co Inv | 124 | +1 | 8.6 | 6.9 | .. |

## SHIPPING

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96.5m | Brit & Comm | 298 | −5 | 17.9 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| 36.7m | Fisher J. | 161 | −7 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 13.2 |
| 7,948,000 | Jacobs J. I. | 34½ | +1 | 3.1 | 9.1 | .. |
| 133.1m | Ocean Trans | 119 | −5 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 14.2 |
| 164.6m | P & O 'Dfd' | 116½ | +1 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 7.2 |

## MINES

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 384.1m | Anglo Am Coal | £15½ | +½ | 53.5 | 3.5 | .. |
| 1,520.3m | Anglo Am Corp | 671 | −28 | 48.0 | 7.2 | .. |
| 1,100.3m | Ang Am Gold | £50⅛ | +7/16 | 501 | 10.0 | .. |
| 449.3m | Anglo Am Inv | £44 13/16 | −½ | 161 | 3.6 | .. |
| 35.6m | Anglo Transvl | £20 | .. | 144 | 7.2 | .. |
| 35.6m | Do 'A' | £20 | .. | 144 | 7.2 | .. |
| 519.3m | Asarco | £16½ | −1⅛ | 58.4 | 3.5 | .. |
| 6,425,000 | Beralt Tin | 56 | +1 | 7.1 | 12.8 | .. |
| 180.0m | Blyvoors | £7½ | −½ | 196 | 26.1 | .. |
| 24.9m | Bracken Mines | 178 | −4 | 47.4 | 26.6 | .. |
| 206.9m | Buffelsfontein | £18 11/16 | −1⅛ | 419 | 22.3 | .. |
| 208.9m | Charter Cons | 203 | −10 | 12.0 | 5.9 | .. |
| 902.4m | Cons Gold Fields | 501 | −17 | 32.1b | 6.4 | .. |
| 1,356.9m | De Beers 'Dfd' | 415 | +1 | 43.2 | 10.4 | .. |
| 95.6m | Doornfontein | £9 9/16 | −1 1/16 | 133 | 13.9 | .. |
| 27.3m | Durban Rood | £11¾ | −½ | 261 | 22.2 | .. |
| 3,991,000 | East Dagga | 107 | +6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | .. |
| 688.1m | E Driefontein | £12⅝ | −13/16 | 193 | 15.3 | .. |
| 65.1m | E. Rand Prop | £11¾ | −⅛ | 210 | 17.9 | .. |
| 3,563,000 | El Oro M & Ex | 79 | .. | 2.5 | 3.2 | .. |
| 72.1m | Elsburg Gold | 239 | +15 | 44.0 | 18.4 | .. |
| 245.3m | F S Geduld | £23½ | −1 | 529 | 22.5 | .. |
| 4,458,000 | Geevor Tin | 150 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 489.2m | Gencor | £8⅞ | −¼ | 80.8 | 9.1 | .. |
| 46.8m | Grootvlei | 410 | −30 | 116 | 28.2 | .. |
| —— | Hamersley | 182 | −6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36.1m | Hampton Gold | 260 | −15 | 3.6b | 1.4 | .. |
| 252.0m | Harmony | £9⅜ | −½ | 203 | 21.7 | .. |
| 351.4m | Hartebeest | £31¼ | −2⅞ | 695 | 22.2 | .. |
| 226.4m | Jo'burg Cons | £31¾ | −½ | 287 | 9.0 | .. |
| 120.7m | Kinross | 671 | −31 | 106 | 15.9 | .. |
| 464.9m | Kloof | £15⅜ | −⅜ | 227 | 14.8 | .. |
| 22.2m | Leslie | 139 | +1 | 33.4 | 24.1 | .. |
| 74.4m | Libanon | £9⅜ | +⅛ | 159 | 16.9 | .. |
| 21.1m | Lydenburg Plat | 147 | −4 | 18.5 | 12.6 | .. |
| 640.4m | MIM Hldgs | 224 | −8 | 3.2 | 1.4 | .. |
| 16.0m | MTD (Mangula) | 80 | −10 | 25.3 | 31.6 | .. |
| 10.1m | Marievale Con | 226 | −6 | 68.0 | 30.1 | .. |
| —— | Metals Explor | 63 | −1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 82.2m | Middle Wits | 850 | +30 | 45.4 | 5.3 | .. |
| 551.8m | Minorco | 553 | −37 | 8.3 | 1.5 | .. |
| 23.7m | Nthgate Explor | 345 | −10 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Peko Wallsend | 495 | −25 | .. | .. | .. |
| 323.7m | Pres Brand | £23 7/16 | −1 5/16 | 387 | 16.8 | .. |
| 287.6m | Pres Steyn | £19¾ | −1¼ | 370 | 18.8 | .. |
| 40.3m | Rand Mine Prop | 325 | −5 | 13.4 | 4.1 | .. |
| 194.8m | Randfontein | £36 | −1⅛ | 446 | 12.4 | .. |
| 965.9m | Rio Tinto Zinc | 411 | +3 | 22.9 | 5.6 | .. |
| 313.3m | Rustenburg | 250 | −15 | 22.3 | 8.9 | .. |
| 7,350,000 | Saint Piran | 63 f | .. | 2.1 | 3.4 | .. |
| 186.4m | St Helena | £19⅝ | −3/16 | 403 | 20.8 | .. |
| 63.5m | Sentrust | 353 | −14 | 30.6 | 8.7 | .. |
| 20.5m | SA Land | 311 | +2 | 30.6 | 9.9 | .. |
| 4,292,000 | South Crofty | 23 | +2 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 440.3m | Southvaal | £16 15/16 | −½ | 94.7 | 5.6 | .. |
| —— | SWCM | 34 | −1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7,269,000 | Sungei Besi | 213 | −5 | 72.3 | 34.0 | .. |
| 49.9m | Tanks Cons | 291 | −7 | 12.0 | 4.1 | .. |
| 1,783,000 | Tanjong Tin | 120 | .. | 8.2 | 6.8 | .. |
| 168.0m | Transvaal Cons | £23 | −1 | 120 | 5.2 | .. |
| 101.2m | UC Invest | 519 | −15 | 49.0 | 9.4 | .. |
| 729.1m | Vaal Reefs | £36⅛ | −¼ | 524 | 13.6 | .. |
| 30.4m | Venterpost | £6 3/32 | +5/32 | 133 | 22.1 | .. |
| 13.9m | Wankie Colliery | 55 | −4 | 6.7 | 12.1 | .. |
| 98.7m | Welkom | £8 1/16 | +¼ | 156 | 19.3 | .. |
| 510.4m | W Driefontein | £36¼ | −1 11/16 | 766 | 21.1 | .. |
| 8,287,000 | W Rand Cons | 195 | −6 | 9.8 | 5.0 | .. |
| 146.3m | Western Areas | 363 | +3 | 67.7 | 18.7 | .. |
| 650.0m | Western Deep | £26 | −2⅛ | 348 | 13.4 | .. |
| 267.0m | Western Hldgs | £35⅝ | −2 | 836 | 23.5 | .. |
| 728.2m | Western Mining | 284 | −6 | 6.8 | 2.4 | .. |
| 173.5m | Winkelhaak | £14¼ | −¼ | 252 | 17.7 | .. |
| 33.1m | Zambia Copper | 27 | −2 | 1.5 | 5.4 | .. |

## OIL

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25.5m | Ampol Pet | 87 | −8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 21.2 |
| 10.8m | Anvil | 290 | −8 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Berkeley Exp | 340 | −28 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13.9m | Brit Borneo | 310 | −12 | 14.9 | 4.8 | 23.8 |
| 6,251.1m | B.P. | 404 | −14 | 26.1 | 6.5 | 3.8 |
| 267.7m | Burmah Oil | 186 | −3 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 10.3 |
| 89.8m | Carless Capel | 182 | −8 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 17.9 |
| 20.2m | Century Oils | 88 | −1 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| 34.5m | Charterhall | 99 | −6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 74.3m | Charterhse Pet | 93 | −2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | .. |
| 544.4m | CF Petroles | £22 | −2 | 201 | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| —— | Collins K. | 26 | −1 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Gas & Oil Acre | 470 | −10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 85.3m | Global Nat Res | 405 | −60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 680.9m | Houston Oil | £20 11/16 | −2 1/16 | 34.0 | 1.6 | .. |
| 22.7m | Hunting Pet | 238 | .. | 8.6 | 3.6 | 9.2 |
| 63.5m | KCA Int | 179 | −5 | 7.1b | 4.0 | .. |
| 535.2m | Lasmo | 729 | −10 | .. | .. | 56.6 |
| 103.1m | Do Ops | £13¾ | .. | 90.5 | 6.6 | .. |
| 74.2m | Do 14% Ln | £99 | .. | 1400 | 14.1 | .. |
| 997.8m | Pennzoil | £18¾ | −2½ | 85.0 | 4.5 | .. |
| 98.5m | Premier Cons | 103 | −7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 417.5m | Ranger Oil | £7 | −3/32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,343.9m | Royal Dutch | £39⅞ | −⅞ | 256 | 6.4 | 3.4 |
| 4,930.5m | Shell Trans | 454 | −14 | 27.3 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| 200.7m | Tricentrol | 332 | −10 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 15.5 |
| 526.7m | Ultramar | 493 | −27 | 12.9 | 2.6 | 9.6 |
| 232.6m | Weeks Petrol | 440 | −5 | .. | .. | .. |

## PROPERTY

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.5m | Allied Ldn | 83 | −7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 26.6 |
| 86.4m | Allnatt Ldn | 216 | −4 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 30.0 |
| 4,550,000 | Ang Met Hldgs | 80 | +6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16.3m | Apex Props | 152 | .. | 2.9 | 1.9 | 46.1 |
| 7,837,000 | Aquis Secs | 30 | −1 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 52.6 |
| 21.0m | Beaumont Prop | 138 | −2 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 26.0 |
| 35.1m | Berkeley Hmbro | 207 | −3 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 16.2 |
| 45.0m | Bradford Prop | 194 | −2 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 18.0 |
| 94.1m | British Land | 91 | −4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 11.4 |
| 80.8m | Brixton Estate | 125 | .. | 4.3 | 3.5 | 33.6 |
| 80.5m | Cap & Counties | 105 | −7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 17.2 |
| 67.7m | Chesterfield | 345 | −3 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 48.5 |
| 8,720,000 | Churchbury Est | 545 | .. | 15.0 | 2.8 | 37.4 |
| 25.1m | City Offices | 94 | −1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 30.6 |
| 4,514,000 | Control Secs | 45 | −1 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 12.2 |
| 16.9m | Country & New T | 56 | .. | 1.1 | 1.9 | .. |
| 25.7m | Daejan Hldgs | 158 | .. | 5.0 | 3.2 | 11.7 |
| 6,539,000 | Estates & Gen | 36 | −1½ | 2.0 | 5.6 | 12.8 |
| 24.2m | Evans of Leeds | 148 | −2 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 20.6 |
| 9,887,000 | Fed Land | 92 | .. | 4.6 | 5.0 | 14.1 |
| 186.3m | Gt Portland | 216 | −10 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 43.6 |
| 10.3m | Guildhall | 170 | .. | 6.6 | 3.9 | 23.0 |
| 215.0m | Hammerson 'A' | 600 | +3 | 12.9 | 2.1 | 63.8 |
| 104.7m | Haslemere Ests | 362 | −2 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 28.9 |
| 46.5m | Laing Props | 176 | +1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 37.5 |
| 46.2m | Do 'A' | 176 | +1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 37.5 |
| 993.6m | Land Secs | 365 | −11 | 11.1 | 3.1 | 37.9 |
| 26.8m | Law Land | 75 | −2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | .. |
| 42.9m | Ldn & Prov Sh | 398 | .. | 2.9 | 0.7 | .. |
| 14.9m | Ldn Shop | 123 | +2 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 18.7 |
| 19.5m | Lynton Hldgs | 218 | .. | 4.4 | 2.0 | 36.3 |
| 368.0m | MEPC | 222 | −4 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 29.1 |
| 19.0m | McKay Secs | 140 | −5 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 37.8 |
| 7,892,000 | Marlborough | 40½ | −½ | 0.4 | 1.1 | 79.4 |
| 2,816,000 | Marler Estates | 72 | −2 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 12.3 |
| 3,280,000 | Mountleigh | 82 | .. | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| 54.4m | Mucklow A & J | 105 | .. | 5.6 | 5.3 | 15.1 |
| 2,710,000 | Municipal | 560 | .. | 9.3 | 1.7 | 19.2 |
| 19.3m | North British | 149 | +2 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 29.9 |
| 38.1m | Peachey Prop | 143 | −1 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 21.6 |
| 32.6m | Prop & Rever | 154 | +2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 33.8 |
| 57.5m | Prop Hldgs | 152 | +2 | 4.4b | 2.9 | .. |
| 48.8m | Prop Sec | 171 | +1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 72.8 |
| 3,642,000 | Raglan Prop | 14 | +1 | .. | .. | 63.6 |
| 3,364,000 | Regional | 133 | .. | 2.7 | 2.0 | 30.2 |
| 21.2m | Do A | 131 | −1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 29.7 |
| 13.1m | Rosehaugh | 210 | −7 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 9.0 |
| 21.3m | Rush & Tomkins | 194 | −6 | 5.4 | 2.8 | .. |
| 63.8m | Scot Met Props | 118 | −2 | 3.9b | 3.3 | 32.8 |
| 188.6m | Slough Ests | 133 | −4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 25.1 |
| 167.4m | Stock Conv | 320 | −3 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 36.2 |
| 71.8m | Town & City | 28 | −1¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| 15.3m | Trafford Park | 144 | −1 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 17.6 |
| 3,424,000 | Trust Secs | 206 | −19 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4,677,000 | Webb J. | 20 | −½ | 0.7 | 3.7 | 11.2 |
| 74.5m | Wereldhave | £21 | .. | 125 | 6.0 | 12.1 |
| 1,760,000 | W'mster & C'ty | 53 | .. | 4.3 | 8.1 | 4.2 |

## RUBBER

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45.6m | Barlow Hldgs | 97 | +5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | .. |
| 13.5m | Castlefield | 450 | +10 | 8.6 | 1.9 | .. |
| 210.9m | Cons Plant | 45½ | .. | 3.5 | 7.7 | .. |
| 1,222,000 | Doranakande | 161 | −12 | 4.3 | 2.7 | .. |
| 211.5m | Guthrie Corp | 675 | .. | 42.9 | 6.3 | .. |
| 330.4m | Harrisons Malay | 168 | −1 | 11.4 | 6.8 | .. |
| 142.7m | Highlds & Low | 48 | +1 | 2.1 | 4.5 | .. |
| 3,330,000 | Hongkong | 740 | .. | 60.0 | 8.1 | .. |
| 4,253,000 | Killinghall | 540 | .. | 20.0 | 3.7 | .. |
| 53.3m | Ldn Sumatra | 335 | −8 | 11.4 | 3.4 | .. |
| 12.0m | Majedie | 78 | −2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | .. |

## TEA

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,908,000 | Assam Frontier | 203 | −2 | 14.3 | 7.0 | .. |
| 10.6m | Camellia Inv | 420 | −2 | 5.7 | 1.4 | .. |
| 12.0m | McLeod Russel | 298 | +3 | 21.4 | 7.2 | .. |
| 1,031,000 | Moran | 295 | .. | 11.4 | 3.9 | .. |
| 864,000 | Surmah Valley | 106 | −5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | .. |
| 19.8m | Warren Plant | 189 | −2 | 14.3b | 7.6 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,014,000 | Calcutta Elec | 28 | .. | 7.0 | 25.0 | .. |
| 1,199,000 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £33½ | .. | 500 | 14.9 | .. |
| 16.2m | Gt Nthn Tele | £22 | .. | 153 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| 335.2m | Imp Cont Gas | 258 | −5 | 10.1 | 3.9 | 12.2 |
| 787,000 | Milford Docks | 101 | .. | 9.8 | 9.7 | .. |
| 2,538,000 | Nesco Inv | 122 | −11 | 10.0 | 8.2 | .. |
| —— | Sunderlnd Wtr | £33½ | .. | 538 | 16.1 | .. |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

TIMES PAST

THE TIMES

# READER SERVICES GUIDE

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Abbey Promotions Ltd.
(Sales Prom Merch), P.O. Box 25, Hertford 51062.
Berkeley Safe Deposit Co. Ltd.
13/15 Davies Street, London, W1. 01-409 1122.
Ronald Brookes and Elizabeth Jewett.
Designers for world markets. Telex 444365.
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Computastaff (Analysts & Programmers)
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JdB Associates.
London, W.1 . . . The Problem Solvers . . . 01-388 4523
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### RESTAURANTS

Gallagher's Famous Steakhouse.
52 St. just West of Broadway. 245 5336.
Oyster Bar Seafood Restaurant.
G.C. Station*** NY Times, 532 3888.
Shezan.
8W58St., NYC's and Lon's symphony of moghul cuisine. 532 4483.
Scoop.
210 E 43rd St. New York's best Italian food. Call 532 4483.
Sign of the Dove.
NY's most beautiful restaurant. 65/3rd. Tel. 861 8080.
RESTAURANT LEAGUE OF NEW YORK—MEMBERS
Fraunces Tavern.
Broad & Pearl, USA's oldest. Tel. 269 0144 to book.
37 St Hideaway.
Superb continental food & ent. 32 W 37 St. 947 8940.
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Theatre World's favourite rendevous. 234 W 44 St. Ph. 221 8440.
The Rainbow Room & The Rainbow Grill.
30 Rockefeller Plaza. 757 9090.
Top of the Park.
Dine 43 fl above NY 60th & CPW Res. 212 333 3800.

### SIGHTSEEING

Crossroads Sightseeing.
Bus/Boat Tours. 47 St 7th Ave. Phone: 581 2828.
Tour: Rockefeller Center, Music Hall, Observatory.
30 Rock Plaza. 489 2947.
Visit the Top of the World.
The World Trade Center Observation Deck.

## HOTELS

Algonquin Hotel.
59 West 44th Street. London Telephone: 01-637 1901.
Loews Drake Hotel.
Park Avenue at Fifty-Sixth Street. 212 421 0900.
The Park Lane.
Height of luxury on Central Park South. 371 4000.
The Regency Hotel.
Park Avenue at Sixty-First Street. 212 759 4100.
United Nations Plaza.
Deluxe Hotel. Indoor pool, tennis, saunas. Cable: Unplazatel. TLX: 126803 or Contact Supereps Int'l. 01-242 3131.

### AIRLINES

United Airlines.
Flights to 109 cities in U.S. daily. Tel. 867 3000.

### RAIL

Amtrak Rail Services.
(USA Rail Pass), 33 St. & 8th Ave. Phone: 736 4545.

### TOURIST BOARDS

New England Vacation Centre
1268 Ave. of Americas. 212 757 4455.

### TRANSPORTATION CHAUFFEURED LIMOUSINES

Dav-El Livery
The ultimate service featuring custom-built Lincoln Limos, Sedans & Cadillacs, available nationwide. 212 799 7800.
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Personal driver, best cars and rates, 24 hrs. 549 5370.

## SHOPPING

### BOOK STORES

B. Dalton
America's favourite book seller. 666 5th Ave. 212 247 1740.
Barnes & Noble Books
More books for your money and more music too. 18th & 5th Ave. or 48th & 5th Ave. Near Rockefeller Center. 765 0590.

### BOUTIQUES

Carina Nucci
Fine shoes for men & women. 1073 Third Ave. Tel. 638 6626
Dunhill Tailors
65 East 57th Street, New York City. 10022. Tel. 355 0050
Emilio Pucci
World Famous Boutique, 24 E 64 St. Phone 752 8957.
Hanae Mori
27 E 79 St. and Waldorf Hotel. Phone: 472 2352
Roberta Di Camerino
Classic accessories, ready-to-wear, luggage, perfumes—Olympic Tower, 645 Fifth Avenue. 212 355 7600

### MADISON AVENUE

Bermuda Shop Ltd.
Women's sportswear, 605 Madison Ave., NY. 355 0733.
Brownstone Studio
Upstairs boutique. 342 Madison Ave. Women's Fashions & Accessories, sizes 6-20. Personal attention. Moderate price. Am exp.
Montenapoleone
Unique lingerie for the unique woman. 789 Madison Ave.

### DEPARTMENT STORES

Alexander's
In New York City 58th St. & Lexington Ave. Just one of our 15 convenient locations in the area. Alexander's New York, where pound for pound you get more fashion & value for your money. You'd have to travel far & wide to match our incredible " bargain " prices!
Bloomingdale's
1000 3rd Ave. at 59th Street. 212 355 5900. It's like no other store in the world.
Henri Bendel
Fashion and fashions for living, 10 West 57th Street.
Macy's New York
The world's largest store of stores at Herald Square. 212 971 6000. If you haven't seen Macy's you haven't seen New York.
Saks Fifth Avenue
. . The best in fashion and style for men, women and children. 611 Fifth Avenue, New York. 212 753 4000.

# Commercial property

## Basildon developers think big

Basildon's town centre is set to become the largest redevelopment scheme in the country. The development corporation has announced the latest phase in the Eastgate International Shopping Mall, taking the project's overall cost to well in excess of £50m.

Work on modernizing the development corporation's shopping heart started almost three years ago with the construction of a 160,000 sq ft SavaCentre store, a 35,000 sq ft office block, Kelting House, and a 55,000 sq ft enclosed shopping mall. Most of the work has now been completed at a cost of around £10m, although the offices and about 25 per cent of the shopping mall remain unlet.

Later this year phase two of the redevelopment project is expected to start. This is a more ambitious plan, section covering 436,000 sq ft of retail area, 100,000 sq ft of offices and 1,500-car multi storey car park.

At the centre of the scheme's second phase is a 160,000 sq ft store which has been let to the UDS subsidiary, Allders. This phase includes a 26,000 sq ft store which, as yet, remains unlet. CA Modes is being strongly tipped as favourite for the store.

In addition, Basildon is planning a further 250,000 sq ft of retailing space in the form of 60 shop units on two floors. There will also be 100,000 sq ft of offices in two blocks.

Clearly the development corporation is looking to attract major office space users away from London. Kelting House was on the point of being let at around £6 a sq ft, but at the eleventh hour the tenant, a major corporation, pulled out. Discussions are under way with another prospective occupant and corporation officials are confident they will have let the 35,000 sq ft block by early spring.

A more pressing problem for Basildon is finding the cash for the second phase of the Eastgate mall. The smaller initial section was financed by Norwich Union in a joint development with the corporation, but so far no institutional funding partner has been forthcoming for the second phase. Development cost is currently estimated at about £30m.

The third and final phase covers a 2.64 acre site at the eastern extremity of Basildon's pedestrianized shopping centre. The corporation has already entered into partnership with Chesterfield Properties, which owns the bulk of the freehold site.

Plans for this final section allow for about 150,000 sq ft of shopping area, including a two-storey department store and 20 shops facing a covered mall. The scheme will also incorporate a seven-storey, 100,0400 sq ft office block and parking for 1,000 cars.

So far agents Edward Erdman who are acting for Chesterfield, have declined to put a figure on the eventual cost of this third phase, but it is likely to be at least £10m.

Detailed plans for the shopping element of this phase have not been finalized, allowing more fluid discussions with prospective tenants. Erdman report that negotiations are already underway with two major prospective tenants.

When development of all three phases of the Eastgate International Shopping Mall is completed, midway through the decade, Basildon will have developed more than 3.5 million sq ft of retail and office space.

Zimbabwe expansion: After more than a decade in the doldrums, the property market in the Zimbabwe capital of Salisbury is beginning to take off. But because of inactivity over the UDI period there is little or no office accommodation available.

That is the view of Mr Chris James, Knight Frank & Rutley's senior partner in Zimbabwe. Mr James heads the agents' three month old Zimbabwe operation which has an office of 60 people. Over the past year, he says, the Salisbury office market has doubled in terms of rental values, a trend which is likely to continue until new and modern office space becomes available.

At the moment, the best offices are letting for around Zimbabwe $8.40 (£5.50) a sq ft, but Mr James points out that there are no new air-conditioned offices on the market, and developments in the pipeline are likely to produce higher rental levels.

The number of developments either under construction, or being planned in the last year total more than the previous five years together. One of the most prominent local institutions which is eager to ease the acute shortage of office accommodation is the Old Mutual, which is planning a block on the site of the former Windsor Hotel in Salisbury.

Cable & Wireless subsidiary Electra Holdings is developing the 120,000 sq ft Globe House, for which KFR are the managing agents.

At the moment, Mr James says, it is a little difficult to assess the real strength of demand in Salisbury. His office does not even have 100,000 sq ft of lettable space on the books. Demand is likely to outstrip supply for some time to come.

**Baron Phillips**





Underlining the continuing strength of the Slough office market is the assignment of 30,000 sq ft in St Martins House to Trust House Forte from Richardson Merrell. Thereut under the present lease is £206,000 a year, or £6.86 a sq ft. Giddy & Giddy the agents, acting for the outgoing tenants, report that a substantial premium was paid for the lease and the fixtures and fittings.



(continued on page 22)

PERSONAL CHOICE



*Kate O'Mara as Katherine Laker who becomes Chief Purser of the ferry in tonight's episode of Triangle (BBC 1, 6.55)*

● Despite the sophistication of American medicines the profession itself is under a cloud. It is becoming increasingly expensive and people do not seem to be any healthier due, in part, to the side effects of drugs and surgery. Because of this some five hundred doctors have formed an association to promote what is termed holistic medicine—that is viewing the *mind/body* system as an integrated whole instead of a series of interchangeable parts. It is unconventional—the doctors use acupuncture, *meditation*, homoeopathy and *even the laying of hands*. Practitioners of this new form of medicine claim that orthodox treatments fail to cure up to eighty per cent of illnesses, in particular heart complaints, arthritis and cancer, and they are convinced that their therapies are the right solution. Horizon's A Whole New Medicine (BBC 2 9.35 pm) looks at the success rate of patients who have received holistic treatment and asks if the medical profession as a whole is ready to accept the challenges presented by these new therapies.

● Last week, in one big bound, ITV's The Troubles (10.30 pm) caught up, chronologically with Robert Kee's BBC television history of Ireland which has been going six weeks. This evening it edges in front with a look at events from the short-lived riots of 1886 to partition in 1921. Survivors of the Easter Rising of 1916 tell of the way their fellow countrymen vilified them for using Britain's pre-occupation in Europe to mount a rebellion but how, after their leaders were executed over an extended period, the mood again turned against Britain. The infamous Black and Tans make their appearance; two former members of the two thousand recruits are interviewed, one of them confessing that he joined them instead of the French Foreign Legion only because the pay was better. There is some interesting archive film of Edward VII making a state visit to Dublin in 1903 and some more of the leading politicians of the time.

● William Tyndale, the sixteenth century scholar and translator, is the subject of Anthony Read's play Captain of Heretics (Radio 4, 3.02 pm). He believed that the church was in decline and that the only way to attract converts was to translate the New Testament into the vernacular. This brought him into direct conflict with Henry VIII and Sir Thomas More and he was forced to take refuge in Hamburg. On his return to this country he was captured, tried for heresy and executed. The play was first heard last Saturday.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

# Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

**12.45 pm News.**
**1.00 Pebble Mill at One.** On the second of his programmes about the Japanese way of life Donny MacLeod visits the spa town of Onsen to see how the workers of the country relax. 1.45 Mister Men (r). Closedown at 2.00.
**3.15 Songs of Praise.** Geoffrey Wheeler introduces the programme from St John the Baptist Parish Church, Knaresborough in North Yorkshire (r). 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Laurel and Hardy. Cartoon version of the famous comic team. 4.25 Jackanory. Bernard Holley reads the first part of Joan Eadington's Jonny Briggs and the Great Razzle-Dazzle.
**4.40 Playhouse: The Christmas Cuckoo.** The fortunes of brothers Spare and Scrub begin to take a turn for the better when they find a cuckoo in a hollowed-out log (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for children presented in an adult fashion. 5.10 Blue Peter. The programme today includes a report of the fastest-ever crossing of Antarctica by the Transglobe team led by Ran Fiennes who, at the South Pole, planted a Blue Peter flag.
5.35 Ivor the Engine by Oliver Postgate (r).
**5.40 News read by Angela Rippon.**
**5.55 Nationwide.** News for the regions. Watchdog, the weekly look into complaints of bureaucratic abuse is included this evening.
**6.55 Triangle.** Part three of the serial centred on a ferry with three ports of call in the North Sea. Michael Craig and Kate O'Mara star. 7.20 Star Trek. Captain Kirk and his crew discover the wild west of space when they are faced with Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday holding down-to-earth six guns (r).
**8.10 Panorama.** John Stapleton visits the site of Italy's other earthquake which occurred 13 years ago in the Belice Valley of Western Sicily. 450 people were killed and 75,000 made homeless. The government promised to rehouse the survivors within two years but today 40,000 are still living in shanty towns.
**9.00 News read by Richard Baker.**
**9.25 Film: The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes (1970)** starring Robert Stephens and Colin Blakely. A tongue-in-cheek adventure for the boys of Baker Street which begins when a woman, suffering from amnesia, is fished out of the Thames clutching a piece of paper on which Holmes' address is written.
**11.25 In the Post.** The first in a series of 10 programmes on philately introduced by Gwyn Richards and Jill Cochrane. Tonight: *Why Collect Stamps?*
**11.50 News headlines.**

### Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 1.45 pm-2.0 Pili Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-8.10 To Serve Them All My Days (part 12). 11.50-12.15 am The Sky at Night. 12.15-12.17 News and weather. Scotland: 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.50-11.52 16 Up. 11.52 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.52 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 11.55 Close.

### BBC 2

**10.00 am Focus.** A series of 10 programmes presented by Roger McGough. This first one is entitled Are You Sitting Opposite? (r). **10.25 Working with Young People.** The first in a series of five programmes that examines the relationship between school leavers and their older fellow workers (r). *10.50 Interval.*
**11.00 Play School.** Sheelagh Gilbey and Ben Bazell are the presenters today and the story is Peter Seymour's Mr Backer's Amazing Marching Band. 11.25 Write Away. Barry Took with advice on filling in forms (r). *11.40 Closedown.*
**2.15 pm Let's Go.** A new series presented by Brian Rix to help *mentally handicapped people* live a fuller life. Let's Go and Meet People is the title of this first programme (First shown yesterday on BBC 1). **2.30 *Multi-Racial* Britain.** The first in a series of films designed to improve race relations. This afternoon's film is entitled Multi-Cultured Swap Shop (r). **3.00 Embroidery.** Appliqué is the subject of this the first of 10 programmes about modern embroidery presented by Jan Beaney (r). 3.30 Wainwright's Law with Joan Greenwood. The first in the repeat series examining citizens' legal rights and duties. Closedown at 3.55.
**4.15 Modern Language Teaching.** The first in a series of programmes that looks at a number of language *departments. Archbishop Michael* Ramsey School, London, is the host today. Closedown at 4.40.
**5.40 Laurel and Hardy*** The 1930 Hog Wild is the film today and in it the two friends attempt to erect a wireless aerial to appease Ollie's wife. **6.00 Michael Strogoff.** Part two of the serial based on the novel by Jules Verne set in revolutionary Russia. **6.50 Rock Goes to College.** Pete Drummond introduces the first programme in a new series from Hatfield Polytechnic. The performers are soul band Q Tips. **7.30 When the Bough Breaks.** John Thaw presents another in the series of programmes that looks at the causes of child violence.
**7.45 News with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.**
**8.00 Barry Manilow: World Tour** part one. A recording of the concert given by this sensational singer last year at the Wembley Arena. Part two can be seen next Monday.
**9.00 Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.** Part two of the serial adapted from the successful radio *series by Douglas Adams starring* David Dixon and Simon Jones as the itinerant space tramps.
**9.35 Horizon: A Whole New Medicine.** An investigation into America's burgeoning alternative medicine (see Personal Choice).
**10.25 International Darts.** Coverage of matches in the second round of the Embassy World Professional *Championship from Jollees Club,* Stoke-on-Trent introduced by Peter Purves. The commentators are Sid Waddell and Tony Green.
**10.45 Newsnight.** In-depth reports on the stories that made today's headlines.
**11.30 International Darts** continued. Programme ends at 12.15 am.

### THAMES

**9.30 am The Masterbuilders** introduced by Alastair Borthwick. We examine the remaining wonder of the world—the pyramids. *9.55* **A Handful of Songs** with Maria Morgan and Keith Field. **10.05** *Once Upon a Time. Peter Davison* with a story for young viewers. **10.20 Animated Classics.** A cartoon version of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. **11.05 Wilderness Alive.** A look at what inhabits the wastelands of Australia's Northern Territory. **11.55 The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 12.00 Button Moon.** Adventures of an urban spaceman. *12.10 pm* **Rainbow.** Educational puppets presented by Geoffrey Hayes. **12.30 Your Chance.** The first of a new series of further education for adults presented by Jeremy Payne.
**1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.**
**1.20 Thames News.**
**1.30 Crown Court.** Part one of the trial of a wife accused of causing bodily harm to her paralysed husband (r). **2.00 The Riordans.** *An everyday story of Irish country* folk living in the village of Leestown.
**2.30 Film: Two Flags West* (1950)** starring Joseph Cotten. A troop of *Confederate Army* prisoners are offered an amnesty if they will fight the Indians.
*4.15 Watch It! Dr Snuggles.* Cartoon escapades of a likeable inventor. **4.20 The Sooty Show** with Matthew Corbett. **4.45 The Book Tower.** Tom Baker with a review of recently published books for children.
**5.15 Money-Go-Round.** Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable discover how some disabled people, instead of *benefiting from increased* charitable contributions, have actually lost out because of the Year of the Disabled.
**5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News** with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. **6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wish You Were Here . . . ?** Chris Kelly takes us to the Greek Islands and Judith Chalmers reports from the Boat *Show* about cabin cruiser holidays. **7.30 Coronation Street.**
**8.00 Shelley.** Further adventures of the intelligent layabout and self-confessed sloth.
**8.30 World in Action.** A studio debate on press ethics featuring *Derek Jameson,* Brian Lapping and Conor Cruise O'Brien.
**9.00 The Sweeney.** Further adven*tures of the crime-busting* Flying Squad starring John Thaw and Dennis Waterman (r).
**10.00 News.**
**10.30 The Troubles.** Part two of the series that looks at the causes of the present state of affairs in Northern Ireland. This evening the programme covers the events that led to the Easter Rising in *1916 and the formation of the* hated Black and Tans after the First World War.
**11.50 The Monte Carlo Show.** Patrick Wayne, son of John, introduces singer Neil Sedaka who tops the bill of this hour of entertainment.
**12.45 am Close.** Richard Easton reads The Fairly Intelligent Fly *from Thurber's Fables of our* Time.

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Checkmate, by Hazel Barker.
11.00 News.
11.05 Manderston.
11.50 Poetry *Please* !†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
*12.27 Old Took's Almanac.*†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
*1.40 The Archers.*
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Captain of Heretics, by Anthony Read.† (See Personal Choice).
4.35 Just the Job.
4.45 There Came Both Mist and Snow (6).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Fat Man in Italy.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
*7.20* The News Quiz.†
7.50 Play: The Liberation, by Peter Tegel.†
9.20 Abroad Thoughts from Home.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Lord Jim (6).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
*12.00* News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.
VHF
*10.30 am-10.45* Listen With Mother.

11.00 pm-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the 20th Century (12).

### Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Bizet, Mozart, Sullivan, Vivaldi, Johann Strauss.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Debussy, Busnoys, Schumann, Brahms.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: The Smetana Line.†
10.00 Brass, choir (J. Jones/H. *Schütz/Norrington*), pt *1: Schütz*, G. Gabrieli.†
10.45 Interval reading.
10.50 Brass, choir, *pt 2: Schütz*, Gabrieli.†
11.35 BBC Northern SO/Slatkin: Copland, Barber, Piston (Sym 2).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Trio (Beaux Arts—live from St John's): Haydn (HXV24), Dvorak (op 65).†
2.05 Matinée Musicale.†
3.00 Baroque (Reglan): Handel, Croft.†
3.45 New Records: Tchaikovsky, Holst (Planets).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Organ (Hurford): Bach.†
*7.15 BBCSO/Rozhdestvensky (live* from Berne), pt 1: Elgar, Schoeck (Lebendig begraben—Rippon).†
*8.20* Story: Delivering the Wildcar, by Alan Golightly.
8.40 BBCSO, pt 2: Tchaikovsky (Suite 3).†
9.40 Record: Debussy.†
9.50 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Reissiger, Kalkbrenner.†

### Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 *Jimmy Young.*† *12.03 pm* Ray Moore.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Folk on *2*.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 *Sports* Desk. 10.02 Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 *am-5.00 You and the Night* and the Music.†

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT).

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Dancers of the Renaissance. 8.30 Thirty-minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 *Notes from an Observer.* 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 D.J. Round-table. 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Waves. 11.30 Fiesta. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 The Book Programme. 2.00 A Touch of Genius. 2.30 Rumpole. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Europa. 5.30 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 A Touch of Genius. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story. 11.30 D.J. Round-table. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U.K. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

## REGIONAL TV

### Tyne Tees

*As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am* Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival. 9.55 Showjumping with Harvey Smith. 10.20 Alphabet. 10.50 Stars on Ice. 11.20 Home Nursing. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. *1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround.* 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Seven Thunders* (Stephen Boyd). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 The Troubles. 11.50-11.55 Jesus and People.

### Westward

As Thames except: *9.30 am* Amazing Years of Cinema. 9.55 Dinah Saur. 10.10 Chopper Squad. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Blood on the Sun* (James Cagney). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 The Troubles. 11.50-11.55 Faith for Life.

### Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Beachcombers. 9.55 George Hamilton IV. 10.20-12.00 Film: Demetrius and the *Gladiator* (Victor Mature). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Doublecross (Donald Houston). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.50 Police Surgeon. *12.20 am* Weather followed by Something Special.

### Border

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Survival. 10.10 Inner Space. 10.35 Jabberjaw. 11.00 Tarzan. 11.50-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: New Daughters of Joshua Cabe (John McIntire). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound of . . . 6.30-7.00 Entertainers. 11.50-11.53 News.

### Channel

*As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm*-1.00 Your Chance. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Blood on the Sun* (James Cagney). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Channel Report. *6.15 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years* of Cinema. 10.28 News. 10.34 Troubles. 11.50 News followed by Closedown.

### ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Sesame Street. 10.45 History of the Car. 11.10-12.00 Animated Classics. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Moneychangers. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 11.50 News. 11.55-12.10 am Something Different.

### Yorkshire

*As Thames except: 9.30 am* Wilkie in Winter. 9.55 Story of Tutankhamen. 10.45 Cartoon. 11.00 Tandarra. 11.55-12.00 Casper. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: *Coney Island (Betty Grable).* 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Enterprise '80. 11.50 Closedown.

### Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Look at Life. 9.40 Funky Phantom. 10.00 Maharajahs. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Mudlark* (Alec Guinness). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.50-12.45 *am Kate Loves a Mystery.*

### Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Story of Tutankhamen. *10.45 Spider*-man. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Laxdale Hall (Ronald Squire). 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.50-12.10 Bedtime.

### HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Sesame Street. 10.45 Motorway. 11.35-12.00 Beachcombers. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Quest of Love (Joan *Collins*). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.50-12.40 Roger Moore.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon. 4.45-5.15 Sr. 6.00—6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

### Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Pavilion Folk. 10.00 Operation Barbarossa. *10.50 Something Special.* 11.40-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: What's Good for the Goose (Norman Wisdom, Sally Geeson). 5.15-5.45 *University Challenge. 6.00 About* Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 11.50 Music at Harewood. 12.20 am Reflection.

### Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 Dancers. 10.10 Chopper Squad. 11.05-12.00 Survival Special. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Best Sellers: Moneychangers. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 11.50 Reflections. 11.55 Seven Ages. 12.40 am-12.45 News.

### Scottish

As Thames except: 9.30 am Shapes in the Water. 9.55 Story of Tutankhamen. 10.45 Survival. 11.10 Nananni. 11.25 Target the Impossible. 11.50-12.00 *Bubbles. 1.20 pm-1.30* News. 2.00 Film: My Cousin Rachel* (Olivia de Havilland, Richard Burton). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 11.50 Late Call. 11.55-12.40 am Seven Ages.

# Entertainments Guide

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance. *CC Most credit cards accepted for* telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning, use prefix 01 only *outside London Metropolitan Area.*

## OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
*ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA* Tonight, Sat. & Fri. 7.30: Tosca. Wed. 7.30: Romeo & Juliet. Thurs. 7.30: The Merry Widow. 101 balcony seats avail. from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) *65 Amphiseats avail. from* 10.00 a.m. on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET Ton't at 7.30 La Fille mal gardée. Wed at 7.30 *Cinderella.*
THE ROYAL OPERA Tues & Fri at 7.30 L'elisir d'amore Thurs at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, 01-928 3191.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET Last three days. A Holiday Treat for all the Family. Ronald Hynd's
THE NUTCRACKER Evgs. 7.30. Ton't: Asensio, Kelly.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel. 01-837 1672/3856. Credit Cards 10 am to 8 pm. 01-278 0871. Until Feb. 21
D'OYLY CARTE presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN *OPERAS* Evs 7.30. Mats. Sats. and Feb. 11 & 18 at 2.30. Tonight until Wed. The Yeomen of the Guard. Thur. until Jan. 21 The Mikado. Tkts. £2.00 to £7.50.

## THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursdays at 3.0 TONY BRITTON CAROLINE VILLIERS PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now. "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, TOMFOOLERY DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees. GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY ALL SHOWS.

ALBERY, S 836 3878. CC Bkgs. 836 1071 or 379 6061. Eves 8. Thur. 4.30 stalls £2.90-£7.90. Sat. 5 & 8.15
"SIAN PHILLIPS IS A KNOCKOUT" (S Times). "DENIS LAWSON TRIUMPHANT" (D Tel). PAL JOEY "IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Premiere production PASSION PLAY by Peter Nichols. Low price prev Ton't 7.30, tomor 7.00. Personal and telephone booking now open for Nikolai Erdman's THE SUICIDE and O'Casey's JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK. For RSC Prestel booking key 32023 Group Sales Box *Office 379 6061. RSC also at The* Warehouse/Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs. 8. Tue. Mat. 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "A devilishly clever plot" New *Standard.* "A *splendid & handsome revival*" Sunday Express FIRST WEST END PRODUCTION SINCE 1938. "Priestley's most popular play" Observer & Times.

APOLLO. S cc 01-437 2663. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves 8. Wed & Sat. 5 & 8.
RODNEY BEWES FRANCIS MATTHEWS in "An unusually truthful and intelligent comedy" The Observer. *MIDDLE AGE SPREAD* COMEDY OF THE YEAR WEST END THEATRE AWARDS 1979 LAST 4 WEEKS—ENDS 7 FEB.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE S 01-836 6056 Credit Card Hotlines 01-836 7040. 01-240 5679.
JOAN COLLINS in THE LAST OF MRS CHEYNEY Evgs Mon-Fri at 8.0. Weds 3.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.30 Anti-inflation policy seats at £1.50, £2.50 & £4.00 in Stalls & Royal Circle. *Students, Nurses & OAP's £1.50.* Group Sales 01-379 6061 and 01-836 6056.
LAST 2 WEEKS—SEASON ENDS JAN 24

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre (0243 781312. Until Saturday. CIRCUS OZ "The perfect Christmas entertainment" S. Tel. "Not to be missed . . . ideal for children of all ages" Financial Times.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838. Bromley, Kent. Dec. 13-24 Jan. NORMAN VAUGHAN, IAN LAVENDER, BILL PERTWEE in MOTHER GOOSE with TOMMY *BOYD & JULIE DAWN COLE.*

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Limited season. Mon.-Sat. 8.15. Mats. Thur. 3.00. Sat 4.00.
RALPH RICHARDSON in the National Theatre prod. of EARLY DAYS *by David Storey* RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Intl Hld Trib "NOT TO BE MISSED" Punch Group sales 379 6061

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium). Mon-Sat. 7.15 THE NATIVITY. All tkts. standing £3.50. Students standby £1.40.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 379 6061 or 836 3962. *Eves 8. Fri/Sat 6 & 8.45.*
Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams, Martin Connor, Tricia George in A SATIRICAL REVUE *TOMFOOLERY* Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer "HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

DUCHESS THEATRE, 836 8243 PEGASUS HOLIDAYS presents 4 special performances by a group of leading Cuban artists: NOCHE CUBANA. Jan 13, 5 p.m. & 7 p.m., Jan 14, 5 p.m., Jan 15 7 p.m. Complimentary tickets *from Pegasus Holidays,* 828 3584 or the Duchess Theatre.

DUKE OF YORK'S cc S 01-836 5122. Credit Cards only 379 6565 or 836 9837. Evenings at 8.0. Saturdays 3.0 & 8.30.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A *NEW PLAY. WEST END* THEATRE AWARDS "She makes you laugh, she makes you cry, she makes you glad you came" E.N. and DAVID DE KEYSER in DUET FOR ONE by TOM KEMPINSKI. "An amazing new play" D. Tel. "ONE OF THE MOST DEEPLY SATISFYING STRAIGHT PLAYS I HAVE EVER SEEN" Punch.

*GLOBE S cc 01-437 1592.* 439 6770. Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 6.00 & 8.45. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061.
"HINGE & BRACKET ARE TRIUMPHANTLY ENSCONCED AT THE GLOBE" E. *Stan.* FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY. "MY DEAR LADIES I AM SO GLAD I CALLED, AT THE END *WE WERE CALLING FOR* MORE" E. News. "A SLICK WITTY ENTERTAINMENT PRESENTED WITH SUBTLETY AND HUMOUR", Daily Express.

GREENWICH THEATRE, S cc 858 7755 Evgs. 8.00 Mat. Sats 2.30. SHERIDAN'S THE RIVALS. "*HAPPILY RECOMMENDED*" D Tel

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0, Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Reduced price Mats. Fridays Group Bookings 01-379 6061.
WILLIAM FRANKLYN in DEATHTRAP "THE BEST THRILLER" D. T.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE, 722 9301. THE WORKSHOP by Jean-Claude Grumberg. *Trans.* by Tom Kempinski. PREVS. 8 p.m. Opens Wed at 7 p.m.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. cc 01-930 9832. Evgs. 7.45, Mat Wed 2.30, Sat 4.30 & 8.0.
LEONARD ROSSITER PRUNELLA SCALES in MICHAEL FRAYN'S MAKE AND BREAK Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE "*THE BEST NEW PLAY*—ALSO VERY FUNNY" OBS. "ABSOLUTELY NOT TO BE MISSED" ST. LAST 2 WEEKS ends 24 Jan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, cc 01-930 9832. For 12 weeks only. Opens Jan. 29, prevs 27 & 28 Jan
MAGGIE SMITH IN VIRGINIA A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. Book Now.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606 S cc Egs. 8, Sat. 8.15, Wed. 3, Sat 5. MATS. HALF PRICE. GRP. SALES 379 6061. "ALL IN ALL *THE BEST THING TO HAVE* HAPPENED TO THE WEST END IN A VERY LONG TIME. A TOTAL AND UTTER DELIGHT" Punch.
THE STREETS OF LONDON by Dion Boucicault "The Whole Theatre Cheered" D. Tel. "A *MUSICAL FEAST*" Now! "Timely and what is more a great deal of fun". D. Mail. "PRACTICE HISSING AND BOOK NOW!" E. News.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr. 7. Show 8. SHADOW PLAY "Best Coward revival since The National's 'Hay Fever'" Obs. *A MAN OF FEELING by Stephen* Oliver.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Ends 24 Jan. Ton't, *Tomor, Fri 7.30. Wed. Thur.* Sat 2.30 & 7.30 THE AMUSING SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA by Martin Duncan, with Eleanor Bron, Lesley Duff, Susan Jameson, Alison Steadman. ". . . simply the best pantomime I have ever seen" Observer. From 29 Jan HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe. Book Now!
LYRIC STUDIO: Ends Sat! Evgs 8.0. A Christmas revue for adults—ALL THE TRIMMINGS written by and featuring Roger McGough ". . . talented entertainers . . . played with great . . ." From 19 Jan HERE'S A FUNNY THING. John Bardon as Max Miller.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. evgs 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS "A VERY FUNNY EVENING, I ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" *Evening News* "THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage): Tonight, 7.45, THE ELEPHANT MAN by Bernard Pomerance. Tomor. 7.45 WATCH ON THE RHINE.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/ LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car *park. Restaurant* 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

OLD VIC, 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S'. Last Week, Ton't, Tomor., Wed. & Thurs. at 7.30, Fri. & Sat. at 8.00. TREWLAWNY OF THE WELLS.

OLD VIC, 928 7616 cc 261 1821 Last Week today tomor. Wed. & Thurs. at 2.30 TOAD OF TOAD HALL.

OLIVIER (open stage): Fri 6 pm (low price Preview) MAN AND SUPERMAN by Bernard Shaw.

PALACE, S cc. 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. *Rodgers & Hammerstein's* OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

*PALLADIUM* 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats daily 2.45 except Friday. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in DICK WHITTINGTON "The audience, old and young, *roared, screamed, yelled* and laughed their approval" Fin. Times. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat 6 & 8.30 Stalls from £2.90
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's new comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS, IT SENT ME OUT *MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED*" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE (930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. NOW BOOKING UNTIL MAY.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. Booking 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

QUEEN'S S cc. 01-734 1166 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0
TOM COURTENAY FREDDIE JONES in THE DRESSER "RONALD HARWOOD'S WITTY AND WARMHEARTED COMEDY" *Ev. Stan.* "Directed by MICHAEL ELLIOTT THE PLAY IS A DELIGHT." Daily Express. Last Week. Must end Saturday.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166
PENELOPE KEITH Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Reduced price. Prev. Jan. 20. 8.0. *OPENS WED JAN 21 AT 7.0* Sub evgs 8.0, Mat Wed 3.0, Sat 5.0 & 8.15 Grp Sales 379 6061

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts New Girls! New *Thrills! 23rd sensational year!* Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 NEW VIC THEATRE in CANTERBURY TALES Directed by Michael Bogdanov. "High jinx & laughter" S. Tel. Evgs 8. Mat Weds 2.30 & Sat 5.00.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE COMPANY THE DUCHESS OF MALFI with HELEN MIRREN 1 April-9 May *HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE?* 13 May-6 June THE MISANTHROPE with TOM COURTENAY 1 July-1 August Postal Booking now Open. Season Tkt. Available.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 Scarborough Theatre in the Round in SUBURBAN STRAINS by ALAN AYCKBOURN & PAUL TODD. Feb 2 - Mar 14.

ROYAL COURT, S cc 730 1745 TOUCHED *by Stephen Lowe.* Prevs. from Wed. 8. Opns. 20 Jan. 7. Mon. all seats £2.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS "PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY . . . TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE" Gdn. in Charles Dyer's comedy RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN "COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM" Times. "A *THEATRICAL GEM*" The People. Evgs. Mon-Thurs at 8. Fri & Sat 5.45 & 8.45. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 01-839 2751 (9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.). Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0, Thurs. 3.0, Sats 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH *Directed by Allan Davis* Group sales box office 379 6061

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. Info (0789) 69191. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in HAMLET tomor & Thu 7.30. "Striking" D. Tel. RICHARD II Wed 7.30. Thu 2.00. RICHARD III Fri 7.30. *AS YOU LIKE IT* Sat 2.00. ROMEO AND JULIET Sat 7.30 (last perf).

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 or 01-839 4682 (9.30-6.00, Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings only 01-839 3092
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG GEMMA CRAVEN ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A MUSICAL WEST END THEATRE AWARDS. "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. If possible book at least 28 days in advance by post. Send S.A.E. and cheque. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00 Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats, best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. (*Some* good seats available Wed. Mats.)

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626 Pip Simmons Theatre Group presents "RIEN NE VA PLUS" Mons.-Sats. 8 p.m.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. *Evgs. 7.30.* Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group bookings 01-379 6061.
ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. *Box Office* 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats available Wed 7.30. Premiere production NAKED ROBOTS by Jonathan Gems. All seats £3.50. *Students £2.00 in advance from* Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER. S. CC. 01-834 0283. Hugh Manning as C. S. *Lewis* in SONG OF THE LION "TRULY IMPRESSIVE" Times. "SPELLBINDING" S.Telegraph. *Open Thur 7, sub 7.45, till Feb 7.*

WHITEHALL THEATRE 930 7765 cc Paul Raymond presents *FIONA RICHMOND* and a Bedful of Beauties in WOT! NO PYJAMAS! Evgs 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 8.30 Over 200 performances.

WINDMILL THEATRE cc 01-437 6312. *Twice nightly* at 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday 6.0 & 8.0 PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price, tips 836 3962. Mon.-Fri 8.00. Sat. 6 & 8.40.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST "*Exactly the shot in the arm that* the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D.Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Tues to Sat 7.30 KAFKA's THE TRIAL. Studio: 7.45 TIM THOMAS.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. Air-conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT *From 8.00. Dining & Dancing* 9.30 SUPER REVUE "BUBBLY" at 11: VINCE HILL DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

## CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: FLASH GORDON (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15.
2: THE ELEPHANT MAN (AA). Wk. & Sun. 1.30, 4.45, 8.00. (Last 3 days.)

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981, 4th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun.), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Alain Resnais' MY AMERICAN UNCLE (A). Progs. 1.10, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's *PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A)* Progs. 5.45, 8.15. Sats./Suns. also 3.15.

CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden Town 485 2443 (opp. Tube). GODARD'S SLOW MOTION (Sauve Qui Peut La Vie) (X). 3.30, 5.20, 7.10, 9.10.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) Neil Simon's SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES (A). Cont. progs. dly. 2.30, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Bertrand Tavernier's UNE SEMAINE DE VACANCES (AA) (English sub-titles). Progs. 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.20 & 8.40. Last 10 Days.

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). *THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK* (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 7.40.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. SMOKEY & THE BANDIT RIDE AGAIN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.50, 6.00, 8.30. Now RITZ Leicester Square. SOMEWHERE IN TIME (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn. Tb. *KAGEMUSHA (A) IN STEREO SOUND* 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. LIC'D BAR.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A) 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. THE BOYS IN COMPANY 'C' (X) & DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). 11.00 p.m. LIC'D BAR

*GATE CINEMA.* Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA) 1.00, 2.35, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30. SUPERFLY (X) & PINK FLOYD LIVE AT *POMPEII* (U) 11.15 p.m.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St Green Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.30, 8.20. Seats Bkble.

ICA Cinema The Mall 930 3647. Closed Mon. Tues: Henry Jaglom's SITTING DUCKS, 4.30, 6.10, 7.50, 9.25. Tkts £2.25. Day m'ship 40p. Bookable.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Until Wednesday . . . RAISE THE TITANIC (A) 70mm! Sep Progs Mon-Sat 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Seats Bookable Eves & W/Ends.

MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 p.m.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Roy Scheider in a Bob Fosse Film ALL THAT JAZZ (X). Sep. progs. Dly. 1.30, 4.40, 8.00.

*ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE* (930 6111) THE DOGS OF WAR (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 1.30, 4.30, 7.45.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep Progs Dly 1.50, 5.00, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W2 (723 2011/2). HAWK THE SLAYER (A). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 1.45 (not Sun.), 4.30, 7.30. Evening programmes & Weekends may be booked in advance.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE Leicester Square. *Walter Matthau Glenda Jackson* *1. HOPSCOTCH (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
*3. LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
*4. SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
**No Smoking Area.
*No Smoking.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premiere Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55 Seats bkble Lic'd bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. *Woody Allen,* STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.15. Ring 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for phone bookings.

*STUDIO 3.* Oxford Circus 437 3300. Lic'd Bar. THE DEER HUNTER (X). 12.45, 4.05, 7.30. Late Show Sat 10.50

## EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234 HOLIDAY ON ICE WITH ROBIN COUSINS Tues. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Weds. 3. Sats 2, 5 & 8 (2 & 5 perfs sold out). Suns. 2.30 & 5.30 (No Perf Mons). £3.20 to £5.20. CHILDREN HALF PRICE. Spacious car park. Season until Feb 22.

## ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W 1. William Roberts/ Gilbert & George. 01-629 1578.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD, Cambridge Heath Road, E2. CHAD VALLEY BOARD GAMES 1887-1935. Until March 1. Weekdays 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Closed Fridays. Adm. free.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). BENEDICTINES IN BRITAIN. Until 1 Feb. GEORGE ELIOT. Until 26 April. TUDOR *MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec.* Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-629 5116 GLUCK

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. JOHN WONNACOTT First London Exhibition 17 Dec-31 Jan 81. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sat 10-12.30. *Closed* 25-27 Dec & 1-3 Jan.

MARSHALL SPINK, 18 Albemarle St., W.1. A.P.T. Inc. presents *three centuries of flower and still life paintings* 1600-1900. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Thursdays until 9 p.m. Saturday until 1 p.m.

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY, 2 Motcomb St., Belgravia, SW1. Paintings by EMILIE CHARMY. Until end Jan. 01-235 0934.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. British Paintings of all periods, modern, foreign paintings & sculpture. Admission free wkdys 10-6 Suns. 2-6. Recorded information: 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Ken. PRINCELY MAGNIFICENCE. Court Jewels of the Renaissance 1500-1630. Until 1 February. Adm. £1.50. PHOTOGRAPHS BY DON McCULLIN. Until 25 January. Adm. 50p. A ROYAL GOLDSMITH: GEORGE WICKES, 1698-1761. Until 18 January. WOLPE AT THE V & A. Until 1 February. GANYMED: PRINTING, PUBLISHING, DESIGN. Until 1 February. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

## GENERAL VACANCIES

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Do you possess drive and a determination to succeed, no matter what? Then we could well have the position for you. The job involves starting a new division placing permanent and *temporary general office* and secretarial staff, with the added specialisation of graduate recruitment. Preferably, we would like an experienced person 25-35, but *training will* be given.
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require inspectors based in or within commuting distance from London. Constant motoring and long absences from home. Sound knowledge of interna*tional cuisine essential, catering* background an advantage. Please write with detailed c.v. to Egon Ronay Organisation, Greencoat House, Francis St., London SW1P 1DH.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, £6,500, *for major shipping group in their* Ship Management section. You should have an O.N.C. in mechanical engineering or R.N. equivalent and relevant ship management experience. For more details please telephone 499 3921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruiting Consultants.

DISC JOCKEY, *M/F required for* resident work in luxury hotels, U.K. and abroad. Must be smart and well spoken. 385 5521.

A LEVEL.—*Tutor required for* French & English exam, June '81. Close Marble Arch. 725 4979.

OUTDOOR JOB offered by surveyors in City of London to person willing to assist with records library. Age immaterial. 01-606 5731. Ref.: RAS.

SALES PERSON.—Commission only basis. London/Surrey/Sussex. 01-673 5275 office hours.

EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER required to take charge of Accounts Dept. of Riverside Studios, Hammersmith. Apply in writing with details of previous experience to: The Director, Riverside Studios, Crisp Rd., London. W.6.

PARTY INGREDIENTS require a general assistant to help with our *catering and discotheques.* Applicants should drive and be aged 18-25. Salary £4,000 p.a. Tel: 01-720 0904.

# Appointments Vacant also on page 14

Appointments Vacant also on page 14

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Write for further details to the Personnel Officer, University of London Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London, SE14 6NW. Closing date for applications 30th January 1981.

TATE GALLERY seeks

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for gallery shop, selling gallery *publications*, art books and fine art reproductions. Book or print selling experience and *basic* knowledge of art history an advantage. Lively personality and accurate cash handling essential. £5,000 p.a., rising annually. Applications by post only with day telephone number to the Manager, Publications Department (L), The Tate Gallery, Millbank, S.W.1.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

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in the Centre for the Study of Arms Control and International Security

The Centre for the Study of *Arms Control and International* Security is a section of the University's Department of Politics. Applications are invited for a one year Senior Visiting *Fellowship, Visiting* Fellowship in the Centre from persons interested in any area of arms control or international security. The appointment will be made from 1 October 1981 and will be at a point within the salary range £5,505-£11,165.

Further particulars may be *obtained (quoting reference* L1/9/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies) naming three referees, should be sent not later than 28 FEBRUARY 1981.

Royal Holloway College

JUBILEE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the Jubilee Research Fellowship for three years from 1st October, 1981 open to persons of postdoctoral standing in Arts, Music and Science. Salary on scale £5,445-£5,669-£5,914, plus £467 a year London allowance. Please send a stamped addressed envelope for further details to Mrs D. J. Odds, Personnel Officer, Royal Holloway College, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey. Closing date 4th February, 1981.

## The Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship in British Art

Under the auspices of the Yale Center for British Art a non-American citizen, normally under 30, holding a degree or in exceptional circumstances equivalent qualifications, with special interest in British art history, will be selected for one year's residence in America. The grant includes a living stipend ($6,000), round trip air fare from London, and a travel grant. Enquiries and application should be sent to the Director of Studies, Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, 20 *Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, England.* Applications, which must arrive by 1st March, 1981, should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, preferably recent *instructors.*

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 20

## BIRTHS

## BIRTHDAYS

## DEATHS

BARON. — On January 10th, peacefully in hospital at Teignmouth in his 100th year, Alfred Edward M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Hampstead. Much loved father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Cremation in Exeter on Friday, January 16th at 11.00 am.

BROOKS, BARBARA WORTHERN. —On 6th January in London. Private funeral on 15th January at Putney Vale Cemetery followed by a service at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park Rd., W.2 at 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent, but if preferred donations may be given to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Enquiries to J. H. Kenyon: 229 9861.

BURNEY, ELIZABETH.—Mother of John, peacefully at The Mill House, Bishop Monkton, Harrogate, on January 10th, aged 87. Funeral at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday at St John's Church, Bishop Monkton. Family flowers only, donations to The Westminster Chapel Missionary Fund, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

CADDICK.—On January 8th, Doctor Katherine Douglas of Barnes, formerly Bath. Service Putney Vale Crematorium, London SW15, Thursday, January 15th, 11.00 a.m. No flowers, please. Donations to Spinal Injuries Association.

CARRICK SMITH.—On January 10th, Alan Buchanan, peacefully at Langenhoe. Cremation on Monday, 19th January, 1 o'clock at Colchester Crematorium.

COGHILL.—On January 6th in Lydney Hospital, Patrick 6th Baronet, Savran House, Aylburton, Lydney, Gloucestershire. No flowers or letters please, but donations may be sent to the Order of St John of Jerusalem, 13 Royal Crescent, Cheltenham.

CRICHTON.—On January 8th, 1981, peacefully at Midhurst, aged 82, Lieut-Col. Terence Claud Crichton, OBE, MC, late Indian Cavalry, dear husband of Jane, father of Peter and Vivian and much loved grandfather. Cremation private, memorial service, St. Mary's, Easebourne, Midhurst, on Thursday, 15th January, at 2 30 pm. Donations if wished, to League of Friends, Midhurst Cottage Hospital, c/o Nat West Bank, Midhurst.

HELMORE.—On January 8th, 1981, peacefully at his home in Bovey Tracey, Devon, Brian Dudley, aged 85 years. Dear husband of the late Dorothy, father of Barbara Conner (Australia) and Pamela Heath (Weybridge) and a dear grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral service at the Bovey Tracey Catholic Church Thursday, January 15th, at 10 0n a.m., followed by interment at Bovey Tracey Cemetery.

HOLLAND.—On January 9th, at Brockenhurst, Mary Maude Holland, widow of Major James Richard Holland, Royal Norfolk Regiment, and mother of Peter and John. Funeral on Thursday January 15th, at 11.30 a.m. at Christ Church, Emery Down. Family flowers only. Donations to Cancer Research.

KENNEDY. — Suddenly at Doonholm Farm, Ayr, Scotland on 10th January 1981, Bruce Bingham Kennedy T. D. beloved husband of Deborah, father and grandfather. Funeral service at Alloway Parish Church on Wednesday 14th January at 11.30 am.

KERMACK, NICHOLAS OGILVY, beloved elder son of Margo and Derek, suddenly at Oxford, on 10th January, 1981, aged 21.

LAWSON, KATHLEEN.—On 17th Dec, 1980, much loved wife of the late John Heslin Lawson, formerly of Dooars, India. Interred at East Sheen Cemetry on 29th Dec. Service taken by The Reverend A. Donal Brown MC.

MacTAGGART.—On January 9th, 1981, in Edinburgh, Sir William MacTaggart, P.P.R.S.A., R.A., L.L.D., much beloved husband of Fanny, daughter of the late General Ivar Anvalsmark, Oslo. Funeral arrangements later.

MARSHALL.—On 8th January, 1981, suddenly Reverend William Robertson Yule Marshall, M.A., assistant secretary Church of Scotland Overseas Council and of 5 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh. Service in Marchmont St Giles Church, Kilgraston Rd, Edinburgh on Tuesday 13th January, at 2 30 p.m. Cremation thereafter private.

PIERCY.—On January 10th, aged 93 Jane, the eldest sister of the late Baron Piercy of Burford. Burial at Burford.

RILEY-SMITH.—On January 9th after a short illness, William Henry Douglas of Brewhurst, Loxwood, Sussex, beloved husband of Elspeth. Funeral service St. John The Baptist Church, Loxwood, Sussex. Enquiries to Freeman Bros., 9 North Parade, Horsham. Tel. 4590.

... held for Kenneth David Sutherland Baldwin, in St Catherine's Church, Ventnor, Isle of Whight at 2 p m.

MASSEY.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dudley Massey will be held at St Martin in the Fields Church, London W.C.2. at 11 a.m. on Friday, January 23rd.

MAX-MULLER.—A memorial service for the late John Max-Muller will take place at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London S.W.1 at 12 noon on Thursday January 15th, 1981. A memorial service will take place at Marydale Church, Cannich on Saturday, January 17th, 1981, at 11 a.m.

## IN MEMORIAM

H.M.S. SOUTHAMPTON.—In memory of those who perished with her by enemy action off Malta on January 11th, 1941.

HORNSBY.—Ever remembering my beloved sister Maud Hornsby, Hon. R.A.M., who died January 12th, 1961. Always in my thoughts. God bless you my dear. Kit.

ROONEY.—Loving thoughts always of my son Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Rooney, M.B.E., R.A.M.C., died January 12th, 1976.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

TWO BUYERS/Purchasing Officers required by import/export Co.—See Gen. Vacs.

P.A./SECRETARY — required for shipping company in the City.—See La Creme.

WOULD Nigel Bankford, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, last heard of in London, 1979, and in the south of France, 1980 please contact Mr P. Windle on Bradford 495 406.

TYPIST FOR S.W.1. offices.—See "part-time" today.

CHARLES HAMMOND. — Furnishing fabrics. See seasonal sales.

REGENCY TABLE required. See wanted column for details.

TEDDY BEAR DELIVERIES? Our friendly 7ft Teddy Bear delivers champagne etc. See Services.

COVENT GARDEN.—Tickets see wanted column today.

BALLOONS for Valentine's Day. See Services.

"FRIENDS, Romans, countrymen, lend me your cars". Thwarted drama student seeks patron. Refs available. 01-794 5147 after 6.

DIAMONDS, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, opals. All precious stones and metals purchased. See wanted.

REMEMBER THE BLIND when you make your will. There is no more worthwhile cause to which you could leave money than the education and training of the blind. Full details from the Hon Sec., The Royal London Society for the Blind, Salusbury Road, London NW6 6RH (Regd. Nat. Assistance Act, 1948 and Charities Act 1960).

DAVID SHEPHERD limited edition prints. See For Sale.

THE PHONE-MATE CONNECTION. We use twin cassettes, ask us why. How often do you like to do it? As many as 30 times? You must be very tired, recording your message 30 times. We hope you can still do it. We need only do it once, so every phone should have one. The 910 Connection—or the other The 920 Connection. See Seasonal Sales.

RESISTA CARPETS sale now on.—See For Sale.

IF YOU WISH to donate or bequeath to worthwhile causes please also see "Charitable and Benevolent Organisations" in The Times Reader Services Guide today.

OLD KELLEIAN CLUB. — The Annual Dinner and Dance will take place at Quaglino's, Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1 (nearest tube station Green Park) on Saturday, January 17th at 7.30 p.m. for 8 p.m. with Dancing until 1 a.m. If wishing to attend please telephone Peter Adler, Esher 62512.

MUSIC/RECORDER.—Teacher required in Central London — see Pub and Ed. Appts.

POETRY to please you. If a verse will ease you—I will write it—see services.

DIRECTOR of Music required by Penrhos College, Clwyd. See Pub and Ed.

P.A./SECRETARY. — Required in St Johns Wood. See La Creme de la Creme.

LUXURY. — Company Service Suite. Personal Service! See short lets.

WANTED. — 2 stand tickets for Ireland v England rugby on 7th March. Offer in exchange 2 stand tickets for Wales v Ireland on 21st Feb. Ring 0274-832012 (office) Peter Taylor.

TELEX. — 3rd share avail. in Mayfair. See Comm. Services.

OUTDOOR JOB offered by surveyors.—See Gen Vacs.

IQ test membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### CANCER RESEARCH

In spite of all the progress made so far, cancer still exists as a fact that must be faced. As we search for a cure we know we face a long struggle, costly in resources. Please send the donation that will help our work to continue.
Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160AF, P.O Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

NEW (adj.) novel, fresh, budding, up-to-date, modern home (noun) origins, habitat, resort, dwelling, comfort. Learn the significance on Wednesday, January 31st (Wednesday).

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: if your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona, Helen, Jeanne or Monica now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

LOWER TIER Ascot box to let for any five days in year other than 16th-20th June and 25th July for £1,500. See for sale.

RETIRED PEOPLE. Owners of charming house close to village in West Country wish to share it with several able-bodied retired couples. See Rentals.

INDEPENDENT film producer is preparing a series of films on historical/cultural links between Ireland and the Middle East. Anyone with theories/information contact Mr Quinn, An Ceathru Rua, Conamara, Carraroe, Galway, Eire.

## CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's London's more interesting businessman's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4 Duke of York St. S.W.1 01-930 1648/4950.

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## YACHTS AND BOATS

## SPORT AND RECREATION

## SEASONAL SALES

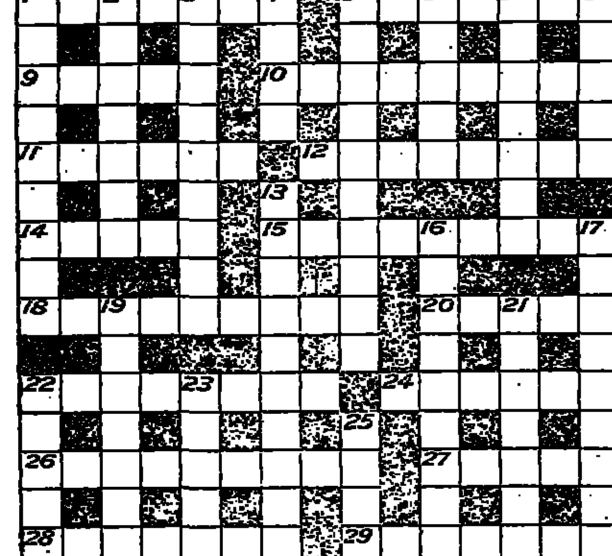
## UK HOLIDAYS

## SHORT LETS

## HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,421

Cheques for entries to the 1981 Lanes Supreme Times National Crossword Championship should be made payable to Grand Metropolitan Hotels.



**ACROSS**

1 Gray's prospect regarding Eton? Far from it! (7).
5 Female embraced poor Clio—here? (7).
9 Track direction not good (5).
10 He saved the meat in the animal (9)
11 Children one found in farm buildings (6).
12 Concerning true interpretation of music (8).
14 Potter's clay a girl remodelled (5).
15 Oliver's bringing in unusually keen sculptor (9).
18 Sort of stock of foreign grass by river (9).
20 Some quite ignorant of this Devon runner (5).
22 Dashing men of fashion annoy the workers (8).
24 Sad when we get foul treatment (6).
26 Light burden for smugglers (9).
27 Present enough, they said—about a penny, once (5).
28 Experimental rig? (7).
29 Decisive immigrant? (7).

**DOWN**

1 Run over company directors in car? (5).
2 Inclined to put work into missile carrier (7).
3 Hormone analysed by Dr Ian Lane (9).
4 Big orderly? (4).
5 Not all one kind of ball-game—played in another (4-6).
6 Sweetheart turns up about 5 dn? (5).
7 Transport over river for revel (7).
8 Tend to give direction—sure to err (5).
13 Striking sort of action by River Test (10).
16 Text dubious about pirate's psychological type (9).
17 Wolfe's run out—made a bloomer (9).
19 Study in ably-constructed part of house? (7).
21 "Much as wine has played the —" (Fitzgerald) (7).
22 Pull up a large number within the scale (5).
23 Articles found round Ringway, from Italian city (5).
25 Birds in male quarters? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,420

GITES DE FRANCE/IGN MAPS.—The French Farm and Village Holiday Guide 1981 lists 1,000 self-catering holiday homes, B&B, camping. £3 45 post free. Also free catalogue of French National Survey Maps (IGN), from Duo Publishing, 122 Kings Cross Rd., London, WC1.

ITG Late Line.—Late booking service. We know where to find last-minute holidays. Try us first. Ruislip 31313 (ABTA).

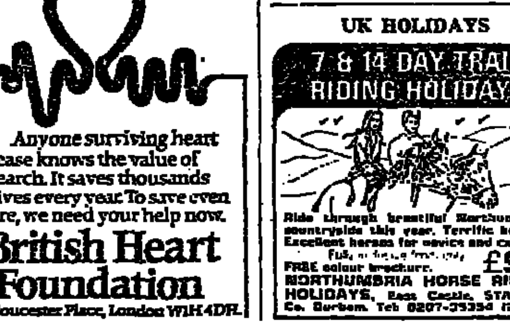
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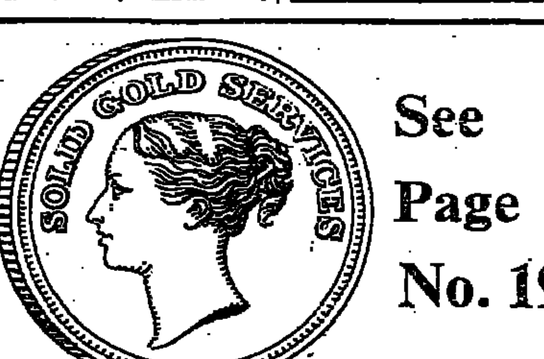
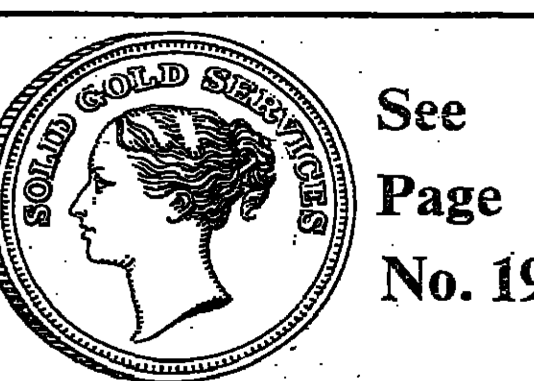
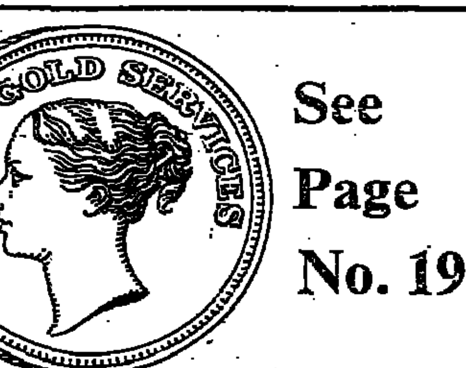
## ANNOUNCEMENTS

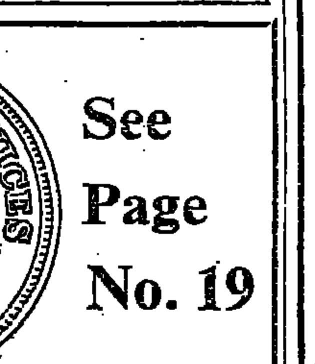



## UK HOLIDAYS






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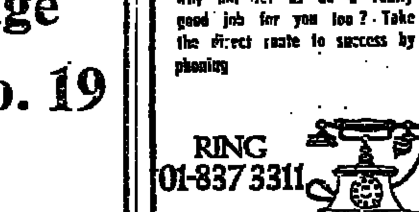



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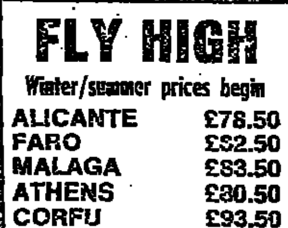
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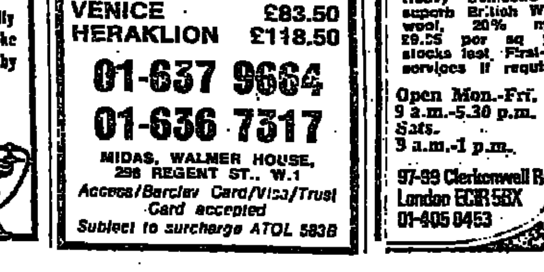
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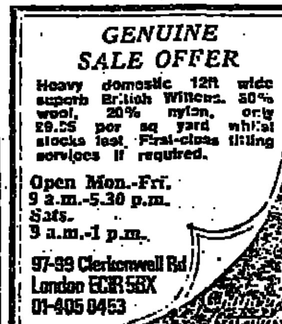
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